

Women in Medicine
A Bibliography
of the Literature on Women Physicians

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compiled and
edited by

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INTRODUCTION

This bibliography brings together and provides reference to the published literature about women physicians. Such a resource comes not only at a time of increasing interest in women's lives, but also in a period when many basic assumptions about the health care delivery system are being questioned. With the recent rapid rise in the numbers of women in medical school in countries such as the United States, it has become obvious that women will play an increasing role in health care. This work provides citations to literature which documents this increasing involvement of women in medicine, and examines the causes and future course of this trend. It includes, also, material about the lives of specific women physicians and groups of women physicians and helps provide insight into how the careers of most women physicians have differed from those of their male colleagues. The history of women physicians and healers, as well as institutions and issues related to this history, are also represented in the literature cited. We sincerely hope the bibliography will be used by persons representing a wide range of interests and information needs: by researchers, guidance counselors, and people and agencies in general who wish to know woman's heritage.

Our goal was to provide a comprehensive coverage of the literature about women physicians in all parts of the world. We have examined over 95 per cent of the more than 4000 items cited herein, and have indicated those items which we were unable to secure for examination. Of the total number of entries, approximately nine per cent are from non-English-language literature. For these items, English title translations and English annotations are provided. The bibliography represents literature from the 18th century through December 1975 (our earliest cited piece is a 16-page German work by F. Boerner entitled, in translation, *Should Women Practice Medicine?*, published in Leipzig in 1750). Within this time span, the lives of women physicians and healers from the beginnings of recorded history are discussed. Only published material has been cited: included are books, medical and non-medical journal articles, alumnae and alumni magazine articles, and doctoral theses. Biographical dictionaries and newspaper articles have not been included; nor have sections on women physicians from history of medicine textbooks, or letters-to-the-editor which appeared in medical journals, unless new or unusual information was presented. As in most bibliographic projects with finite resources and a time constraint, it proved impossible to locate everything, especially in relation to

the non-English-language material. We are confident that this resource does provide a comprehensive view of what has been written about women physicians, that very few United States publications have been missed, and that the international literature has received a substantial representation.

This bibliography was developed at the Medical College of Pennsylvania as a special project of the Florence A. Moore Library of Medicine in cooperation with the Center for Women in Medicine. In order to collect the material, the unique Women in Medicine Collection of the College's library was tapped, and provided a solid foundation from which to proceed. In addition, letters soliciting information were sent to women's organizations, medical schools, medical societies, state and other geographically-oriented historical archives, and individuals throughout the world. Subject bibliographies provided yet another resource used in collecting material. The annotations were written to assist in deciding whether or not a particular item is one which the user would wish to secure and peruse further. They were written to convey the flavor as well as the content of the items. We have attempted to avoid the use of evaluative words in description and where such words and phrases do occur, they reflect the tone and phrasing of the original material. A few items were felt to have titles sufficient to indicate the content of the material and were not annotated at all.

Most of the publications cited in this bibliography have been collected and are housed in the Florence A. Moore Library of Medicine at the Medical College of Pennsylvania. As the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania (1850-1866) and Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania (1867-1969), this institution has been the leader in the education of women physicians for over 125 years. The College's collection, as well as other U.S. collections which have substantial holdings relating to women physicians, are described in the Collections Appendix.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A bibliography of this magnitude would not have been possible without the cooperation and assistance of many women. Our appreciation to Janet Cooper who worked on the project in its beginning phases; Ruth Bornholdt who labored with us during the last half of the effort; and Nancy Harper, the medical student who devoted a goodly portion of her spare time for several months. We should also like to acknowledge the translators who provided annotations for the non-English-language material: The Medical Documentation Service at the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and Ursula Lieber, who annotated most of the German material. And finally, our special gratitude goes to the women who make up the staff of the Florence A. Moore Library of Medicine where this bibliography

was produced--especially Margaret Jerrido, who worked dauntlessly for many months to see that the manuscript was produced in readable form for the publisher; Lillian Cannon, whose conscientious effort in the final stages was invaluable; and Claire Schultz, the library director, who gave continual support to the project. Truly, without these women our task would have been impossible.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

In dealing with a bibliography of this size, one question which compilers must face is how best to arrange the material and index it to provide simple yet maximum access. Our approach has been to provide four modes of access to the material: 1) each citation appears alphabetically under a broad classification heading (and more specific geographical designation) which best reflects the primary concern of the material; each item is listed under only one classification; 2) index terms have been assigned to each citation which reflect important concerns of that item; 3) when women physicians are mentioned in any substantial way in the material, these women are indexed as well, and appear in the Personal Name Index; and 4) each item is indexed by author. These access modes may be used separately or in conjunction with one another. The simplest searching may require only one approach; more complex research needs may demand a more active use of the four modes. There is, in short, a constant interaction among the classifications, the Subject Index, and the Personal Name Index, of which the researcher must be aware to use this bibliography effectively. Following are examples designed to illustrate how one might approach the bibliography.

EXAMPLE 1: If a user is interested in securing material relating to missionary activity among women physicians, the approach would be as follows:

- A. Scan the citations and annotations in the classification section which pertains to one's interest. In this case, the classification MISSIONARY ACTIVITY would be scanned. The user should notice the names which appear frequently in the annotations under this classification, such as Clara Swain and Anna Dengel.
- B. Turn to the Subject Index and check under the index term which is most nearly synonymous with the classification term (i.e., Missionaries and Missionary Activity). These terms will contain citation numbers to all references which deal in some way with missionary activity of women physicians but which do not appear under the MISSIONARY ACTIVITY classification for one reason or another: for example, an article which treats the entire life of a particular woman whose career included a brief period of missionary activity will be cited under the BIOGRAPHIES classification but indexed under Missionary Activity.
- C. Finally, check the Personal Name Index for citations to the

names of women which have been noted as appearing frequently in the annotations under the classification MISSIONARY ACTIVITY (e.g., Clara Swain and Anna Dengel).

EXAMPLE 2: If a user is interested in researching Marie Zakrzewska, an early and prominent woman physician in America, the approach would be as follows:

- A. Check for Zakrzewska's name in the Author Index. This will lead to citations of articles written by Zakrzewska which deal with the subject of women physicians. Scan the annotations for these articles, noting the names of people and places that occur frequently.
- B. Check the Personal Name Index for Zakrzewska's name. Scan the citations and annotations thus found, noting again the names of people and places that occur frequently in the annotations. The user will observe, for example, that Zakrzewska's name appears frequently in association with the name of Emily Blackwell and the New England Hospital for Women and Children.
- C. Turn to the Subject Index and proceed to the citations listed under the term New England Hospital for Women and Children. Here the user will find not only more material on Zakrzewska, but also leads to additional subject terms to check.
- D. Turn to the Personal Name Index for citations listed under Emily Blackwell's name.

HISTORY OF WOMEN IN MEDICINE

In addition to biographies of pre-19th century personalities, the literature cited here gives historical context to the status, education, and practice patterns of healers and physicians. (Histories of specific institutions are located under MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS, SOCIETIES, AND THEIR JOURNALS.)

AFRICA

1. Kuhnke, Laverne. "The 'Doctoress' on a Donkey: Women Health Officers in Nineteenth Century Egypt." Clio Medica, 9:3 (September 1974) 193-205.

Most other studies refer to the 19th-century Egyptian school described in this paper as a midwifery school because it emphasized obstetrics. However, this author distinguishes between untrained folk midwives--dayas--and hakimas--a term for "doctoresses." The School for Hakimas required six years of training and at least rudimentary theoretical science--a prodigious amount of instruction for women in the Middle East at that time. Detailed are the development of a women's auxiliary health corps in Egypt, recruitment, the professional activities of the Egyptian "doctoress," and the sociological factors which contributed to the decline in numbers of medical women in the early 20th century.

2. Stephens, Nannie A. "Woman in Gynecology and Obstetrics." American Journal of Surgery and Gynecology, 12 (January 1899) 144-145.

Dr. Stephens presents a history of women in gynecology and obstetrics which concentrates on women of ancient Egypt. She concludes her article with examples of her own experiences as a specialist in the field.

ASIA

3. Jhirad, J. "Pioneer Work by and for Medical Women." Journal of the Association of Medical Women in India, 39:2 (May 1951) 29-34.

This article opens with the mention of the first medical women in the U.S. and Great Britain. In 1869 Clara Swain of America became India's first woman physician. The accomplishments of several other women, many of them medical missionaries, are also cited, along with those of women's medical schools and associations. In conclusion, the author urges medical women to rise to India's pressing problem of preventive medicine, and to prepare themselves for teaching posts and for research.

4. Wong, K. Chimin and Wu, Lien-Teh. History of Chinese Medicine: Being a Chronicle of Medical Happenings in China from Ancient Times to the Present Period. Tientsin Press, Ltd., Tientsin, China, 1932, xviii, 706 pp. figs., illus., photos., ports.

Scattered information on women healers and physicians is found throughout this history, which traces the Chinese medical

evolution from an indigenous and mysterious art form in 2697 B.C. to the widespread assimilation of "Western" medicine in the 1930s. The authors note that Ch'un Yü-yen, an obstetrician of the Han dynasty, is the first woman doctor mentioned in Chinese medical history. Not until the 19th century, however, do women begin to emerge in the profession. This book briefly profiles several distinguished women, including Hù King-eng, Ida Kahn, Mary Stone (Shih Mei-yu), and Yamei Kin (Y. May King). Foreign women physicians, many of them missionaries, are also mentioned. Medical education of women, and hospitals staffed and founded by women are described as well. Appendixes include chronological tables of events, geographical, name, and subject indexes, and an extensive bibliography.

AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND

5. Morgan, Elma Sandford. A Short History of Medical Women in Australia. Burroughs Wellcome and Company (Australia), Ltd., Australia, 1970.

This history was produced for the Australian Federation of Medical Women on the occasion of the 12th Congress of the Medical Women's International Association, Melbourne, Australia. [Item not examined by editors.]

6. "Women in Medicine." Medical Journal of Australia, 1:2 (9 January 1971) 54-56. (Comments.)

A discussion of the opening of medical schools and hospital posts to women includes profiles of Australia's first women physicians. While contrasting early opposition to medical women with the present situations in Australia, the author points out that women still face medical school quota systems, unequal pay, and inflexible employment conditions that force women with multiple responsibilities to become part of the profession's "wastage" statistics.

7. Younger Ross, Isabella. "The Advent of Women into Medicine." Medical Journal of Australia, (30 May 1953) 777-779. (Presentation, Australasian Medical Congress, 22-29 August 1952.)

On June 2, 1865, Dr. Wilhelmina Ferguson, a graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, became the first woman to apply for medical registration in Victoria. The opinion of the medical community regarding a woman's registration ran so negative that Dr. Ferguson never approached the Medical Board again. It was not until 20 years later that another woman (Dr. Laura Morgan, a graduate of New York Medical Woman's College) applied for registration. Her application also was unsuccessful and she returned to America. The first woman to practice in Victoria was Dr. Constance Stone, an Australian-born, American and Canadian-educated physician. Sydney was the first university to admit women to medical studies, but the University of Melbourne was the first school

to actually grant medical degrees to women. The story of the seven women who opened the doors of the University of Melbourne and the problems they faced follows.

CANADA

8. Abbott, Maude E. History of Medicine in the Province of Quebec. McGill University, Montreal, Canada, 1931, 97 pp. facsim., figs., photos., ports.
This regional history covers Quebec medicine from the mid-16th century to the 1920s. Although written by a woman physician, there is little mention of the role of women doctors, with the exception of an account of the admission of women to the Bishop's College Medical School in 1890. Ten women were graduated from that institution from 1893 to 1905, when it merged with the McGill Faculty of Medicine. This book, however, details the known facts of Dr. James Miranda Stuart Barry, the British army officer who, upon an autopsy in 1865, was found to have been a woman. Dr. Barry, a graduate of Edinburgh, entered military service in 1813 and was made a staff surgeon in military hospitals of Canada. Dr. Barry was later made inspector general of all British hospitals. Her true sex was apparently successfully concealed throughout her entire career. Sources for this data are documented in the bibliography, and a picture of Dr. Barry has been included in the text.
9. Bean, E. S. "Pioneer Women in Medicine." Nova Scotia Medical Bulletin, 21 (April 1942) 113-123.
[Article not examined by editors.]
10. Beaton-Mamak, Mary. "Women Doctors: Ruffles in the Profession." Dimensions in Health Service, 52:1 (January 1975) 38. port. (Profiles.)
An overview of the history of Canadian women in medicine, this article mentions the accomplishments of several distinguished women physicians.
11. Godfrey, C. M. "The Origins of Medical Education of Women in Ontario." Medical History (London), 17:1 (January 1973) 89-94. tables.
This article traces the development of medical education for women in Ontario, Canada. The first women medical students were recruited for a special course at the Royal Medical College in Kingston in 1880. Protests of male students in 1882-1883 forced the organization of a separate school for women in Kingston in 1883. In 1895 this institution merged with the Ontario Medical College for Women in Toronto. In 1905 the Ontario Medical College for Women became part of the University of Toronto. Concurrent with the growth of this school was the Women's College Hospital, established in 1910. Tables showing the percentage of women matriculates to graduate from

both the Kingston and Toronto institutions during the 1880s are included.

12. Hacker, Carlotta. The Indomitable Lady Doctors. Clarke, Irwin & Company Limited, Toronto, Canada, 1974, 259 pp. photos., ports., table.

The publication of this volume marks the golden jubilee of the Federation of Medical Women of Canada. As a memorial to women who pioneered in Canadian medicine, whole chapters are devoted to biographical sketches of such physicians as James Barry, Emily Stowe, Augusta Stowe-Gullen, Jennie Trout, the first graduates of the Queen's University medical course for women (Elizabeth Beatty, Elizabeth Smith-Shortt, and Alice McGillivray), Maria Anguin, Charlotte Ross, various medical missionaries, Elizabeth Scott Matheson, Helen MacMurchy, and Maude Abbott. Brief notes on other women physicians follow most chapters. Included is a section of notes, four statistical appendices, a selected bibliography, and an index. There are photographs of many of the physicians discussed.

EUROPE, EASTERN

13. Belicza, B[iserka]. ["The First Croatian Women Physicians"]. Liječnički Vjesnik, 92:10 (1970) 1187-1197. (Cro)

This article traces the general history of women of Slavic origin who practiced medicine in Croatia from the 13th century to the first decade of the 20th century when the first women physicians graduated from medical schools abroad. Draga Slava is the first woman physician whose name is recorded as being conferred with the right to practice medicine (in 1330) "because of successful cures and the good result she had achieved in treating podagric and eye diseases." After women were allowed to attend the School of Medicine at Zürich, Ljočić-Milošević of Šabac, Serbia, was, in 1879, the first woman physician of the Slavic south who graduated at Zürich. Dr. Milica Švigin-Čavov was the first Croatian woman to become a qualified physician by graduating from Zürich in 1893. In 1898 a Health Service Organization Act of Croatia prohibited women physicians from practicing medicine there. Dr. Karola Milobar was the first woman physician to practice in Zagreb by obtaining a special work permit. Becoming an expert in gastroenterology, she started a practice "for diseases of the digestive system and women's diseases." Another pioneer, Augusta Buček, obtained her degree in 1903 and specialized in dermatology. Ema Pavleković also earned her medical degree in 1903 but did not practice medicine in Croatia until 1920, having practiced abroad until then. Milana Gavrančić-Novak, Vanda Betlheim, and Emilia Lazić also received their medical degrees in Switzerland. According to the available data, Zlata Havliček was the first Croatian woman to graduate from the School of Medicine in Vienna (in 1911). [The journal includes an English translation of this article, pp. 68-78.]

14. Chojna, J. W. ["Participation of the First Women-Physicians in Warsaw Medical Society and the Attitude of the Society Towards the Problem of Women in Health Care"]. *Archiwum Historii Medycyny (Warszawa)*, 36 (1973) 177-185. (Russian and English Abstracts.) (Pol)
[Article not examined by editors.]

15. Huppert, M. P. "Women Doctors in the Middle Ages." *History of Medicine*, 5:3 (Autumn 1973) 25-26.
While women in Italy during the Middle Ages were legally entitled to medical school education, women's social position made it difficult for them to utilize the privilege. Therefore, most women doctors obtained "licences to practice," which were granted after a demonstration of medical knowledge. This article mentions many women doctors, from the first recorded to have practiced in Southern Italy (Federica Vitali of the School of Salerno), to Alessandra Giliani of Bologna. The era came to an end with the expansion of universities in the middle of the 15th century; women were barred from obtaining the now-essential academic qualifications, and could no longer acquire the non-academic practicing licences.

16. Kempler, K. ["Fight for the Admission of Women to Universities in Hungary at the End of the 19th Century"]. *Orvosi Hetilap*, 115:30 (28 July 1974) 1775-1777. (Hun)
In the 19th century, Hungarian medical schools were closed to women and they were particularly denied the right to dispense drugs. A Union for the Rights of Women was led particularly by Countess Anna Bolza. Nevertheless, it was not until 1895 that she and several of her associates were granted the Diploma in Medicine by a decree of the legislature. The National Congress of Dispensers had been strongly opposed to the admission of women in their August 1874 meeting, but several prominent medical men enthusiastically supported the admission of women. The minister of culture decreed in 1888 that women could practice medicine if associated with male physicians. At that time there were 14 women in Budapest who had medical diplomas from the University of Paris and one who had received her diploma from Zurich in 1879. The latter, Vilma Hugonnay, was the first woman admitted to practice in Budapest. The decrees in question are quoted in full. The government decree was fully effective in June 1895, but the full equality of women physicians did not come until 1913. Matild Schorr, Ida Szendeffy, and Lea Koenigsberger received their diplomas in 1897; all previously had been midwives. By 1913, of a class of 113 graduates admitted to practice, 10 were women. One of these, Ilonka Szoradi, practiced for 25 years.

17. Lazarewitch, Radmilla. "Women Physicians in Serbia." *Woman's Medical Journal*, 29[19]:12 (December 1919) 256.
Draga Ljotchitch-Miloshevitch became the first woman physician in Serbia after graduating from the University of Zurich in 1878. Despite early opposition to medical women, there is

now no difference in their privileges and those of male physicians.

EUROPE, WESTERN

18. Alvarez Ricart, Maria Del Carmen. ["Women in 19th Century Spanish Medicine: the First Women to Obtain Medical Degrees"]. *Asclepio*, 21 (1969) 43-48. (Spa)
The entrance of women into the medical sciences and medicine in Spain in the 19th century precipitated a deluge of polemic in contemporary journals by the women's male colleagues, who questioned not their qualifications and training so much as the appropriateness of women's desire to enter the world of academic life and the medical societies. The first of these women was Dolores Aleu, who passed the examinations of the anatomy and dissection groups in 1875 with high honors and was awarded the Premio Extraordinario by these organizations. Shortly thereafter, she was enrolled by the therapeutics group and was appointed an assistant in the department of Sr. Carbo at Barcelona. An article published by Aleu in 1878 on rheumatism and reprinted under the title of "Feminine First Steps" set off a series of articles in several of the journals, apparently because she had disagreed with some opinions of a male colleague. The first woman to be invested with the doctorate was another Barcelonan, Martina Castells. The male reaction was apparently summed up in one comment: "Our sincere congratulations--but don't let it happen again!" Castells died early in the year 1884, less than a year and a half after receiving her degree. In 1886, Dolores Lleonart y Casanovas became a Licenciante in Medicine from the University of Barcelona at the age of 19, and in the same year Luisa Dominga became a Licenciante of the University of Valladolid. In 1889 the Faculty of Medicine of Valencia awarded the Licenciante in Medicine and Surgery to Maria Concepcion Aleixandre y Ballestar. Two years later her application for membership in the Spanish gynecological society was rejected after heated discussion by the (male) members.
19. Baudouin, Marcel. ["Female Doctors in France during the 13th and 14th Century"]. *Gazette Medicale de Paris*, 22 (1 June 1901) 169-172. (Fre)
The author briefly discusses several women of the period who were honored for their medical skills: Saint Jutta, practicing about 1252; Mistress Hersend, who accompanied St. Louis on the Seventh Crusade in the mid-13th century as a physician, perhaps to Louis' queen Marguerite; Isabel (Elizabeth) queen of Portugal, later beatified by Urban VII; and Sarah, wife of Abraham, a Jewess known to have been practicing and teaching in 1326. He presents a list of eight women who were practicing medicine illegally, i.e. without proper studies or diplomas, at the end of the 13th and beginning of the 14th century. A part of the article is devoted to consideration of two lists found

by earlier researchers of women accused of, or excommunicated for, practicing medicine illegally in the first half of the 14th century, with a discussion of sources of confusion in names: in addition to differences in spelling, this includes such questions as whether several listings of the name Clarisse may refer to individuals or simply to members of the religious order of Clarisses (names for St. Claire of Assisi). The author selects five from these lists for brief discussion: Clarice of Rouen, wife of Pierre, excommunicated in 1311 or 1312; Jehanne (Jeanne) Converse of Salins, brought to court with her husband by the Medical Faculty of Paris and excommunicated in 1322; Laurence, wife of Jehan de Gaillon, 1327; Jehanne Clarisse, 1331; and Jacobe Félicie, fined and excommunicated in 1322.

20. Baudouin, Marcel. ["Female Physicians of Ancient Greece (Biographical Notes). (First Century B.C. --First Century A.D.)"]. *Gazette Medicale de Paris*, 12th Series, 1:7 (16 February 1901) 49-51. illus. (Fre)

Among women healers mentioned in ancient writings are Artemisia II, queen of Carie (a midwife, according to Pliny), Anyte of Epidaurus, Lais of Athens, Olympias of Thebes, Salpe, Sotira, and Agnodice of Athens. Most are mentioned by Pliny; all were probably midwives, if they existed at all.

21. Baudouin, Marcel. ["Female Physicians of Ancient Greece (First Century B.C. --First Century A.D.). (Biographical Notes)"]. *Gazette Medicale de Paris*, 12th Series, 1:8 (23 February 1901) 57-59. (Fre)

The author has found evidence, in a collection of Greek inscriptions from tombstones, that the Greeks had women doctors whom they called *Elatreiuia* or *Iatriue*. One inscription mentions Empiria, wife of Vettianus, as a woman doctor. Two other names have recently been discovered--Basila (or Basilla) of Corycos and Thecla of Seleucia, both buried in Christian cemeteries. Nothing else is known about them.

22. Baudouin, Marcel. ["Women Surgeons in the School of Salerno"]. *Archives Provinciales de Chirurgie*, 9 (1900) 202-205. port. (Fre)

Brief biographies are presented of three distinguished women from the famous school of Salerno, who could be considered to be surgeon specialists. The first, Trotula (Trotta, Trocta, Trottole), lived and practiced in the 11th century. There has been considerable controversy over exactly who she was and whether she actually wrote the major work attributed to her (*De Passionibus Mulierum*), but current opinion is that Trotula is more than a legend. Her works have survived only as fragments quoted by later authors. The second, Mercuriade, is known for four works in surgical pathology, all of which have been lost. The third, Francoise, wife of Mathieu de Romana, passed an examination before a committee of physicians and surgeons and was granted "doctoral permission in surgery" in 1321 by the Duke of Calabria.

23. Bayon, H. P. "Trotula and the Ladies of Salerno: A Contribution to the Knowledge of the Transition between Ancient and Mediaeval Physick." Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine, 33 (10 January 1940) 471-475. photo.

The author traces the perpetuation of the belief that Trotula of Salerno was a legend, from Charles Singer in 1924 through Thorndike (1929) and Powicke and Emden (1936). In 1930 and 1938, however, Kate Hurd Mead challenged these opinions. The author finds investigation into the truth of Trotula's existence too "invidious" a task to undertake, but does try to present an "unambiguous conception of the importance and significance of De Passionibus against the background of medical knowledge and practice of the 12th to 13th centuries in Southern Italy, and its consequent influence across time and land in relation to medicine."

24. Beckh, H. ["Centenary of Women in Medicine"]. Bayer Aerztebl., 26 (January 1971) 42-46.
[Article not examined by editors.]

25. Caldwell, Ruth. "Women in Medicine: Chapter I. The First Women in Medicine." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:2 (February 1930) 40-42.

Women have acted as physicians as long as there has been a history of medicine. Women were the first nurses and practitioners of the healing art. Ancient Greek epics, mythology, and history mention a variety of women healers: Hygea, goddess of health; the daughter of Augea; the Egyptian Polydamna; Cleopatra's sister, Arsenoe; Pythagoras' wife, Theano; Antiochus; Victoria; and Leoparda. Greek history also records the life of Agnodice, a woman who disguised herself as a man in order to study under the great male physicians of her day. She wished to care for women whose modesty would not allow them to be helped by male physicians during childbirth and other "private diseases." When it became known that Agnodice was a woman, she was condemned to death. The noble women she had helped, which included most of the women of the city, surrounded her house and "before the judges ... told them they would no longer account them for husbands and friends, but for cruel enemies that condemned her to death who restored to them their health, protesting they would all die with her if she were put to death." As a result, the magistrates annulled the law forbidding gentlewomen the right to study medicine.

26. Caldwell, Ruth. "Women in Medicine: Chapter II. Medieval Women Physicians." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:3 (March 1930) 72-75.

During the early Christian period (the fourth and fifth centuries) many female converts became physicians. Indeed, before 500 A.D. there were four women saints who were physicians: Saint Zenais, Saint Philomela, Saint Theodosia, and Saint Nicerata. Fabiola founded the first hospital of Rome. During

the Middle Ages, nunneries and monasteries became centers for healing the sick and the wounded in battle. "The healing art" became part of the curriculum in convent schools. Frequently, women characters in Medieval epics were prepared to give first aid. Saint Hildegard wrote medical treatises and nearly all of the methods of diagnosis now used are to be found or at least hinted at in her work. At Salerno, Trotula headed a department of medicine on women's diseases which was entirely under the supervision of women professors. North of the Alps women were active in medicine, but in 1292 the Faculty of Paris passed an edict "which forbade the practice of medicine to all who were not members of that body, to which only unmarried men were admitted." In England, women were able to practice medicine, but not for long "because the male competitors became jealous."

27. Caldwell, Ruth. "Women in Medicine: Chapter III. Women in Medicine--Modern History." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:4 (April 1930) 96-98.

After the "Dark Ages," as more men were educated, the place that women had held in medicine was usurped "by the jealous males"--especially in northern Europe. The women of Italy and southern Europe were able to retain their positions in medicine longer, not only as midwives but also as highly regarded medical experts in other fields such as anatomy, dissection, and the physical education of children. At one time, women exclusively were midwives and as such were as highly regarded as magistrates, physicians, and surgeons, "but they lost their respectable position because they were denied the opportunities of needful study and careful instruction." Queen Victoria also contributed to the decline of women as midwives when she employed "men-midwives" during her confinement. At that time women midwives believed the use of chloroform was wrong and would not use it. In Russia, because of the customs of the Graeco-Russian Church, midwives still flourished and medical men were rarely consulted. The mortality rate was far lower in Russia than in England.

28. Chéreau, A. ["Proceeding Instituted, in 1322, by the Faculty of Medicine, Against a Woman Illegally Practicing Medicine"]. L'Union Médicale, 31:93 (7 August 1866) 241-248. (Fre)

A list of taxpayers in Paris in the year 1292 includes (in addition to 151 barbers, male and female) 29 "mires" or male doctors and eight "meiresses" or female doctors. The author of this paper found a list of 24 individuals practicing medicine illegally in Paris in 1322; the city at that time had an estimated population of 275,000. The list includes two women. The Faculty of Medicine of Paris took action against these illegal practitioners; earlier it had obtained a sentence of excommunication against a Clarice of Rouen and successfully brought suit against Jehanne Converse and her husband, and the Faculty was awaiting a promised papal bull threatening excommunication of

anyone practicing medicine without proper certification in Paris or its suburbs. This article quotes the complaints against one Jacobea Felicie in August 1322 and the testimony of eight witnesses who had been treated by her. In spite of their reports of apparent cures, Jacobea Felicie was fined and excommunicated.

29. Coues, William Pearce. "Women Physicians in Medieval Times." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, 172:3 (21 January 1915) 119. (Letters to the Editor.)
Dr. Coues offers a prose translation of "Erec and Enide" by Chrétien de Troyes, a French poet of the 12th century. The poem describes women's skill in healing a wounded soldier.
30. Coury, C. and Pecker, A. ["Notes on the Teaching of Obstetrics in France in the Eighteenth Century--Angelique du Coudray at Grenoble"]. In: [20th International Congress of the History of Medicine, Berlin, Germany, 22-27 August 1966.] Edited by Heinz Goerke and Heinz Müller-Dietz. George Olms, Hildesheim, Germany, 1968, pp. 671-678. (Fre)

It was only in the 18th century that men began to carry out increasingly the duties of an accoucheur; prior to that they had been called in only when serious difficulties occurred during delivery. Most women in labor were attended by poorly educated older women. In 1780 a royal edict set up a refresher course in practical obstetrics at the veterinary school at Alfort under the direction of Angelique Marguerite Le Boursier du Coudray (also spelled Ducoudrai or Du Coudrai). She had been born in Paris, practiced there and in Auvergne as a midwife, and had invented a "machine" for demonstrating obstetric maneuvers. In 1767 she was given a yearly salary by Louis XV to teach in all the provinces. Jealous surgeons were strongly opposed to her teaching.

31. Creutz, Rudolf. ["Women of Salerno in the Service of Aesculapius from the 11th to the 15th Century"]. *Die Frau*, (1932) 110-115. (Ger)

The "high period" of the medical school at Salerno was remarkable, among other things, for the appearance of a number of women medical students. Unfortunately, it is hard to separate legend and history, although there is no doubt that the women existed and contributed to the care of women and children. Most of their published works are known only as names in the works of later authors, and there is controversy over whether they actually wrote the books attributed to them. The author describes what little is known about six of these women who practiced in the 11th through 15th centuries: Trotula, Abella, Mercuriadis, Rebecca Guarna, Francesca de Roma, and Constantia Calenda. In addition, he mentions the unnamed and unnumbered women healers who practiced a kind of folk medicine among the general population, and cites a number of remedies popular in that period for the care of the skin and hair.

32. Damour, Felix. [*Louise Bourgeois: Her Life, Her Work*]. Jouve & Boyer, Paris, France, 1900, 110 pp. illus. (M.D. thesis. No. 603.) (Fre)

This thesis was presented to the faculty of medicine of the University of Paris. After an introductory survey of midwifery of the 16th century, the author summarizes the life of Louise Bourgeois, taken from portions of her writings including her books. Louise Bourgeois was born in 1563 in the Faubourg St.-Germain, and married Martin Boursier, a surgeon in the royal army. During the civil war, she and her three children had to flee Paris, and during their period of exile, she studied midwifery with her husband. After their return to Paris, she took the examinations for accreditation as a midwife and soon became as popular with court society as she had previously been with the common people. She presided at the births of the six royal infants, starting with Louis XIII in 1601. Her writings consist of three books of instruction and observations on diseases of pregnancy and abnormal deliveries, a collection of "secrets," and a defense against doctors. The first to describe the treatment of chlorosis with iron, to advocate induced delivery in cases of severe hemorrhage, and to enumerate the different fetal presentations, Louise Bourgeois was the first woman to write in France on the obstetric arts.

33. Darcagne-Mouroux. "History of French Medical Women." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 29:10 (October 1922) 238-240.

This brief summary of French women who opened the medical profession to women begins with the request of Madeline Bres for the right to matriculate at the Medical Faculty of Paris (1866). In 1881 Mlle. Edwards was instrumental in obtaining permission for women to compete for the "externat," and later, the "internat." In 1889 Mlle. Wilbouchewitch became the second woman to receive "interne titulaire." Because of the success of these women, 34 women were received as interns from 1887 to 1922, and there are now 357 French women matriculated at the Faculty of Paris. There are 160 women doctors practicing in Paris, and many women have distinguished themselves during the war. Several contemporary physicians are mentioned.

34. Fichna, Margarete. ["Pioneers for Women in Medical Studies in Austria"]. *Zeitschrift d. Bauvereines der d. Akademikerinnen Österreichs*, 12:2 (1959) 13 passim. (Ger)

This article concentrates on the pioneers for women's medical studies and practice in Austria. Dr. Rosa Kerschbaumer was the first woman to obtain licensure in Austria. Dr. Anna Bayer practiced as the first public health physician in Bosnia. After studying in Switzerland, Gabriele Possaner von Ehrenthal obtained the doctorate in Austria after a long, drawn-out fight ended by an imperial decree that allowed all women who had studied abroad to obtain an M.D. degree in Austria. And finally, the first woman to study in Austria and to obtain her M.D. from an Austrian university was Margarete Hoenigsberg-Hil-

ferding. All these women fought against severe prejudice in the scientific community and in the public.

35. Fischer, J. ["Women in the Service of Aesculapius"]. Wiener Medizinische Presse, 42 (1900) 1913-1917. (Ger)

In the controversy over women's admission to medical studies, the author reviews the book by H. Schelenz, Women in Esculapius' Realm, an essay on the history of women in medicine. It contains a brief overview of women practicing or promoting medicine in antiquity and the Middle Ages, of midwifery, and of the influence of rich noblewomen, who furthered science and pharmacology for humanitarian reasons. Schelenz is accused of prejudiced reporting, especially on female pharmacists, whom he accuses of having a passion for poison and of misusing their knowledge to satisfy their vices. The author praises the historic research of Schelenz's book but cannot agree with his conclusion that "women are born to be a man's companion."

36. Flatow, F. ["Outstanding Women in Medicine during the Past"]. Die Medizinische Welt, 52 (24 December 1932) 1879-1884. ports. (Ger)

In this article the author concentrates on the writings of women in medicine during the 17th and 18th centuries. He gives a short biography and then underlines the publications of these midwives and physicians. The longest passage is devoted to Dorothea Christiana [Erxleben] Leporin--in particular, to the controversy between her and three male physicians accusing her of quackery. The author stresses the important contributions women made to obstetrics before the field was taken over by their male colleagues.

37. Friedenwald, H. "Jewish Doctoresses in the Middle Ages." Medical Pickwick, 6 (1920) 283.
[Article not examined by editors.]

38. Goodell, William. A Sketch of the Life and Writings of Louyse Bourgeois, Midwife to Marie De' Medici, the Queen of Henry IV. of France. The Annual Address of the Retiring President Before the Philadelphia County Medical Society. Published by the Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1876, 52 pp. port.

39. Gordon, Charles Alexander. "Medical Women." Medical Press and Circular, 117 (10 August 1898) 131-133.
[Article not examined by editors.]

40. Gordon, J. Elise. "Some Women Practitioners of Past Centuries." Practitioner, 208 (April 1972) 561-567. facsim. There were women doctors called medicae in ancient Rome, as well as highly regarded and respected women healers who functioned as doctors during medieval times and into the 17th century.

41. Grangée, F. M. ["The Woman Physician: Reflections on a Study Written Over 50 Years"]. Vie Méd., 4 (1923) 1417-1420. (Fre)
[Article not examined by editors.]

42. Guardia, J. M. ["Spanish Philosophers: Oliva Sabuco"]. Revue Philosophique, (1886) 42-60; 272-292. (Fre)
Oliva Sabuco des Nantes Barrera--the exact name is uncertain --published in 1587 a book entitled A New Philosophy of the Nature of Man, Not Known or Achieved by the Ancient Philosophers, Which Will Improve Human Life and Health..., and dedicated to Phillip II of Spain. The author, although not a physician, pointed out the causes of error which have misled both ancient and "modern" physicians. This paper presents the little that is known about her and the times in which she wrote, the circumstances in which the book was republished in 1728 and, at some length, the theories of medicine contained in it. The "passions" are considered the cause of all disease and death. Fear, anger, despair, love (unrequited or deprived), shame, anxiety, compassion, etc., all greatly influence the secretions of the brain which in turn control the health of the body. Advice is given by this "doctor without diploma" on proper diet and habits, including the effects of taste, color, odor, heat, and cold. The sources of all actions, sentiments, movements, all vital phenomena, resides in the head, through which they are influenced by external events.

43. Hamilton, George L. "Trotula." Modern Philology, 4 (October 1906) 377-380.
Hamilton offers a heavily documented explanation of why the name of Trotula should appear as the author of one of the books in the Vade Mecum of Jankin in the Wife of Bath's Prologue: "Trotula was the first and most distinguished of the female representatives of the medical school of Salerno," and as such her name was very well known.

44. Hedvall, Gunnel. ["On Our First Women Doctors"]. Nordisk Medicinskhistorisk Årsbok, (1974) 167-172. facsim., photo. (Swe)
At a lecture at the Medical Assembly in December 1973, the speaker reviewed the gradual development of the idea of medical careers for women, starting in the early 1800s with the need for parish doctors for women and infants, through the lengthy deliberations of the Medical Council, the medical academic establishment and the Riksdag (the legislature), to the admission of women to the medical schools in the early 1870s and the first woman to receive an M.D. degree from a Swedish school (Karolina Widerström in 1888). By 1900 there were 14 women doctors of a total of 1300 physicians; in 1910 there were 31, and in 1970, 31 per cent of the doctors in Sweden were women. Most of the early women doctors were also active in social reform movements, women's rights, universal

education, and the early radical political movements. Widerström, especially, was a leader in the demand for equality for women physicians.

45. Heise, Agnete. "The First Women Doctors of Denmark." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 4: 2 (February 1949) 70-72. port.

Nielsine Mathilde Nielsen was the first woman physician of Denmark, receiving her degree from the University of Copenhagen in 1885 after a struggle to have the University open its door to women, which it ultimately did in 1875. The work of Drs. Eli Moeller and Alvilda Harbou Hoff is also mentioned.

46. Hovorka, Ostar. ["Female Physician in Ancient Rome"]. Klinisch-Therapeutische Wochenschriften, 21:1 (1914) 6-8. (Ger)

In this article the author attempts to illustrate the important role female medical doctors played in ancient Rome. He bases his study on epitaphs from Roman monuments and tombstones from which he quotes liberally. He concludes that contrary to popular belief the "medicae" were trained and practicing physicians who worked mainly, though by no means exclusively, for female patients. They practiced obstetrics, but their role was not restricted to that of a midwife. They were well read and enjoyed considerable esteem in the community, as indicated by their financial success and the grateful epitaphs on their tombstones.

47. Hurd-Mead, Kate Campbell. "Concerning Certain Medical Women of the Late Middle Ages." Medical Life, 42:3 (March 1935) 110-128. port.

"Women doctors of the late Middle Ages were very much like the women of today, pacifists, sympathetic with the sick, gentle, and unobtrusive wherever they were obliged to compete with men, grateful for small favors, and asking in those days only for the opportunity to study and to be let alone in their work... [The] attitude of masculine bravado and feminine subservience lasted until the middle of the nineteenth century when women took the matter into their own hands..." Dr. Hurd-Mead provides information on several outstanding personalities, the hospitals they built, and the contributions they made during the medieval period.

48. Hurd-Mead, Kate Campbell. "Trotula." Isis, 25 (1930) 349-367.

Dr. Hurd-Mead reviews the evidence of manuscripts and printed books of several centuries to prove that "Trotula was a woman doctor of Salerno of the eleventh century who wrote a famous gynecology which was used for hundreds of years as a text book and work of reference by students and doctors."

49. Hurd-Mead, Kate Campbell. "Trotula's Gynecology and Obstetrics." Women in Medicine, 72 (April 1941) 20-21.

The then current president of the American Women's Medical Association, Elizabeth Mason-Hohl, translated Trotula's *Pasionibus Mulierum Curandorum* from the Aldine Press edition published in Venice in 1547; Aldine was the second firm to publish it by machinery. The Diseases of Women remained in print for many centuries wherever there were students of medicine. It is interesting to find that purified preparations of the drugs in use in old Salerno are still prepared and advertised by pharmacists today. [This selection by Dr. Hurd-Mead is included as part of an obituary to Mary McKibben-Harper. This obituary, entitled 'Kate Campbell Hurd-Mead: 1876-1941,' appears in the BIOGRAPHIES section of this bibliography.]

50. ["It's Coming!"]. El Siglo Medico, 17:856 (5 June 1870) 463. (Spa)
This is a very brief notice of Elizabeth Garrett-Anderson's graduation from the Medical Faculty of Paris.
51. Jantsch, Marlene. ["The Development of Medicine as a Profession for Women: On the 100th Birthday of Dr. Gabriele Possanner-von Ehrenthal"]. Mitteilungs-blatt d. Ärztek-anammer f. Wien, 12:6 (1960) 6-15. (Ger)
In commemoration of the 100th birthday of Dr. Gabriele Possanner-von Ehrenthal, the nineteenth century Austrian physician, this article surveys the history of women in medicine in her country. Dr. Possanner-von Ehrenthal's pioneer work as the first woman to obtain a medical doctorate in Austria is underlined. Although she had previously obtained her M.D. in Switzerland, Austrian authorities forced her to retake her exams in Austria in order to practice medicine. The article also mentions a number of other Austrian women physicians who did important pioneer work in the universities and in various medical specialties.
52. Jouglu, G. ["Medical Women in History"]. Monaco-méd., 5: 76 (1901) 7. (Fre)
[Article not examined by editors.]
53. Kitchin, Kathleen F. "The Study of Anatomy by Women." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (March 1927) 38-44.
The achievements of specific women healers and scholars are mentioned in this article, which discusses five groups of female anatomical students: surgeons, midwives, philosophers, dilettanti ("ladies of fashion who flocked to public dissections as to-day they might go to the theatre"), and professional anatomists.
54. Kull-Schaffner, R. ["Barbara von Roll, A Great Doctor in Her Time"]. Zeitschrift Krankenpfl., 64 (October 1971) 356-357. photo. (Ger)
On the 400th anniversary of her death in 1571, it seems fit-

ting to remember this woman of the 16th century. She was born in the canton of Solothurn in Switzerland in 1502, into a family which is still important in industry and trade. As a girl she studied Latin texts in philosophy and medicine and became interested in botany, especially medicinal plants. At age 17 she married Hieronymus von Luternau. After she became a wealthy widow at 47, Barbara devoted herself to medicine and the use of plant materials in medications. In her time she was considered a learned and scientific physician and was consulted often by the doctors in the town hospital. To the poor she gave not only medicine but the food and drink they needed to return to health. She was well aware of the interrelation of body and mind and pioneered the humane treatment of mental illness. She corresponded with a number of learned men in Switzerland and in foreign countries. Barbara von Roll died in 1571, mourned by the whole city.

55. Lesky, Erna. ["The First Generation of Austrian Women Physicians"]. Österreichische Arztezeitung, 5 (10 March 1975) (unpaged). (Ger)

Women were admitted to the professions in Austria relatively late, compared to the U.S., because they could not obtain the type of secondary education necessary for admission to the university until nearly 1900. The first woman doctor to settle in Austria was Gabriele Possaner, who obtained her medical education in Switzerland and was finally given an M.D. in Vienna in 1897. Because of the cost in time and money, the first women doctors were daughters of upper middle class or noble families. Several of them served in military hospitals and as hospital directors during World War I. Some specialized in such fields as dentistry, pediatrics, or gynecology, but most chose general practice (83 per cent of 387 women practicing in 1926). By the third decade of the 20th century women were occupying high-level positions and had organized their own medical society. In the thirties they began to be researchers, and Anna Dengel had founded the Medical Mission Sisters for work in foreign countries.

56. Lipinska, Melanie. ["Women Physicians of Rome"]. Le Progress Medical, 9 (3rd series) (29 April 1899) 276-279. (Fre)

In the early years of Rome, there were no practitioners with special titles or functions as doctors; and, as in most primitive societies, medicine was closely tied to religion. During the first century A.D., Greek medical practitioners were permitted to settle in Rome; women were probably among them. In later years there was a distinction between obstetrices (midwives) and medicae (practitioners of all forms of medicine). The third book of Octavius Horatianus (4th century) is dedicated to a Victoria who was learned in diseases of women. Numerous funerary inscriptions have been found in various parts of the Roman world honoring medicae, both slave and free women. Several Christian women are mentioned by early authors as versed in medicine, but very little is known about them.

57. Lipinska, Melanie and Mackenzie, (Lady) Muir. "Women Doctors: A Historic Retrospect." Contemporary Review, 108 (October 1915) 504-510.

This article also appeared in Littell's Living Age, 287 (13 November 1915) 419-424. [Article not examined by editors.]

58. Mason-Hohl, Elizabeth. "Trotula: Eleventh Century Gynecologist." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:12 (December 1940) 349-356. facsim. (Inaugural Address, Annual Meeting, American Medical Women's Association, New York, June 10, 1940.)

This article includes informative data on Trotula, her writings and her times, taken from the author's experiences in researching this 11th century physician. Concluding the article are portions taken from the author's translation (into English) of Trotula's treatise, Passionibus Muliebrum Curandarum Aegritu. Reproductions of early texts are included.

59. Münster, Ladislao. [Italian Female Doctors from the 13th to the 15th Century]. Editrice Sigurtà Farmaceutici, Milan, Italy, 1952, 11 pp. (Lo Smeraldo, No. 6.) (Ita)

From the middle of the 12th century to the end of the 13th century, Italy had a surprisingly high number of female physicians. Most were wives, widows, or daughters of physicians. The practice of medicine, made possible after passing an examination before a commission, did not require academic studies. When (towards the end of the 13th century) public school training and university studies became prerequisites for practicing medicine in Italy, the number of women doctors declined rapidly, as the social barriers to women in universities remained. The author mentions female physicians in different areas of Italy, underlining that there were no legal barriers to their professional endeavor. They were particularly numerous in Tuscany. Little biographical data is given. The article contains a bibliography.

60. Münster, L[adislao]. "Women Doctors in Medieval Italy." Ciba Foundation Symposium, 10 (1962) 136-140.

In addition to providing biographies of several notable Italian women healers, the author sets forth reasons for the prominence of women doctors in medieval times and the disappearance of women practitioners in the Renaissance period.

61. "'Old Dame Trot,' Magistra Medicinae." New York State Journal of Medicine, 38:5 (1 March 1938) 397-398. (Across the Desk.)

A few facts about Trotula of Salerno are extracted primarily from K. C. Hurd-Mead's History of Women in Medicine.

62. Papara, Dora. "Medical Women in Greece." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 7:7 (July 1952) 265-267.

The author is associate director of a mental hospital in the

Greek Ministry of Health. She has been studying in the United States on international fellowships. This article reviews a variety of women who practiced medicine in Greece and traces them in their contexts up to the article's present. Women were healers in Greece until the Golden Age ended with wars and invasions and the Turkish occupation, which left behind a tradition against women. This state, woman as man's chattel, continued until after the liberation of northern Greece in 1896 when Dr. Panagrotatu [sic], the first woman doctor from Greek territory proper, studied in the Greek University. Acknowledgment is made to Dr. Pournaropoulos, assistant professor of the history of medicine in the University of Athens, for the information used in this article.

63. Petrén, Gustaf. ["From the Discussion on Increasing Women's Civil Rights in the 1860s and Their Admission to Medical Careers and the University in the Early 1870s"]. *Medicinska Föreningens Tidskrift*, 25:2 (1947) 41-46. port. (Swe)
The author reviews the discussions in the Riksdag (the legislature) on the demands of the women's rights movement and the demands for equal educational opportunities beginning about 1860 until about 1873, and quotes some of the royal decrees on the subject. It was in 1870 that the medical-philosophical examination was opened to women, and in 1873 the king ordered that they should be admitted to the licenciate examination which would allow them to practice. The first woman doctor educated in Sweden, Karolina Widerström, took the medical-philosophical examination at Uppsala and was admitted to the Karolinska Institute in 1880. She completed her medical education there and was licensed in 1888. In 1885, Nielsine Nielsen became the first woman doctor in Denmark.

64. "A Pioneer of Modern Medical Women and Her Predecessors of the Middle Ages." *Lancet*, 1 (18 January 1908) 173-174.
In this article, the *Lancet* editors take issue with another journal's claim that Nadezhda Prokoffievna Susslova-Golubeva was the first woman doctor in all Europe. Although "Madame Susslova-Golubeva" was Russia's first female physician, the first famous European woman physician was Trotula of Salerno. And, although no women have been granted medical degrees in England in the past century, Henry VIII granted medical licenses "to certain women to attend the sick poor who could not afford to pay the fees of regular practitioners yet did not wish to depend entirely on charity."

65. Pirami, Edmea. ["The Woman Physician Throughout the Centuries"]. *Bull. Sci. Med. (Bologna)*, 138:2 (April-June 1966) 205-213. (Ita)
The author traces the history of women in medicine from the herb experts of ancient Greece to the present, with principle emphasis on Italy. During the early Christian times and the Middle Ages, women continued to treat the sick and wounded

in Italy. The medical school at Salerno trained several notable women, such as Trotula and Costanza Calenda. Others were taught by and carried on the practices of husbands and families, often after passing examinations at the medical schools. France did not allow women to study medicine until the end of the 19th century, but several countries accepted them earlier: examples given are Catharina Schrader, who first described placenta previa in 1700 in Holland, and Dorothea Leporin [Erleben], who graduated in Germany in 1754. These women often did research along with their practices and published and defended their results. By the early 20th century most Western countries accepted women doctors, although there were still obstacles placed in their paths. Today, especially since World War II, women practice on a par with men and occupy positions once reserved solely for men.

66. Potter, Ada. "The History of Dutch Medical Women." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 30:1 (January 1923) 5-6. (Presentation, Convention, Medical Women's International Association, Geneva, Switzerland, 6 September 1922.)

Dr. Potter's speech opens with brief biographies of Alletta Jacobs (Holland's first woman physician) and Catharina Van Tuschenbroek (Holland's second woman physician and the first woman medical student at the University of Utrecht). Dr. Potter's description of the present status of Dutch medical women includes statistics on the enrollment of women in medical schools. Because of strong cooperation between men and women physicians, Dutch women have no need for separate medical societies. In view of women's equality Dr. Potter tells her audience that she cannot agree with the conference's wish to form a National Medical Woman's Board in Holland.

67. Raulin, Louis. ["Notes on Prehistoric Medicine: Midwives and Medical Women in Ancient Rome"]. *Gazette Hebdomadaire des Sciences Médicales*, 41:36 (5 September 1920) 425-426. (Fre)

In ancient Egypt and Greece there were myths of goddesses acting as midwives or as protectors of women in labor. The Greek cults survived, with changes of names, in Italy, but human midwives also began to appear--some of them highly skilled. Many of these women also cared for infants and children, and some became competent general practitioners. We know of these women generally only through inscriptions on tombstones or (in the case of a few) through mentions by ancient authors. Although they were probably poorly educated, at least some of them were called physicians during the period of the Republic. The women practitioners disappeared after the fall of the empire and did not reappear until the tenth century when Italy became a center for medical education.

68. Salzi, Francesco. [Medical Women]. *Tipografia Romana*, Rome, Italy, 1877, 31 pp. (Ita)
Dedicated to Her Excellency Princess Elena Borghese, this

booklet contains brief biographical notes on 50 women said to be versed in the healing arts, from pre-Christian Greeks and Romans to Florence Nightingale. Many of the women included are probably mythical and very few of them were doctors in the modern sense; the very sketchy notes contain dates for only about 15 of the subjects.

69. Schelenz, Hermann. [Women in the Realm of Esculapius, a Study for a History of Women in Medicine and Pharmacy; With Consideration of the Future of the Modern Woman Doctor and Pharmacist]. Ernst Guenther, Leipzig, Germany, 1900, iv, 74 pp. (Ger)

The book contains material found by the author during research for a large work on the history of pharmacy. Much of it is devoted to women healers in ancient times and of the Germanic tribes. The Middle Ages, especially at the Salerno School, saw the first educated women physicians, although many of them were as famous for their secret remedies as for their knowledge of medical science. The last 20 pages are given over to the development of freedom for women in pharmacy and medicine in the 19th century and to related philosophical discussion. The work does contain a name index, but no table of contents or bibliography.

70. Segre, Marcello. ["Jewish Female Doctors in the Middle Ages"]. Pagina di Storia della Medicina, 14:5 (1970) 98-106. (Ita)

Despite rulings by the church that Jewish doctors should not be allowed to treat Christian patients, Jews dominated the medical profession in the 12th to 15th centuries and occupied high positions in the papal courts. During this period, women had free access to the universities in several countries. In the 13th and 14th centuries, the doctorate became less important as many cities set up their own examinations for approving the qualifications of physicians trained in private schools, encouraging women in particular to study near their homes. After 1400 the doctoral degree again became necessary for medical practice, and the number of women entering practice decreased. The author lists and briefly discusses a number of women doctors, mostly Jews, in Italy and in the German states. In Salerno: Rebecca Guarna, Costantia Calenda, Federica Vitale, Francesca Romana, Venturela Cisinato, Maria Incarnata, Abella, and of special note, Trotula (Dame Trot, in English writings, who was probably a highly skilled midwife early in the 11th century). Many of the Jewish women doctors were wives, widows, or daughters of well-known physicians, like the Sicilian Virdimura, wife of Pasquale, physician of Catania. In the late 15th century, rumors of ritual murders led to denunciation, trial, and execution of a number of Jews at Trento, including the physician Brunetta, accused of providing the instruments used. In France, a Jewish woman named Sarah practiced in Paris at the end of the 12th century, and Sara de Saint Gilles, widow of Abraham, practiced in Marseilles in the early 1300s.

Many Jewish women practiced in the German states, often as eye doctors.

71. "Some Pioneer Scandinavian Women Doctors." World Medical Journal, 11:1 (January 1964) 34.

The first woman to become a doctor in Denmark (1885), Nielsine Nielsen had to go abroad to study gynecology because of male physicians' resistance in her own country. In Sweden, the first woman physician (1888), Karolina Widerstrom, also specialized in gynecology, and later, obstetrics. Both women practiced successfully.

72. Steudel, J[ohannes]. "Medical Women of the Occident." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 17:1 (January 1962) 52-55. (Lecture, University of Kiel, 1958.)

This article, the first of a two-part article which first appeared in Zentralblatt für Gynäkologie, 81:8 (February 21, 1959) 284-295, was translated by Catharine Macfarlane. In it, the author reviews incidents in the European struggle of women to enter medical schools. Switzerland first permitted women to study medicine at the University of Zürich in 1864, Bern and Geneva in 1872, and Basel in 1890. Only 50 years prior to this article were they permitted to study in Austria and Germany. Prior to the turn of the century, women could occasionally be permitted to attend a lecture or clinical course, but if they chose to do so, they were exposed to curiosity and rudeness. In England, the London School of Medicine for Women, founded in 1874, played an important role in the admission of women students to medical facilities. Elizabeth Blackwell was the first American woman physician; Marie Heim Vögtlin was the first Swiss woman physician (she passed the State examination in 1872 with distinction). Madeleine Brés was, in 1875, the first French woman to receive the title of Doctor of Medicine. Franziska Tiburtius and Emilie Lehmus were, for fifteen years, the only women physicians in Berlin. Midwifery, as a forerunner of medical practice for women, is traced with emphasis on the work of Louise Bourgeois in the late 16th and early 17th century in Paris (Bourgeois, in 1601, became midwife to the Queen Marie de Medici), and Justine Siegemund who practiced midwifery in 17th century Germany. Siegemund was the first in Germany to teach the correct treatment of head and face presentations.

73. Steudel, J[ohannes]. "Medical Women of the Occident." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 17:2 (February 1962) 139-142.

The conclusion of a two-part article which first appeared in Zentralblatt für Gynäkologie, 81:8 (February 21, 1959) 284-295, is here translated by Catharine Macfarlane. The enrollment of women in medical colleges since the beginning of the century has substantially increased, but prior to the second half of the nineteenth century the difficulties for women in medicine were nearly insurmountable. The first woman to be

granted a degree and thus admitted to the practice of medicine was Dorothea Christiane Erxleben of Quedlinburg in the 18th century. At about the same time in Italy, several women achieved academic degrees: Maria delle Donne in 1799 received the degree of Doctor of Medicine and permission to practice medicine. Anna Morandi-Manzolini in 1756 was appointed Professor of Anatomy at the University of Bologna. Trotula of Salerno is also discussed in the context of her 12th century life, along with Hildegard von Bingen, the healer and mystic whose medical and scientific writings as well as the record of her political influence have survived the ages. "From the activities of women of past centuries in the healing art," writes the author, "this conclusion may be drawn: Medical thinking and medical treatment must not be the exclusive privilege of men."

74. Strassmann, P. ["Louise Bourgeois as Midwife (1601-1610) to Queen Marie de Medici, Wife of Henry IV of France"]. Allgemeine Deutsche Hebammen-Zeitung, 19:13 (19 June 1904) 203-207; 226-229. port. (Ger)
 Louise Bourgeois--also called Boursier--born in 1564, came to the palace in 1601, at the age of 37, as midwife to the French queen. In those times physicians attended deliveries only occasionally. Although many midwives were poorly educated, some, like Mme. Bourgeois, had studied from texts by such authorities as Ambroise Paré, and even wrote books themselves. Part 1 describes how Bourgeois became a midwife, how she secured the position as royal midwife, the delivery of the dauphin, the deliveries of the other two sons and three daughters of the royal couple, and her retirement with a life pension. Part 2 reviews her books as a source of information about Bourgeois herself and about the status of midwifery at that time. The books contain advice on diet for new mothers and various remedies for mother and baby, as well as more clinical subjects such as the management of abnormal presentations.
75. Stuard, Susan Mosher. "Dame Trot." Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society, 1:2 (Winter 1975) 537-542.
 This article reviews and comments on the centuries-old debate among historians about Trotula of Salerno. "Could eleventh-century Salerno accommodate a woman as a professor and physician? [and] If [Trotula] did exist, could she have composed the manuscripts ascribed to her by tradition?" Among the medical historians mentioned are Elizabeth Mason-Hohl and Kate Campbell Hurd-Mead, both of whom defended Trotula's existence.
76. Walsh, James Joseph. Medieval Medicine. A. & C. Black, Ltd., London, England, 1920, xii, 221 pp. illus., photos.
 Walsh devotes one chapter (pages 154-168) in this book to the situation of medical women during the Middle Ages. According to Walsh, women were encouraged to study medicine in the

Italian universities in the 12th century. Records of the history of Salerno show that women physicians staffed the entire department of female diseases. Outstanding among these women was Trotula, to whom many books are attributed. Another significant medical woman of the 12th century was the Benedictine Abbess Hildegarde who wrote two texts on medicine. Thirteenth century records at Bologna show women as students and faculty members in that medical school. One of these, Alessandra Giliani, was a prosector in anatomy at Mondino. Although it was believed that women physicians practiced in France in the Middle Ages, no records of distinguished contributions among them exists. It was hypothesized that the Heloise-Abelard incident at the University of Paris led to the exclusion of women from higher education. As Paris served as the model for Oxford and Cambridge, this might account for the absence of women in the histories of these English universities. The situation in Italy was apparently unique. By the 16th century, the role of women in medicine had diminished.

77. Winckel, Franz von. ["The Woman as Physician: A Lecture in the Gynecological Clinic on 5 March 1898"]. In: Franz von Winckel: Eighteen Lectures from His Estate. Edited by Max Stumpf. J. F. Bergmann, Wiesbaden, Germany, 1914, 126-141. (Ger)

This lecture, given by the famous gynecologist to his students and colleagues in Munich, briefly reviews some mentions of women healers by the ancient Greek and Roman writers. Most of the text is devoted to the writings of the 17th-century midwives Marguerite de la Marche (née Tertre) in France and Justina Siegmundin in Germany. The speaker apparently intended to continue the historical review but never did so, according to the editor.

78. "Women Doctors in the Viking Age." British Medical Journal, (20 January 1917) 95.

Information about women healers of the Viking Age (eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries) can be gleaned from Norse sagas. A discussion of this subject was held at a meeting of the Viking Society for Northern Research. [This article also appears in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, 176 (24 May 1917) 746-747.]

GERMANY

79. Becker, W. ["The First Female Doctor in the Middle Ages"]. Die Medizinische Welt, 9 (4 March 1939) 307-308. (Ger)
This article is a brief biography of Dorothea Christiane Erxleben. In response to a similar claim made for Dorothea von Schloezer of Goettingen University, the author stresses Erxleben's outstanding position as the first woman ever to obtain a doctorate from a German university.

80. Beiswenger, Immanuel. [A Contribution to the History of Obstetrics: Justine Siegemundin and Her Achievements]. Munich, Germany, 1899. (M.D. thesis.) (Ger)
This medical thesis deals with the achievements of Justine Siegemundin, a 17th-century German midwife. Her outstanding contribution was a book on difficult deliveries in which she describes various techniques for repositioning and delivering the infant. The thesis contains a short biography and then analyzes the various techniques and maneuvers outlined in Justine Siegemundin's book on obstetrics.
81. Berger, E. [The Development of Women's Medical Education]. Marburg, Germany, 1947. (Ph.D. Thesis.) (Ger)
[Thesis not examined by editors.]
82. Billig, Anton Hermann. [Dorothea Christiana Erxleben: the First German Woman Physician.] München University, München, Germany, 1966, 72 pp. (Ph.D. Thesis.) (Ger)
In his Ph.D. thesis on the first German woman physician, the author analyzes and describes the development of women's education from Luther's to Gottsched's times, emphasizing the writers and philosophers who favored better possibilities for female education. He then gives a biography of Dorothea Erxleben, which concentrates on the events surrounding her doctorate examination. The main section is devoted to her publications, especially her first book (which deals with the reasons why women do not study), and her thesis presented during her doctorate examination. The author emphasizes Dr. Erxleben's influence as a pioneer of women's education and liberation.
83. Blumenthal, Annemarie. [Discussions on Women in Higher Education in Berlin]. University of Berlin, Berlin, Germany, 1965. (Medical Thesis.)
This medical thesis discusses the controversial issue of women in medicine during the second half of the 19th century in Germany. After an introduction to the history of women in medicine, the author describes the evolution of women's admission to medical studies and quotes contemporaries on the issue. The thesis contains a bibliography.
84. Brohl, Ilse. [The Struggle for Women in Medicine in the 19th Century]. University of Berlin, Berlin, Germany, 1943. (Medical Dissertation.) (Ger)
[Article not examined by editors.]
85. Buchheim, Liselotte. ["When the First Woman Doctors Graduated in Leipzig"]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift Der Karl-Marx-Universität Leipzig, 6:3 (1956-1957) 365-381. tables. (Ger)
In this study of the history of women medical students at Leipzig University, two periods are reviewed: the time before women were admitted to medical studies and participated as au-

ditors and the period after 1906 when they became regular students and could obtain their medical degrees. Permission for women to attend lectures was dependent on the arbitrary decision of the individual teacher and the University. The requirements were strict, especially for Russians and other foreigners, but also for German women. The number of German women attending these lectures was small and fairly constant between 1900 and 1906. After 1906 women could register for courses, but only in 1911 were regular female students more numerous than auditors. One of the problems was the insufficient training of women, who had to fulfill the same requirements for admission as men without having free access to all high schools. Female auditors could obtain a Ph.D. after 1902, but until 1906 few utilized this option, and between 1906 and 1914, 40 women obtained their doctor's degree in Leipzig. They were on the average older than their male counterparts, and most had obtained their high school training in private courses and schools. Their theses included independent research work. Eight of them married, all practiced. Though increasing numbers of women study medicine, only nine have become university professors since 1900.

86. Burger, Elisabeth. [Development of Medical Education for Women]. University of Marburg, Marburg, Germany, 1947. (Medical Dissertation.) (Ger)
[Article not examined by editors.]
87. Creutz, Rudolf. ["Marie-Louise Lachapelle and Marie-Anne Victorine Boivin, M.D., h.c., two Representatives of Obstetrics at the Turn of the 19th Century."] Die Medizinische Welt, 15 (10 April 1937) 520-524. port. (Ger)
After a short introduction on the influence of women on obstetrical practice, the author gives biographies of Marie Louise Lachapelle and Marie Anne Victorine Boivin. He underlines their respective merits and publications. He also describes their roles as teachers and practicing midwives in the 18th century. Boivin obtained an honorary doctorate at the University of Marburg in Germany in 1827. On this occasion she dedicated a book to the university: the book contains a widely praised chapter on internal pelvimetry, showing her interest in research and science.
88. ["Curiosa from Old Medical Writings. 16. The Study of Medicine by Women"]. Hippokrates, 33 (15 September 1962) 728. (Ger)
[Article not examined by editors.]
89. Engbring, Gertrude M. "Saint Hildegard, Twelfth Century Physician." Bulletin of the History of Medicine, 8:6 (June 1940) 770-784. (Presentation, Medical History Club, Loyola University Medical School, February 1940.)
90. Field, G. W. "The First Woman Doctor of Medicine in Ger-

many." Woman's Medical Journal, 10:11 (November 1900) 468-473. (Biographical.)

Dorothea Christian Erxleben in 1754 had conferred upon her (at the age of 39) the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Friedrichs Academia in Halle.

91. Fisher-DeFoy, Werner. ["The Story of the Graduation of Dorothea Christiana Erxleben, the First German Female Physician"]. Archiv Fuer. Geschichte der Medizin, 4:6 (1911) 440-461. (Ger)

In this article on the first woman to obtain a medical doctorate at a German university, the author contends that Dorothea Erxleben did not apply for the examination of her own free will, but was forced into it. In fact, three Quedlinburg physicians had accused her of unlawful medical practice and Dorothea Erxleben was therefore ordered to take the medical doctorate examination for which she had obtained the royal consent 13 years previously (in 1741). The exchange of letters between the three physicians, the governor, and Dorothea Erxleben is reproduced in its entirety. The article also contains the letters concerning her graduation in Halle in 1754. It concludes with a quote from her obituary deploring her death in 1762 at the age of 47 years.

92. Frank, Julia Bess. "The Surgeon and the Surgeon's Wife: Engraving by Martin Engelbrecht (1684-1756), Augsburg." Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences, 30:2 (April 1975) 164-165. facsimis.

In two illustrations from the early 18th century portraying a male surgeon and his wife, the male surgeon is the one who holds the instruments of tonsure and surgery, while the woman carries the barber's tools. While women, with few exceptions, did not attend German universities at this time, not many of the men practitioners did either. "Many women of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries actively assisted fathers, husbands, or brothers in the practice of medicine or surgery, and after such an apprenticeship, soon became independent practitioners. Even though she ranks beneath her husband, this surgeon's wife represents a link in the chain of women in medicine that stretches, thin at times, but never broken, into the furthest reaches of antiquity."

93. Heischkel, Edith. ["Dorothea Christine Erxleben, a Pioneer for Women's Admission to University Studies in the 18th Century"]. Die Aerztin, 11 (1940) 329+. (Ger)

94. Horwitz, L. ["Frederic the Great and the First Female General Practitioner in Prussia"]. Muenchner Medizinische Wochenschrift, 79 (1932) 1367. (Ger)

This article contains a brief historical survey of the events leading to the granting of a medical doctor title to Dorothea Christiane Erxleben (née Leporin), the 17th-century German physician. The article underlines the intervention of Frederic

the Great, who had to grant a special dispensation for this first woman physician to be admitted to the doctorate examination.

95. Kaiser, [Professor]. ["When the First Woman Graduated as a Doctor"]. Daheim (1914) 25. (Ger)
This short article describes the examination to obtain a medical doctorate taken by Dorothea Christiane Leporin [Erxleben] in June 1754. Dr. Leporin was the first German woman physician.

96. Knabe, Lotte. ["The First Graduation of a Woman in Germany as a Doctor of Medicine at the University of Halle, 1754"]. In: [450 Years of the Martin Luther University at Halle-Wittenberg. Vol 2]. Halle University, Halle, Germany, 1952, 109-124. port. (Ger)
If it is hard to believe in 1952 that only about 50 years ago there was serious protest against women in the professions and major obstacles were still placed in the way of their obtaining general or technical education, it is even harder to realize that the first German woman to obtain an M.D. and start practice did so nearly 200 years ago. She was able to do so only through the intervention of the king of Prussia, who permitted her to take the necessary examinations. Dorothea Leporin was born in 1715 in Quedlinberg, the daughter of a physician. A frail, often sickly child, she became interested in books at an early age; her father later educated her and her brother together in Latin, basic sciences, and medicine. The brother entered the University of Halle in 1740 but fled with his father when called up for military duty. Dorothea petitioned the king to allow her brother to return and to permit them both to study at Halle. A royal rescript granting her request was issued in April 1741. Instead of entering the university, however, Dorothea married and continued to study medicine while raising her family. A complaint filed in 1753 by three local doctors against her and "other Feldschers, bathers, barbers and midwives" for soliciting patients and illegally practicing medicine inspired her to again seek official approval. In June 1754 she presented and defended a thesis, and received a doctor of medicine degree. Dorothea Leporin Erxleben, by her actions, answered many of the questions which would be raised 150 years later about whether women were capable of learning the science of medicine and physically able to carry on a practice, and whether they could cope simultaneously with home and career.

97. Koenig-Warthausen, G. von. ["On the Medical Studies of Women 70 Years Ago ('Good Old Days')"]. Medizinische Welt (Stuttgart), 3 (19 January 1963) 171-173. (Ger)
[Article not examined by editors.]

98. Kraetke-Rumpf, Emmy. [The Physician of Quedlinburg: A Biography of Germany's First Female Medical Doctor].

Hase and Koehler, Leipzig, Germany, 1939, 252 pp. plates. (Ger)

This book is a dramatized biography of Dorothea [Christiana Erxleben] Leporin, the first German woman to obtain a medical degree. It concentrates on her social environment and on her family background. The problems of her pioneer position are dealt with mainly as expressed in the prejudice of her male colleagues and stressed in scenes from her medical doctorate examination in Halle in 1754. The book is written as a novel. It contains no index and no bibliography. It includes 11 illustrations showing Quedlinburg and personages that were important in her life and career.

99. Nauck, E. th. [Women Studying at the University of Freiburg in Breisgau]. University of Freiburg in Breisgau, Freiburg, Germany, 1953, 80 pp. tables. (Contributions to the History of Freiburg Research and University, No. 3.) (Ger)

This book on the history of the education of women in Freiburg consists of five chapters: the early history of the movement for education of women; negotiations concerning the introduction of women's education in Freiburg (1873-1900); the early years of women at Freiburg (1899-1911); numbers of female students and their courses of study; and the contributions of women students to the intellectual and social life of the university. As late as 1884 the medical faculty rejected a 100,000-mark endowment for scholarships for needy women students in medicine, pharmacy, and chemistry, but by 1895 women were auditing courses and in 1900 they were officially permitted to matriculate. Five women who had been auditing were listed as having started their studies in the previous year, making Freiburg the first German university to admit women. Appendix IX gives the numbers of women matriculated in each of the faculties each year from 1900 to 1952; until 1909 medical students made up more than half of the total, and they continued to be the biggest group (except for 1927-30) until 1945, when the opportunities for medical students decreased markedly. Appendix XI gives the number of doctoral degrees awarded to women by the various faculties in the years 1895 to 1952; the M.D. degrees total 1039, compared to 380 for the combined philosophy/natural philosophy faculties. Eighteen appendices, a bibliography, and person/place and subject indexes are included.

100. Quentin, E. ["Hildegard von Bingen: a Modern Woman Physician--800 Years Ago"]. Munchener Medizinische Wochenschrift, 109:47 (24 November 1967) 2509-2510. (Ger)

"Hildegard von Bingen was born around 1098 and died in 1179 as Abbess of Rupertsberg Abbey, near Bingen, founded by herself. Her works provide a lively impression of her comprehensive knowledge and her unique personality. Her spiritual and medical assistance was requested by many men,

even by princes. For the physician the two chapters of her work 'Causae et Curae' and 'Physika' might be particularly interesting." [Article English summary.]

101. Rall, Jutta. ["The Female Doctor in German Medical History"]. *Deutsche Aerzteblatt-Aerztliche Mitteilung*, 64: 42 (21 October 1967) 1-12. (Ger)

As stated in this lecture, given to the German Women Physician's Association on an unspecified date, the first German woman physician was probably Hildegard, Abbess of the Benedictines at Bingen. She was interested in natural science as well as medicine and published a number of theological and medical works, said to have been dictated in German and later translated into Latin. In the 15th century there were said to be 15 women doctors in Frankfurt, mostly surgeons and eye doctors. During the 17th and 18th centuries there were a number of well-known and respected midwives. The first German woman to receive the doctor's degree was Dorothea Erxleben, who defended her thesis in 1754 at Giessen. Regina von Siebold and her daughter Charlotte Heidenreich received degrees at Giessen in 1819 and 1817 respectively. In the 1870s Franziska Tiburtius and Emilie Lehmus were the first women physicians to settle in Berlin, where they established a clinic for women. They were followed by Agnes Bluhm in 1884 and an increasing number of others. After 1900, women were accepted at most of the German universities, although they still had many difficulties to overcome. At the time this article was written, about 20 per cent of the doctors in West Germany were women.

102. Reimerdes, Ernst Edgar. ["Dorothea Christiane Erxleben, the First German Female Physician. (1715-1915)"]. *Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift*, 45 (4 November 1915) 1343-1344. (History of Medicine.) (Ger)

This brief biography of Dorothea (Leporin) Erxleben is published in honor of the 200th anniversary of her birth on November 13, 1715. In her early years she became so interested in science and medicine that her father, a physician, had her educated with her brother in the theoretical and practical bases of medicine, as well as in languages and in household arts. In spite of poor health, she made great progress in her studies and in 1741 was granted royal permission to take the examinations of the medical faculty at Halle. She did not take advantage of this permission until 1754, when, after 12 years of marriage and four children, she presented and defended a thesis and received a doctoral degree in medicine at Halle. She returned to her native town of Quedlinburg, where she died in June 1762, after eight years of successful practice.

103. Runge, Hans. ["Contemporary Reports on Germany's First Woman Physician, Dorothea Christ. Leporin of Quedlinburg"]. *Münchener Medizinische Wochenschrift*, 87:51

(20 December 1940) 1435. (Ger)

The author gives biographical data on Dorothea Christ. Erxleben, née Leporin, which he found in the *Hannoverischen Beyträgen zum Nützen und Vergnügen*, no. 41, May 21, 1762, in an article titled "Information on Some Learned Members of the Fair Sex." The information on Leporin was taken from a biographical sketch attached to her doctoral dissertation, entitled in Latin, "Medica exponens quod nimis cito ac jucunde curare saepius fiat causa minus rutae curationis." Leporin was born in 1715, the daughter of a well-known physician, who taught her Latin and other foreign languages in her early youth; from him she learned the love of medicine that sustained her during her struggle for education. She married in 1742. Friends, husband, and relatives considered her desire to study medicine unsuitable or even indecent, and in 1749 she wrote a justification which was published anonymously in several German magazines and literary journals under the title "Rational Thoughts on Education of the Fair Sex." Leporin finally received her doctoral degree in June 1754, when she was a 40-year-old housewife and mother of several children. Emperor Frederick the Great informed her that he would "raise no objection" if she were to join the faculty at the University at Halle. However, she returned to her home town of Quedlinburg in the Hartz Mountains where she carried on a large and successful practice.

104. Singer, Charles. "The Scientific Views and Visions of Saint Hildegard (1098-1180)." In: *Studies in the History and Method of Science*, edited by Charles Singer. Oxford University Press, London, England, 1917, 1-55. figs., plates.

This analysis of the life and thought of Hildegard of Bingen details her visionary scientific and philosophic thought, her ideas on the structure of the material universe, and her description of anatomy and physiology according to a macro-cosmic scheme (she insisted on a relationship among the qualities of the soul, the constitution of the external cosmos, and the structure of the body). The monk Theodoric credits her with miraculous powers of healing in the treatment of the sick, and she has been called a pioneer of the hospital system. However, there is no real evidence that her treatment went beyond exorcism and prayer, regardless of her undisputed acquaintance with the science of her day.

105. Strecker, Gabriele. "Medical Women in Germany." *Journal of the American Medical Women's Association*, 2:11 (November 1947) 506-508.

Dorothea Erxleben, having obtained a special license from Frederic II to study medicine, received her degree in 1784 from a Prussian university and became the first woman physician in Germany. While it was not until 1908 that the German Reich allowed women to attend classes at its universities, in 1876 two German medical women returned from

Zurich with medical degrees and founded the Clinic of Women Doctors in Berlin in the midst of great intolerance. The first German Association of Medical Women was founded in 1923. Issues it identified as important were women's sports from the point of view of a woman doctor, and social welfare for women under arrest. It dissolved itself in May 1933 when Hitler came to power. In 1945 a similar group was founded and licensed by the military government in 1947. Issues this group identified as important were the maintenance of economic interests of medical women, representation on medical boards, and an adequate number of women on committees in charge of the distribution of jobs in the medical field. The Nazis issued restrictions against women working when the husband should be the one earning the living for the family. Barbara von Renthe, vice-president of the Board of Medical Affairs for the Soviet Zone, reported that the Russian occupied zone had 35 to 40 per cent women doctors. Directly after the war, there was an abundance of doctors (especially when the army doctors returned), and it was felt in the Western sector that "we cannot take the responsibility of permitting a married woman to practice when there are innumerable men who cannot make a living as resident doctors or as free practitioners."

106. Stricker, W. ["The Treatment of Syphilis in the Male by a Woman Physician"]. *Janus*, 11 (1847) 196. (Ger)
An advertisement appeared in a Frankfurt newspaper in 1746. In it, Maria Franziska Charlotte Geringin announces her treatment of a variety of physical diseases, including blindness (even if it was congenital). She also claims a secret venereal disease cure which is less disagreeable for the patient than the current treatments. Patients can send their maids or servants, should they be embarrassed to come themselves.
107. Van Der Velden, Friedrich. [The History of Female Medical Practitioners]. Tuebingen, Germany, 1892. (Thesis.) (Ger)
[Thesis not examined by editors.]
108. Zaunick, Rudolph. ["Dorothea Erxleben, nee Leporin (1715-1762): Germany's First Woman Physician: On the 200th Anniversary of the Conferring of Her Degree in the University of Halle"]. *Zeitschrift fuer Aerztl. Fortbildung*, 48:22 (1954) 780-786. facsim., port. (Ger)
The official disapproval and public scorn that met Franziska Tiburtius and Emilie Lehmus when, after receiving their medical degrees at Zurich, they set up the first polyclinic for women in Berlin in 1878, makes all the more remarkable the achievement of Dorothea (Leporin) Erxleben. Born on 13 November 1715, she was tutored along with her older brother by their doctor father. He introduced both of them to the theory and practice of medicine, including bedside teaching.

In about 1740 the father and two brothers fled to evade military service; Dorothea managed to obtain from the royal court forgiveness for them and permission for the older brother and herself to study at the university. She did not attend, however, but in 1742 married Johann Christian Erxleben, deacon of St. Nicholas in Quedlinburg, a widower with four children. The same year she published a book on education for women, with a foreword by her father, which was later reprinted anonymously. Over the next 12 years she studied, wrote, bore four children, and helped the sick poor to the extent that three local doctors accused her in 1753 of illegal practice of medicine. In her reply, Erxleben demanded that she be allowed to take the doctoral examination or be examined by her accusers. A royal decree forced the university to permit her to take the examinations, which she passed with great ease. With faculty and Court approval, the doctoral diploma was awarded to her on 12 June 1754. She returned to Quedlinburg, where she died in June 1762 of a hemorrhage, probably tubercular.

GREAT BRITAIN

109. Bell, E. Moberly. Storming the Citadel: The Rise of the Woman Doctor. Constable & Co. Ltd., London, England, 1953, 200 pp. illus., ports.

This book chronicles in historical perspective the movement of English medical women for education and professional recognition. It begins with Elizabeth Blackwell and Elizabeth Garrett and moves through the Edinburgh struggle led by Sophia Jex-Blake, the founding of the London School of Medicine for Women, the work of women physicians in India, the First World War, World War II, and ends with the Good-enough Report which established coeducation in English medical schools. It is extensively indexed and includes pictures of Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, Elizabeth Blackwell, Sophia Jex-Blake, Isabel Thorne, and Mary Scharlieb.

110. Burstyn, Joan N. "Education and Sex: The Medical Case Against Higher Education for Women in England, 1870-1900." Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, 117:2 (April 1973) 79-89.

In this essay the author covers the ferment in Victorian England dealing with male intellectuals' objections to the higher education of women. Many of these objections had "medical basis," such as the "effect" mental strain had on reproductive function. A portion of the article deals with objections to women in the medical curriculum. Gynecologists and obstetricians, the first to be affected by competition from women physicians, were prominent in the attack. Reference is made to Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, whose life as a wife, mother, and practicing physician challenged the arguments against educating women, and whose writings refute the "medical" bases of the popular objections.

111. Cockram, E. Joyce. "Tribute to Sabine." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 43:3 (July 1961) 86-89.
(Address, 44th Annual General Meeting, Medical Women's Federation, Plymouth, Mass., 4 May, 1961.)
This address is an account of Sabine Saunders, a Tudor Englishwoman born in 1520, who, like all wives of her day, also acted as 'physician' to her family. The article lists many Tudor women well-known for their medical knowledge, and quotes from diaries, poems, plays, and contemporary herbals to illustrate women's role in medicine and the prescriptions they might make.
112. Dopson, Laurence. "Pioneer Women Doctors of Hastings." Sussex County Magazine, (September 1950).
[Article not examined by editors.]
113. Franz, Nellie Alden. English Women Enter the Professions. Printed by Columbia University Press for the author, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1965, 317 pp. photo., port.
The author devotes a chapter each to the entrance of English women to several professions. The chapter on medicine begins at the very beginning--with Aesculapius, Hippocrates, and Galen--and discusses early fragmentary information on women healers, herb-doctors, and midwives. Two 18th-century practitioners, Crazy Sally and Ellen Haythornethwaite, are mentioned. Then the author discusses those 19th-century English women whose efforts served to open the way for medical women: Elizabeth Blackwell ("the first English-born woman to receive a degree in medicine"), Elizabeth Garrett-Anderson, and Sophia Jex-Blake (who, with four other women, succeeded in gaining admission to the University of Edinburgh). There is a section on the Woman's Hospital Corps and other war work by women, and socialized medicine is briefly discussed. Lastly, results of the Goodenough Report are given; the report covered abuses having to do with the higher education of women doctors and recommended coeducation for every medical school in the United Kingdom.
114. Garrett-Anderson, E. "The History of a Movement." Fortnightly Review, 59 (March 1893) 404-417.
The history and development of the movement (in Great Britain and Ireland) to admit women to the medical profession, including the part played by Garrett-Anderson in this movement, are outlined. The author describes how she tried to do in England what Elizabeth Blackwell had done in America for medical women. She describes the struggles of Mary Putnam Jacobi and Sophia Jex-Blake to obtain a medical degree. There are now six examining bodies prepared to give women diplomas, and these schools, including their requirements and tuition, are described. The struggle to become legally qualified practitioners has been won, but women now want the best possible education so that they can become first-rate doctors. There are many encouraging signs that the

position of women, after they get their medical degrees, is improving. The New Hospital in the Euston Road, run entirely by women, has done much to improve the image of women physicians. Women are also doing impressive work at Clapham Maternity Charity, Notting Hill Dispensary, a small North London hospital, and in private practice and at official posts. Many have become medical missionaries. It is hoped that women, in recognition of their great contributions, will soon be admitted to all medical societies.

115. Jex-Blake, Sophia. "Medical Women." Nineteenth Century, 22 (November 1887) 692-707.

Dr. Jex-Blake reviews events over the last ten years (in England and abroad) relating to medical education and acceptance of women. The difficulties are summed up by Dr. Jex-Blake as: (1) remaining jealousy and ill-will towards medical women by a portion of the medical profession itself; (2) the exclusion of women students from medical schools; and (3) financial difficulties.

116. Jex-Blake, Sophia. Medical Women: A Thesis and a History. Oliphant, Anderson, & Ferrier, Edinburgh, Scotland; Hamilton, Adams, & Co., London, England, 1886, 256, 100 pp.

This work is a presentation of Dr. Jex-Blake's original two essays on women physicians (Medical Women: Two Essays, 1872). For this edition, the author rewrote the essays, hoping "to give as complete and comprehensive a view as brevity would allow of the whole question of medical practice by women."

117. Jex-Blake, Sophia. Medical Women: Two Essays. William Oliphant & Co., Edinburgh, Scotland, Hamilton, Adams, & Co., London, England, 1872, 162 pp.

This book's first essay, "Medicine as a Profession for Women," was reprinted ("with large additions") from Woman's Work and Woman's Culture. To counter opposition to women in medicine in England, Jex-Blake summarizes medical history, showing how the practice of medicine was exclusively appropriated by men only recently, while women had been practitioners since antiquity. The second essay, "Medical Education of Women," is the substance of a lecture delivered in St. George's Hall, London, on 26 April 1872. The essay is primarily a recounting of Jex-Blake's battle in Edinburgh, during which she and four other women braved riots to win the right to matriculate and be awarded medical degrees. She recalls the founding of the London and Edinburgh medical schools for women (the Edinburgh school continued until women were finally admitted to degrees at the University of Edinburgh in 1894). An appendix includes summaries of the Edinburgh legal actions, and extensive notes quote opinions, correspondence, petitions, and rebuttals from all sides of the controversy. ["Medical Education of Women" subsequently

appeared in a number of journals which include Transactions of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, 1873, London, (1874) 385-393; Medical Magazine, London, 1 (1892-1893) 1138-1149.]

118. Lloyd, Hilda. "Looking Back." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 40:3 (July 1958) 180-181.
 Dame Hilda Lloyd, ex-president of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and emeritus professor of obstetrics and gynaecology at the University of Birmingham and United Hospitals, briefly reviews the past forty years over which she had been in the medical profession, pointing out history and trends related to that profession.

119. Lutzker, Edythe. Women Gain a Place in Medicine. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, New York, 1969, 160 pp. illus., photos., ports.

Written for "the young people of this generation and those to follow," this book tells the story of five British women who sought, in the second half of the 19th century, to enter the medical profession. Sophia Jex-Blake became interested in a medical career while visiting the United States in 1866, tried and failed to gain admittance to a medical school in England, and finally attended the University of Edinburgh--but not without a fight. She led a group of five women determined to be admitted to the medical school, and on October 29, 1869 her petition for admission was approved. She wrote in her diary: "If I can be the first woman to open a British University then surely I... shall have served, my heart and I--even if I die straightway..." Her comrades in this venture were Edith Pechey, Isabel Thorne, Matilda Chaplin, and Helen Evans. The "'gallant little band,'" as bona fide matriculated students of Edinburgh University, then faced the problem of how to gain admission to the Royal Infirmary for training in the wards. That won, the university continued to raise obstacles in the women's path, finally refusing to graduate them. This led to the founding of the tremendously successful London School of Medicine for Women. "Not only had the women won the right to a medical education, to hospital training, and to inclusion in the Medical Register, but they had also brought the entire subject of education to the fore; they had involved Parliament itself in the question." The book contains both a bibliography and an index. The text is liberally illustrated with photographs.

120. McKibben-Harper, Mary. "English Women in Medicine." Medical Woman's Journal, 32:9 (September 1925) 247-250. photos.

In England, women physicians have been members of the British Medical Association since 1895 when the male membership rescinded the vote of 1878 refusing membership to women. American women physicians would do well to be as organized as the English. English medical women were first

educated at the London School of Medicine for Women founded by Dr. Jex-Blake and then received their practical training at the Royal Free Hospital.

121. "Medical Women. 'The History of a Movement.'" Woman's Medical Journal, 1:3 (March 1893) 54-55.
Mrs. Garrett Anderson's paper, "The History of a Movement," published in Fortnightly Review, inspired this sketchy review of English medical women's advances over the past few decades.
122. Sandes, Gladys M. "Women Medical Students in Britain." Women in Medicine, 88 (April 1945) 8-10. photos.
A history is given of the struggle of women physicians in Britain which began after the second woman physician (Elizabeth Garrett Anderson) was admitted to the list of the Medical Register (Elizabeth Blackwell being the first woman admitted). The Society of Apothecaries, the only British institution at the time which permitted the admission of women, was determined that no more women should be admitted. This struggle spawned the incipient Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, the London School of Medicine for Women (1874), and the cooperation between this school and the Royal Free Hospital. Just prior to and during World War I, women were beginning to be admitted to London hospitals and their medical schools. Admission of women to the London School of Medicine is discussed. Although many positions in medicine are theoretically open to both men and women, no women are ever appointed to leading posts.
123. Thorne, May. "The Romance of the Medical Education of Women in England." Medical Woman's Journal, 32:8 (August 1925) 207-209. (Address, Meeting, Medical Women of Chicago, April 15, 1925.)
The history of women in medicine in England began when Elizabeth Blackwell, a native of England, was accepted at Geneva College in New York State in 1847. When Dr. Blackwell returned to England with her medical degree, she qualified on the first register of duly qualified medical practitioners. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, after having been refused admittance to medical schools, qualified herself for, and passed, the examinations in medicine of the Society of Apothecaries in London. As a result, this Society created a rule that only certificates of instruction from qualified medical schools (none of which would accept women) would be acceptable. This "effectively blocked the way for any other woman to qualify in medicine." Sophia Jex Blake led a group of five women who applied at the University of Edinburgh; after much energy and expense were expended, they were admitted to the examinations. After these women took honors, the Senate refused other women students admittance. In 1874, the Royal Free Hospital founded the London School of Medicine for Women. In 1877, the Royal Free Hospital in

London and the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland opened its professional examinations facilities to women. In 1906, women held staff positions as physicians and surgeons at the Royal Free Hospital. While women have been accepted in many medical schools around England, they have not been allowed positions of responsibility as staff: therefore, women's medical schools and hospitals are needed.

124. Thorne, May. "Women in Medicine: The Early Years." *Postgraduate Medical Journal*, 27 (July 1951) 355-357.
In 1869 five women, led by Sophia Jex-Blake, made application to the medical school at the University of Edinburgh; and their battle with school authorities contributed to the opening of the medical profession to women. The author's mother was one of the five women students.
125. Webb-Johnson, Alfred. "Mainly About Women." *British Medical Journal*, 2 (8 August 1942) 165-166. (Address, London School of Medicine for Women, London, England, 24 July 1942.)
Following a discussion of the "seeds sown in the 18th century" for women's entrance into the professions, Sir Webb-Johnson focuses on two pioneer medical women: Elizabeth Garrett and Sophia Jex-Blake. Garrett, who "used her feminine arts to get her way," serves as an example of individual success. Jex-Blake, who attained her goal through "strife, riot, and public protests," fought for others as well as herself. The speaker (president of the Royal College of Surgeons) then gives a history of women and the College. He concludes with brief speculations concerning the future of medical women.
126. "Women in Medicine." *Nursing Mirror and Midwives Journal*, 140:10 (6 March 1975) 41. ports.
In a speech before the Royal Society of Arts in London, Dame Albertine Winner traced the history of women in medicine from ancient Egypt to the present. The talk, summarized in this article, concentrated on the advancements made by British women physicians.

INTERNATIONAL

127. Ackerman, Emma M. "Progress of Women in Medicine." *Journal of Iowa State Medical Society*, 23:7 (July 1933) 361-362. (Address, State Society of Iowa Medical Women, Thirty-sixth Annual Meeting, Des Moines, Iowa, 10 May 1933.)
A historical summary of the gradually improving position of women in the field of medicine is presented by Dr. Ackerman, who touches briefly upon the accomplishments of major women in the struggle--from such ancient pioneers as Fabiola of Rome and Trotula of Salerno, to 19th-century

leaders such as Elizabeth Garrett and Mary Putnam Jacobi, and on to more recent trailblazers such as Estelle Ford Warner, Rosalie Morton, and Bertha Van Hoosen.

128. Aitken, Janet. "Women in Medicine in the Ages." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 46:3 (July 1964) 175-179. (Presentation, Osler Club of London, London, England, 30 October 1963.)
Beginning with the fact that there have been both men and women doctors from about 6000 B.C., Dr. Aitken sketches an outline of women in medicine up to the present.
129. Angwin, Maria L. "Woman in Medicine." Woman's Medical Journal, 6:8 (August 1897) 241-249.
A brief summary of the success of two ancient female practitioners (Agnodice and Marie Zega) serves as the springboard for a defense of the presence of women in the field of medicine. Universities and medical schools now open to women are listed, and the accomplishments of more contemporary women physicians (Jex-Blake, Garrett-Anderson, Blackwell, Cushier, Prideau, et al.) are related. Angwin hopes to put to rest "senseless twaddle about 'woman's sphere' and trying to keep her in paths whose sole recommendation is their sanction by long ages of custom."
130. Austin, Margaret. "History of Women in Medicine; A Symposium: Early Period." Bulletin of the Medical Library Association, 44:1 (January 1956) 12-15. (Presentation, Midwinter meeting, Midwest Regional Group, Medical Library Association, Chicago, Illinois, February 1955.)
This article discusses women in medicine from the first woman physician who practiced in Egypt c. 2730 B.C. through Sophia Jex-Blake, who was educated at the University of Edinburgh in Scotland.
131. Bass, Elizabeth. "The March of Women in Medicine: A Collection of Medical Literature." Women in Medicine, 83 (April 1944) 16-17.
This article [a reprint from The Mississippi Doctor (August 1943) 83-84] is a brief overview of the evolution of woman's place in medicine as gleaned from the Elizabeth Bass Collection of Women in Medicine at Tulane University. It is also a celebration of the day a law was passed "for the appointment of female physicians and surgeons in the Medical Corps of the Army and Navy" (17 April 1943).
132. Baudouin, Marcel. [Female Physicians: Study of International Social Psychology. Portraits and Biographies. History. Statistics. Special and Practical Medical Teachings. Volume I: Female Physicians of the Past]. Institut International de Bibliographie, Paris, France, 1901, 263 pp. illus. (Fre)

The work consists of short biographies arranged chronologically in six chapters: 1) the Greek Period, 2) the Roman Period, 3) the School of Salerne, 4) Middle Ages and Modern Times, 5) Modern Military Women Physicians, and 6) Women Writers and Practitioners (not physicians). The author attempts to account for all women physicians mentioned by earlier writers, notably P. A. Delacoux in Bibliographie des Sages-femmes célèbres, anciennes, modernes, et contemporaines (Paris, 1834), and Melanie Lipinska in Historie des Femmes-Médecines (Paris, C. Jacques et cie, 1900). The work is of particular interest due to the author's emphasis on primary documents and variant meanings in translation of words. The author cites the identifying epitaph or text as it appeared on a woman physician's monument, gravestone, statue, or written record, and discusses various translations. For example, "Maia," cited as a woman physician by several authors, is discounted here, "Maia being a term which designates a profession, rather than a feminine proper name." Care is taken to compare the primary document with published literature to clarify and correct any distortions or errors. Many women previously identified as physicians are here described as wise women, midwives, or legend. An alphabetical name index is appended.

133. Beaugrand, A. ["Female Physicians: Part I"]. Gazette Hebdomadaire de Médecine et de Chirurgie, 9 (2nd series): 34 (23 August 1872) 545-549. (Fre)

This first part of a three-part historical survey of women physicians covers the classical period of Egypt, Greece, and Rome. The author notes that he is concerned only with physicians, not with midwives, although in some periods the latter were considered the equivalent of doctors in some medical fields. Aside from female deities and legendary human females, the Greek practitioners were probably primarily midwives. Women had much more freedom in Rome and there were apparently a number who were called *medicae* and treated a range of ailments beyond those of women and infants. [This article was to appear in the next volume of the Encyclopedic Dictionary of Medical Sciences.]

134. Beaugrand, A. ["Female Physicians: Part II"]. Gazette Hebdomadaire de Médecine et de Chirurgie, 9 (2nd series): 35 (30 August 1872) 561-567. (Fre)

Part 2 of Beaugrand's historical review covers the time from about the beginning of the Christian Era through the 15th century. In spite of the uncertainty about the writings of the women doctors of antiquity, it is certain that the practice of medicine was open to both sexes. During the Middle Ages in the Arab countries, women "learned in medicine" were the only practitioners allowed to treat women patients, and the same situation prevailed in the Orient, although these educated women were rare in both areas. At the medical school in Salerno a number of women graduates became well

known for their teachings and writings and for their knowledge of medicines; very little, however, is known about the lives of these women. Medically trained women were rare in other countries in this period. Although royal decrees in the 14th century permitted women to practice surgery in Paris, by the 16th century medical and surgical practice by women had almost entirely disappeared.

135. Beaugrand, A. ["Female Physicians: Part III"]. *Gazette Hebdomadaire de Médecine et de Chirurgie*, 9 (2nd series): 38 (20 September 1872) 609-621. (Fre)
Part 3 of Beaugrand's historical survey covers the period from the 16th century to the mid-19th century. It starts with Oliva Sabuco de Nantes Barrera, author of a Spanish book, *A New Philosophy of the Nature of Man*. That the author was a woman is about all that is known about her, and there is some doubt about that. Several women who wrote medical books in the 17th century are briefly mentioned. By the end of the 18th century, women doctors had become uncommon, especially in France. The greater part of the article is a review of the arguments presented by various medical men for and against the idea of allowing women to become doctors of medicine. This fight is related to the general struggle for the emancipation and rights of women and, like it, is further advanced in America and England. The author quotes at length from a commentary by Montanier which concludes that a woman would have to give up every feminine characteristic to become a doctor--sensitivity, modesty, tenderness, etc.--as well as sacrifice marriage and maternity to the demands of a medical career. He is shocked at the idea of male and female students sharing dissections and instruction in physiology, medicine, and especially surgery, citing unspecified "scandals" in Edinburgh and Philadelphia. Because of his belief in freedom, he must agree that women should have access to all facilities, but only under the same rigorous academic requirements applied to men.
136. Bocharli, R. ["Famous Medical Women of the Past and the First Noted Women-Physicians of Our Time"]. *Medizinische Monatsschrift (Stuttgart)*, 17 (June 1963) 383-385. (Ger)
[Article not examined by editors.]
137. Bolton, H. Carrington. "The Early Practice of Medicine by Women." *Popular Science Monthly*, 18 (December 1880) 191-202. (Address, Commencement Exercises, Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, New York, 27 May 1880.)
Women healers in mythology and of ancient and medieval times are the subject of the major portion of this article. Also mentioned are women practitioners of 18th-century Europe and colonial America. The author concludes by contrasting today's much improved educational opportunities for

medical women with the "formerly well-nigh insurmountable impediments and obstacles."

138. Brunton, Lauder. "Some Women in Medicine." Canadian Medical Association Journal, 48:1 (January 1943) 60-65. (Men and Books.) (Presentation, 3rd Annual Memorial Meeting, Osler Society of McGill University, 27 March 1942.)

After a review of the beginnings of medical education for women, Brunton traces the history of women in medicine through the lives of outstanding medical women: Louise Bourgeois, a 17th-century French midwife; Hildegard of Bingen, a 12th-century nun who was a physician and "notable seer of visions"; Trotula of Salerno; James Barry; Elizabeth Blackwell; Lucy Wanser, the first woman doctor to graduate in the state of California; Elizabeth Garrett-Anderson; Christine Murrell; and Maude Abbott.

139. Caldwell, Ruth. "Women in Medicine: Chapter IV. The Pioneer Medical Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:5 (May 1930) 129-131.

Before the American Revolution, only men practiced medicine; women were midwives. "During this colonial period the medical profession in the United States was not organized in any way, and the type of medicine practiced was deplorable." After the Revolution, medicine improved when doctors started going to Europe; but women remained excluded and midwives were suppressed. Six women in the United States pioneered in medicine in the 1840s. Harriot Hunt of Boston practiced without a diploma. Harvard refused to accept her for fear that all their male students would go to Yale. "At the same time three colored students were refused." Mary Putnam Jacobi responded to this incident by writing, "whenever a woman proves herself capable of an intellectual achievement, this latter ceases to constitute an honour for the men who had previously prized it. Hence the urgent necessity of excluding women from all opportunity of trying." Elizabeth Blackwell was awarded her degree in 1849 and Emily Blackwell was awarded hers in 1852. Together they founded the New York Infirmary so that women physicians could have medical companionship and access to dispensary practice, and so that women medical students would have a place to train. Marie Zakrzewska, Ann Preston, and Emmeline Cleveland were also pioneer medical women at this time. In 1867, Nadejda Suslaw, a Russian, was the first woman to obtain a degree from the University of St. Petersburg and in 1870 Elizabeth Garrett of England received her degree from the Sorbonne. In 1878, Sophia Jex-Blake became the first medical woman to receive a medical degree in England.

140. Chadwick, James R. "The Study and Practice of Medicine by Women." International Review, (October 1879) 444-471.

The article presents a historical summary of women in medicine, from antiquity (including mythology) to the 1878 admission of three women to the American Medical Association. Virtually every "pioneer," every major controversy, and every major advance in the progress towards opening the medical field to women is covered. Conclusions affirm that the movement to admit women to medical careers is worldwide, that many existing medical schools are opening their doors to women without calamitous results, and that the scope of the demand for the medical education for women is in direct ratio to the enlightenment of the country. The question is no longer whether to allow women to practice medicine, but whether to give women the best possible instruction in order to protect the community from imperfectly trained practitioners.

141. Cordell, Eugene F. "Woman as a Physician. Illustrious Examples Drawn from History. --The Advantages of the Female Medical Students of To-Day Compared with Those of Her Predecessors, with Suggestions as to Their Proper Utilization." *Maryland Medical Journal*, 10 (6 October 1883) 353-356. (Introductory Lecture, Woman's Medical College of Baltimore, 1 October 1883.)

This lecture abstract surveys the progress made by women medical students since Old Testament times, when the midwife held a distinct office, as she did for centuries. The author mentions Agnodice, obstetrician in ancient Athens; Aspasia, a gynecologist; Fabiola, a Roman woman who had charge of a hospital; the School of Salerno, which had women professors in the Middle Ages; Louyse Bourgeois, midwife to Marie de Medicis and writer of a book on obstetrics; Marie Louise Lachapelle, first director of La Maternité in Paris; and Marie Boivin, prolific obstetrical writer in eighteenth-century France. He discusses medical colleges now open to women, and concludes by telling the students that nowadays women have "the freest privileges," and that his discussion should "not merely lead you to strive to equal those who have preceded you, but to surpass them."

142. Cuthbert, Sister M. "Women in Medicine." *Medical Missionary*, 32:1 (January-February 1958) 7-9. photos, port. Sister Cuthbert gives a historical overview of women in medicine. When the College of Physicians in London was founded in 1811, 66 women were licensed, half of them in surgery. This situation changed, however, at the time of the Protestant Reformation, when the Guild of Surgeons was founded in England under Henry VIII, and deliberately excluded women from practice. Education of women sharply declined from that time on, until in the 19th century lay women broke through the barrier and began making the medical field "respectable" for women. The work of Dr. Agnes McLaren, a Scottish missionary who converted to Catholicism, is reviewed in conclusion.

143. Drinkwater, H. "Woman's Place in Medicine: Historical Sketch." Liverpool M.-Chir. J., 32 (1912) 19-38.
[Article not examined by editors.]
144. Ehrenreich, Barbara and English, Deirdre. Witches, Midwives, and Nurses: A History of Women Healers. Feminist Press, Old Westbury, New York, 1973, 45 pp. illus., photos. (Glass Mountain Pamphlet No. 1.)
"To know our history is to begin to see how to take up the struggle again," state the authors, who assert that women have always been healers. In this pamphlet, Ehrenreich and English concentrate on two phases in the suppression of women health workers and the male professional takeover: the persecution of witches in medieval Europe, and the rise of the male medical profession in 19th-century America. The oppression of women medical workers is shown to be a political struggle--a part of the history of sex struggle, and a part of class struggle. The publication is liberally illustrated and contains an annotated bibliography.
145. Ghrist, Jennie. "President's Address. Women in Medicine." Woman's Medical Journal, 22:7 (July 1912) 147-149.
(Original.) (Presentation, Fifteenth Annual Meeting, State Society of Iowa Medical Women, Burlington, Iowa, 7 May 1912.)
Upon the occasion of her election to the presidency of the State Society of Iowa Medical Women, Dr. Ghrist discoursed on three periods in the development of the science of medicine as it relates to women: (1) the accidental discovery of a few remedies which happened to work (women healers were often thought to possess powers of witchcraft), (2) the establishment of facts making medicine a science (women were then barred from educational and professional privileges), and (3) the "germ era" (Elizabeth Blackwell and other pioneers began to unbar doors once shut to women). Women physicians have contributed much, but they are advised to "do more of [their] own thinking on the unknown problems of medicine and surgery." More women should specialize.
146. Glasgow, Maude. "Women in the Medical Profession." Medical Record, 88 (4 December 1915) 951-955.
Dr. Glasgow discusses women in medicine throughout history --in Greek literature, as witches in the Middle Ages, and up through the present.
147. Glasgow, Maude. "Women Physicians." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 9:1 (January 1954) 24-25.
"Caring for the sick was woman's job, even before human history began," writes Dr. Glasgow who sketches the history of women in prominent positions relating to medicine, from Sumeria, through ancient Egypt and Greece, to Rome and up through medieval, Renaissance, and 18th-century Europe, to

1847 and Elizabeth Blackwell's historic opening of the door
"for the re-entrance of women into their old profession."

148. Harding, Frances Keller. "Women Doctors: Past, Present and Future." Ohio State Medical Journal, 68 (December 1972) 1082-1085.
Dr. Harding, "a member of a three-generations-of-women-doctors sequence," briefly reviews some of the historical references to women physicians: their early modern struggles to obtain recognition as a professional class; the statistics of women vs. men who are active in medicine; women physicians' geographical distribution patterns in the United States; and their changing professional opportunities.
149. Hughes, Muriel Joy. Women Healers in Medieval Life and Literature. King's Crown Press, Morningside Heights, New York, 1943, 180 pp. illus.
Women in medieval times held much of the responsibility for the administration of medical aid. Since healing fell so obviously within the sphere of women, they were naturally accepted in contemporary writing. Hughes's first chapter deals with some famous women healers in literature: Morgan le Fay, Queen Isolt of Ireland, Arnine, Nicolette, Amable, and Pertelote. "The Layman's Medicine" is followed by a chapter on "Lay Women Healers." Hughes's "Academic Medicine begins with the schools of the 12th century, mainly Salerno in Italy and its rival school, Montpellier in France. Women practitioners and medieval midwives and nurses each receive their own discussion. The work is footnoted and an appendix lists women practitioners of the later Middle Ages by type of practice (i.e., barbers, doctors, surgeons, empirics, midwives, and nurses), by their country, and by their century. A glossary of herbs, a bibliography, and an index conclude the work.
150. Hurd-Mead, Kate Campbell. "A Contribution to the Study of Women in Medicine. Were There Qualified Women Doctors Before the Nineteenth Century?" New England Journal of Medicine, 199:11 (13 September 1928) 527-534.
"There are many proofs that from the beginning of time women were quietly and efficiently tending the sick..." Dr. Hurd-Mead recites the evidence for this claim, from monuments, tombstones, and writings of other physicians. Specific women healers are discussed.
151. Hurd-Mead, Kate Campbell. "History of Medicine." Women in Medicine, 72 (April 1941) 21-22.
Kate Mead's Volume II of the History of Women in Medicine, which includes the eastern hemisphere, Australia to Ireland, South Africa to China, was ready for a publisher. Dr. Mead was still working on Volume III which will include the western hemisphere from the Arctic to the Antarctic, from the Hawaiian Islands to the northeastern tip of Canada. "Several

universities are including medical history in the curriculum and yet they skate glibly over the part played by women. At the recent convention of the Association of the History of Medicine, no women were on the program ... it is very difficult to get photographs of medical women in their prime, or of those who have died. Men's portraits are evidently forthcoming with alacrity. Not so of these women." [This selection by Dr. Hurd-Mead is included as part of an obituary by Mary McKibben-Harper. This obituary, entitled "Kate Campbell Hurd-Mead: 1876-1941," appears in the BIOGRAPHIES section of this bibliography.]

152. Hurd-Mead, Kate Campbell. A History of Women in Medicine: From the Earliest Times to the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century. The Haddam Press, Haddam, Connecticut, 1938, xvi, 569 pp. illus., photos., ports.

One of the first histories of women in medicine, Dr. Hurd-Mead's comprehensive work begins with medical women in ancient times and progresses through the 18th century. There are ten main chapters which divide the work chronologically by century (with the exception of Chapter II which discusses Trotula and the School of Salerno). Within each of these chapters, Dr. Hurd-Mead covers such aspects of women in medicine as the cultural milieu in which they practiced, social conditions, legal considerations, medical concerns, and medical institutions of the period. Dr. Hurd-Mead began collecting material for this history in 1890. It was at the historical club of Johns Hopkins Hospital, in that year, that Drs. Osler, Welch, and Kelly inspired her to search for the story of women's place in the development of medicine. Dr. Howard A. Kelly of Johns Hopkins University wrote the introduction for the book. Many illustrations illuminate Dr. Hurd-Mead's text, and a 42-page index concludes the work.

153. Hurd-Mead, Kate Campbell. "The Seven Ages of Women in Medicine." Bulletin of the Medical Women's National Association, 35 (January 1932) 11-15.

The author reflects on the paucity of information about great women in general and women physicians in particular. She asks, "Are we now a professional equality with the best medical men so that our followers will ever continue to progress? Or is there likely to occur another subsidence of women, as in the past, and again a super abundance of the obnoxious feminine inferiority complex?" The seven times in history when women "threw off their dependence" and several rose to prominence are recounted.

154. Hurd-Mead, Kate Campbell. "A Study of the Medical Education of Women." Journal of the American Medical Association, 116:4 (25 January 1941) 339-347. (American Medical Association Student Section.)

In her "tightly compressed article," Dr. Hurd-Mead gives a century-by-century account of medical women, showing how

"there has been no age in which the two sexes have not worked side by side in order to improve the health and the happiness of the people around them as well as to augment their own fortunes." Outstanding personalities from the first century A.D. to the present are noted. Dr. Hurd-Mead also quotes statistics relevant to the medical education and practice of women.

155. Landau, Richard. [History of Jewish Physicians: A Contribution to the History of Medicine]. S. Karger, Berlin, Germany, 1895, [144 pp. ?]. (Ger)

In the belief that one cannot completely understand the present unless one knows what has gone before, the author traces the history of Jewish doctors and their contributions to knowledge from Old Testament times through the 19th century. During the Dark Ages, the Jews, along with the Arabs, kept scientific and medical knowledge alive, and were instrumental in spreading that knowledge to the awakening West at the end of that period. A few women physicians are mentioned: Rebecca, who taught at Salerno during the high period of that school's life; Sarah, who practiced medicine in Paris in the 13th century; another Sarah, who in 1419 was given permission to practice in the diocese of Wuerzburg on payment of an annual tax of ten "gulden"; and a Jewish woman named Zerlin who practiced in Frankfurt at about the same time. These women enjoyed a large clientele and a high reputation; Zerlin was even permitted to live outside the ghetto. Jewish women doctors were listed on the rolls of Frankfurt throughout the 15th century.

156. Latham, Vida A. "Early Women Physicians." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 10:8 (August 1955) 286.

A half-page vignette introduces a scattering of names of very early women healers.

157. Lenden, E. ["On Women in Nursing and Medicine"]. Deutsche Rundschau, 7 (1879) 126-248. (Ger)

Following a brief review of the development of nursing as a separate profession, the author describes, with voluminous notes, the establishment of the still shaky foothold of women in medicine in various countries. Among the first women doctors were Elizabeth Blackwell, Miss Garrett and Sophia Jex-Blake in England, Miss Zakrzewska and Emily Blackwell in America, and Charlotte Heidenreich in Germany; their struggles for acceptance and freedom to practice are described at some length in the text and notes. Many, like the Russians, had to get their educations in foreign countries. The third part of the article details the status of medical education for women at the time it was written. The desire for medical education met generally with little enthusiasm on the part of the medical and academic establishments. Women were still considered by many to be suited only to nursing

and midwifery. Before the battle could be won, elementary and premedical education for girls would have to be made equal to that offered boys. This struggle is a part of the greater movement for the emancipation of women in general.

158. Lipinska, Melanie. [History of Women Physicians from Antiquity to Present]. Librairie G. Jacques & C., Paris, France, 1900, 586 pp. (Fre)

This world history of women in medicine is divided into six parts: primitive times, antiquity, middle ages, modern times, nineteenth century, and 1890-1900. The discussion of women in medicine is prefaced by a review of the primitive concepts of illness and medicine and the religious and social beliefs on which these concepts were based. The development of primitive medicine is traced from the appearance of the sorcerer through the witch doctor to the emergence of the doctor priest. It is stated that the involvement of women in medicine largely depended on the status of women in a given society--a view illustrated by the examination of women's status in primitive cultures, including the tribes of Africa, Australia, and North America. Throughout the work Dr. Lipinska emphasizes women's social status and its effects on the medical training available to women. Section 2, "Antiquity," covers Egypt, Greece, and Rome. Section 3, "The Middle Ages," charts the progress made by medical women in Salerno, Germany, France, England, and Poland from the 13th to the 15th centuries, and describes the medical involvement of religious orders as typified by St. Hildegard of Germany. "Modern Times," section 4, covers the period from the 16th through the 18th centuries: this section is particularly interesting for its analyses of medical studies of French women and the effects of the French revolution on the status of women. Section 5, "The Nineteenth Century," describes the beginnings of the women's movement in Europe and the U.S., women's involvement in battlefield medicine, medical education for women in the U.S., and the founding of the Female Medical College at Philadelphia. The acceptance of women in medical colleges in Switzerland, France, England, and Russia is also traced. The volume culminates with a review of the progress of women doctors in the last ten years of the 19th century and a description of the activities of medical missionaries in the Orient. This book, written by a woman physician, includes a bibliography.

159. Lipinska, Melinie. [Women and the Progress of the Medical Sciences]. Masson & Cie., Paris, France, 1930, viii, 235 pp. photo., ports. (Fre)

This book, divided into five sections, traces the part played by women in medical care from primitive times to the early 20th century. "The Primitive Period" discusses prehistoric medicine; "Antiquity," the classical period; "Middle Ages," the Italian schools, the German developments, and the effects of the feudal system; "Modern Times to the 19th century"

traces the rise, decline, and early steps to reestablishment of the practice of medicine by women in European countries between about 1500 and 1800. The final section, "The 19th and 20th Centuries," describes the struggle for admission to medical schools and for the right to practice from 1800 through World War I and the years immediately following it. This book contains very little documentation. [A 285-page Polish edition was published in Warsaw, Poland in 1932.]

160. Loomis, Metta May. "The Contributions Which Women Have Made to Medical Literature." New York Medical Journal, 100 (12 September 1914) 522-524.

When women have been able to practice medicine and do research, they have distinguished themselves, and their observations and research have had lasting value. Women do not receive credit for the work they have contributed to medicine. The author concludes that "Women writers should claim all to which they are justly entitled, seeing to it that the credit for their contributions is not placed on the wrong side of the account owing to their failure to sign articles for publications with their given name."

161. Lovejoy, Esther Pohl. Women Doctors of the World. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1957, x, 413 pp. photos., ports.

This study of women in medicine begins with ancient Greece and ends with 1949. It briefly surveys women doctors in the Middle Ages and Renaissance and the struggle to admit women to medical education in the 18th and 19th centuries. Other chapters are devoted to Lydia Folger Fowler, the first American woman to receive an M.D. (from Rochester Eclectic Medical College, New York); the history of Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia; the Blackwell sisters and their founding of the New York Infirmary; medical women in Boston and Chicago, from Michigan to the Pacific Coast, and in Canada; the beginnings of medical education for women in Britain (a chapter is devoted to Sophia Jex-Blake); and women's activities in continental Europe, the Balkans and Near East, the Far East, Australia and New Zealand, Africa, and Latin America. There are chapters arranged historically, dealing with women doctors in World War I, World War II, and the postwar period, as well as an account of the American Women's Hospitals. The book, based on the writings of women doctors and worldwide medical school records, contains hundreds of names and many photographs of both American and foreign women physicians. There is a lengthy index.

162. Loyola, Sister M. "Women in Medicine." Catholic World, 157 (May 1943) 156-164.

Asserting that "from the very beginning Christianity took an affirmative attitude toward the study and practice of medicine by women," Sister Loyola presents examples of Christian women healers and physicians. Among those mentioned: Fabiola,

who, following her conversion to Christianity, practiced medicine in Rome and in the Holy Land; Macrina who, with her brother St. Basil, managed 347 church-connected hospitals in Constantinople; St. Bridget of Ireland (c. 525); Trotula, of 11th-century Salerno; and St. Hildegard, "the most independent and learned" of all the medieval medical women. Following the Middle Ages, "secularization of the universities, the gradual decay of the true Christian spirit, and the neopaganism of the Renaissance" resulted in the exclusion of women from medicine. The women who took up the struggle for medical education in the 18th and 19th centuries are profiled, and the Catholic Church's role in women's education is emphasized.

163. McKibbin-Harper, Mary. "Editorial Comment." Women in Medicine, 60 (April 1938) 10.
Praise and respect for Kate Campbell Hurd-Mead's monumental History of Women in Medicine is the emphasis of this editorial, encouraging every woman doctor to "get it into circulation. It has a bearing on our status. It is our professional family tree!"
164. MacMurchy, Helen. "Medicus et Medica [Part I]." American Medicine, 7 (6 February 1904) 231-234. (Special Articles.)
This history of medical education for women covers the founding of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania and Hospital, the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and its Medical College for Women, the Northwestern University Woman's Medical College (Chicago) and the Chicago Hospital for Women, the Woman's Medical College of Baltimore, the New England Female Medical College and the New England Hospital for Women and Children, the Women's Medical College of Toronto, the London School of Medicine for Women; and the admittance of women to medical studies at Johns Hopkins University Medical Faculty, and Edinburgh University (Scotland).
165. Macy, Mary Sutton. "Medical Women, in History and in Present Day Practice: [Part I]." New York Medical Journal, 104:5 (29 July 1916) 193-198. (Original Communications.)
[This article also appears in the Woman's Medical Journal, 27:4 (April 1917) 79-86.]
166. Macy, Mary Sutton. "Medical Women, in History and in Present Day Practice: [Part II]." New York Medical Journal, 104:6 (5 August 1916) 257-259.
This article concludes with a partial list of women entitled to be called "well known in their specialties."
167. Marks, Geoffrey and Beatty, William K. Women in White. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, New York, 1972.

239 pp. illus., ports.

This work reviews the role of women in medicine from ancient healers to their status in the U.S. in the present decade. It is divided into three sections. The first is a 20-page review of early practice, including midwifery. The second section focuses on women in modern medicine and uses brief biographies of outstanding physicians to illustrate the 19th-century struggle for education and training, principally in the U.S. Included here are Elizabeth Blackwell, Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, Mary Putnam Jacobi, Emily Dunning Barringer, and Alice Hamilton. There is also a reference to the mysterious Dr. James Barry, who served as inspector general of the British army (1856-65) and was found to be a woman upon "his" death. A third section discusses women in related fields--such as Florence Nightingale and Dorothea Dix. The epilogue gives brief notes on outstanding contemporary women physicians in the U.S. There is a selected bibliography and name index.

168. "Medical Women in the Past." Clinical Excerpts, 14:7 (1940) 3-12. illus.

Spanning several continents and the past 2000 years, this article mentions the names of many prominent medical women. It concentrates on the founding of women's medical colleges in America and the opening of established medical schools to women.

169. "A Medico-Literary Causerie: The Evolution of the Medical Woman [Part I]." Practitioner, 52 (February 1896) 288-292.

Noting that the "evolution of the medical woman is all but complete," this article glances back at the history of the movement. Mentioned are the "traces" of the medical woman of ancient Rome and Greece, Trotula and the School of Salerno, women healers of the Middle Ages, and the modern pioneers in America.

170. "A Medico-Literary Causerie: The Evolution of the Medical Woman [Part II]: Concluded." Practitioner, 52 (April 1896) 407-412.

Beginning with the pioneering work of Elizabeth Garrett-Anderson, this article goes on to review Sophia Jex-Blake's "siege" of the University of Edinburgh and the initiation of women's medical education in Switzerland, Russia, and France. The current status of women's medical studies and practice in several countries is discussed.

171. Minor, T. C. "The Doctresses of Medicine." Interstate Medical Journal, 8 (March 1901) 97-108. port.

Between 1899 and 1900, the Paris school had 29 French women and 100 women students from other countries enrolled. "Is this right? Is it a misfortune?" The author reviews the history of women in medicine, from Agnodice, the Athenian

woman who assumed a male disguise to practice medicine, through Henrietta Faber (who also impersonated a male in order to care for the wounded), the 19th-century widow of a French officer, to the beginning of the 20th century, when Russian and Anglo-Saxon female physicians "overrun Asia, many in the guise of missionaries." [This article is a translation from the French.]

172. Peo, Evalene E. "Women in the Profession: President's Annual Address." Woman's Medical Journal, 16:7 (July 1906) 109-110. (Presentation, State Society of Iowa Medical Women, Des Moines, Iowa, May 1906.)

173. Percival, Eleanor. "Women in Medicine." Canadian Medical Association Journal, 23 (September 1930) 436-438.

174. Potter, Marion Craig. "'Medical Women of Yesterday.'" Woman's Medical Journal, 26:6 (June 1916) 160-162. (Address, Annual Meeting, Medical Women's National Association, Detroit, Michigan, 13 June 1916.)

In this review of the first medical women in modern times, Dr. Potter highlights the names of those who pioneered the difficult way so that other women who wanted medical training could obtain it. Not all these women left written work behind: some preferred instead to put their energies into talking to women who might become doctors and into practicing medicine. Those named include: Alice Freeman Palmer, Elizabeth Blackwell, Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, Emily Blackwell, and Sarah Read Adamson Dolley. Each of these women made significant contributions to the progress of women in medicine.

175. Power, Eileen. "Some Women Practitioners of Medicine in the Middle Ages." Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine, 14 (21 December 1921) 20-23.

Eileen Power discusses primarily Trotula of Salerno and Jacoba Felicie, the extent of their "practice," and the opinions of their contemporaries toward women healers. In conclusion, Powers also mentions Joan du Lee, an English woman doctor mentioned in an unpublished petition to King Henry IV in the early 15th century.

176. Reddy, D. V. S. "Centenary of Eve's Entry into Medical Schools and Colleges." Journal of Indian Medical Association, 17:2 (November 1947) 42-44.

The careers of Elizabeth Blackwell, Elizabeth Garrett [sic] Anderson, Clara Swain, and Mary Scharlieb are surveyed. The early medical education of women in India is contrasted with Indian women physicians' present status.

177. Reeve, Arthur B. "Famous Women Doctors and Their Pioneer Work." McCall's Magazine, (January 1912) 28-29, 60-61. ports.

While two generations ago there were scarcely ten women physicians in the United States, today "there must be considerably more than ten thousand." This brief history of women's victory in medicine focuses on the lives of Drs. Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell, Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, Sophia Jex-Blake, Mary Pierson Eddy (the only woman physician in Turkey), and Yamei Kin (a well-known practitioner in China).

178. Ruben, R. J. "Women in Medicine: Past, Present and Future." *Journal of the American Medical Women's Association*, 27:5 (May 1972) 251-259. tables. (Address, Barnard College, Columbia University, New York, 4 November 1971.)
Historical data and statistics (both available elsewhere) for present and future trends are reiterated.
179. Sandelin, Ellen. ["On the Status of Female Doctors in Various Countries"]. *Hygiea*, 63 (1901) 297-325. (Swe)
The author reviews briefly the history of women in medicine in Greece and Rome and in the various European countries to the middle of the 19th century. She then discusses at length the developments of the second half of the 19th century in each country, with comments and notes on outstanding or pioneering women and the institutions they were related to. For the United States, this includes Elizabeth Blackwell and the Woman's Medical College, the "Philadelphia Hospital," the Women's Hospital of Philadelphia, the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and other institutions. In England the pioneers included Elizabeth Garrett-Anderson, who with Dr. Blackwell founded the London School of Medicine for Women; in Scotland, Sophia Jex-Blake. By the end of the century, a number of medical schools in Great Britain were open to women. The first women in Indian medical schools entered Madras in 1875, but much of the medical care for women came from foreign doctors and hospitals established by compassionate foreigners. Russian women were among the first to study medicine, although they had to leave their own country to do so, usually going to Switzerland. They were not permitted into the established schools at home, but in 1872 special courses were opened for them in St. Petersburg. The Swiss and French schools attracted more foreign than native women--mostly Russians, Americans, and English. Schools were open to women in Italy, Greece, Spain, Portugal, but few took advantage of them. Holland and Belgium were among the first to permit women practitioners; Austria among the last. The history of the acceptance of women in Scandinavia is considered at length.
180. Schönfeld, Walther. [Women in Occidental Medicine from Antiquity to the End of the 19th Century]. Enke, Stuttgart, 1947, viii, 176 pp. illus., ports. (Ger)
This historic overview of women in medicine deals not only

with the role of female physicians but also with the influence of female saints and priestesses, trained dilettantes, and midwives on the development of occidental medicine. The book spans from antiquity to the 19th century. After a short description of the social and scientific background of every period or century, the author gives a series of biographies of women. For the period after 1600, the biographies are grouped by country; a short general description of the individual countries precedes each biography (which also includes those of quacks). The book, which contains an extensive bibliography and a series of illustrations, is indexed.

181. Schwartz, Adolf W. "Likenesses of Women Physicians on Stamps." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 14:2 (February 1959) 142-144. facsim. Various women physicians who have appeared on different countries' postage stamps are named. A vignette is given for each. Hygeia, daughter of Aesculapius, is found on a New Zealand and Greek stamp. An Elizabeth Blackwell stamp to commemorate the centenary of her enrollment in medical school was not approved by the U.S. Post Office in 1947. Suzanna Orelli, Ph.D. and holder of an honorary degree of doctor of medicine from the University of Zurich, Switzerland appears on a Swiss postage stamp. Two honorary doctors of medicine appear on postage stamps: Queen Elina of Italy and Marie Curie of Poland. Queen Elisabeth of the Belgians graduated from the University of Leipzig in 1900 with a degree of doctor of medicine. Her likeness appears on Belgium postage.
182. Scoutetten, Henri. ["The History of Women Physicians from Antiquity to the Present"]. La France Médicalé, 14: 98/99 (1867) 331-336. (Fre)
More than half of this paper is devoted to women healers of ancient times, from the midwives of the biblical Hebrews through the Egyptians, Indians and Chinese, the Romans, Arabs of the Middle Ages, and midwives of medieval France. Throughout the Middle Ages the common people of France depended on quacks, "healers," and poorly trained midwife-nurses. In more recent times some women have achieved the rank of physician, such as Mme. Boivin who, with her professor son-in-law, wrote a textbook on uterine diseases. In the book, published in 1837, the author title appears as follows: "Mme. Boivin, doctor of medicine, decorated with the gold medal of civil merit of Prussia." In recent times, America, England, and Switzerland have accepted women as physicians and even established women's medical colleges. The author thinks that women are suited by nature for soothing pain and rescuing the unfortunate, but not for medicine or surgery except perhaps for women's diseases and minor surgery. If a woman has enough spirit to earn a doctorate, she would not be refused in France, but this article's author states that he would not accept her; let women fill the role assigned them by nature.

183. Selmon, Bertha. "Medical Opportunity for Women Spreads Abroad." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:2 (February 1947) 45-49, 56. (History of Women in Medicine.) Continuing this series on the history of women in medicine, Dr. Selmon quotes entirely from James R. Chadwick's 1879 article entitled "Study and Practice of Medicine by Women" (International Review, October 1879). Chadwick covers the situation of medical women in various other countries.
184. Steinberger, S. ["The History of Women Physicians"]. Gynaekologia (Budapest), (1902) 36-41. (Hun)
[Article not examined by editors.]
185. Stenhouse, Evangeline E. "Women: Patients and Physicians." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 7:9 (September 1952) 333-339. illus. (Inaugural Address, American Medical Women's Association, Chicago, Illinois, 9 June 1952.)
The author organizes her presentation around women in the "very early days" and women physicians of her day. Beginning with ancient and medieval times, the author works her way to the present discussing women as patients and healers, as depicted in art and records.
186. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Romance of the Medical Education of Women in England." Medical Woman's Journal, 32:8 (August 1925) 224-225. (Editorial.)
Women physicians in England and America should be aware of "how close the ties between [them] must always be." Elizabeth Blackwell was British and after working for the rights of women to practice medicine in the United States, she returned to England where she became the first woman physician registered to practice. In her honor, American medical women are endowing the Elizabeth Blackwell bed in the George Washington Ward of the Royal Free Hospital in London.
187. Walker, Jane. "The Return of Women to Medicine." Contemporary Review, 137 (January 1930) 46-50. (Address, London School of Medicine for Women, London, England, 1 October 1929.)
Reviewing the historical facts and the legends of medical women of ancient and medieval times, Dr. Walker offers evidence to support one of her own speculations: that a woman doctor wrote the "Book of Ecclesiastes." Dr. Walker then focuses upon three pioneers of the modern medical women's movement: Elizabeth Blackwell, Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, and Sophia Jex-Blake. Of the three women, Dr. Walker believes Jex-Blake is "in some ways the most brilliant, with a large measure of genius . . . you either disliked her intensely or you would be prepared to go with her to prison and to judgment." Finally, praise is given to male champions of women's right to enter the medical profession.

188. Walsh, James J. "Women in the Medical World." New York Medical Journal, 96 (28 December 1912) 1324-1328. (Address, Commencement, Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 29 May 1912.)
Dr. Walsh points out that contrary to the increasingly popular belief that this is the first time in history women have had an opportunity for the fullest education, there have been a series of epochs of flourishing feminine education in the history of humanity. Beginning with Plato, Dr. Walsh discusses these epochs. General advice to the new graduates concludes the article.
189. Whitten, Kathryn M. "Women and the Practice of Medicine." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:11 (November 1943) 273-276. (Address, Annual Convention, Women's Medical Society of the State of New York, 1943.)
There have been women healers since earliest times. Whether their work was obscured or brought into the light (as was done during times of stress), women have been working "in a very practical way" with the sick. Dr. Whitten reviews the history of women in medicine from the earliest time through the present, and concludes with a personal account of her own experiences when she first went to Fort Wayne, Indiana as a physician.
190. "Who Was First Woman Physician?" Journal of the American Medical Association, 230:12 (23-30 December 1974) 1707. (International Comments.)
The issuance of a U.S. postage stamp honoring Elizabeth Blackwell as the first woman physician in the Western Hemisphere created controversy within the West German press. Although it was not claimed that Dr. Blackwell was the world's first woman physician, West Germans pointed out that Dr. Dorothea Christiane Erxleben (née Leporin) graduated in Germany in 1754.
191. Wollstein, Martha. "The History of Women in Medicine." Woman's Medical Journal, 18:4 (April 1908) 65-69.
Following her review of medical women's history, which begins in ancient times and encompasses events in many countries, Dr. Wollstein notes that modern women doctors suffer most from a lack of hospital appointments.
192. "Women Doctors: An Historic Retrospect." Contemporary Review, 108 (October 1915) 504-510.
The European War and the increased activity of women physicians make this an interesting moment to glance at the history of women doctors. This article scans the accomplishments of women healers in ancient times to the present, devoting much attention to Drs. Elizabeth Blackwell, Elizabeth Garrett-Anderson, and Sophia Jex-Blake. A discussion of the entrance into medicine of Indian girls mentions one Hindu doctor, Rukmabai, who faced imprisonment rather than ratify

the marriage made for her as a child. Another physician, Dr. Krishnabai, presides over an Indian hospital and is an expert surgeon. The war will undoubtedly have a beneficial effect on women in medicine, notes the author, who concludes that a woman physician comes very close to being a perfect human being.

193. "Women in Medicine." World Medical Journal, 11:1 (January 1964) 43. (Editorial.)

This article is a discussion of how to make the best use of the pool of medical womanpower. Surprise is expressed at the hostility toward pioneering 19th-century women physicians, and a lament is voiced that somewhere, particularly in the Christian world, something went wrong and women were relegated to more "menial" tasks in medical care.

194. "Women Who Practiced Medicine in Ancient Times." North American Med. Chir. Review, 5 (1861) 372, 560. [Article not examined by editors.]

SOUTH, CENTRAL, LATIN AMERICA AND MEXICO

195. Beauperthuy de Benedetti, Rosario. [Women and Medicine: Work of Incorporation as Numbered Individual to Occupy Chair Number 22. With a Critique of the Work by Carlos R. Travieso, Numbered Individual of the Venezuelan Society of the History of Medicine and of the National Academy of Medicine]. [Sociedad Venezolana de Historia de la Medicina?], Caracas, Venezuela, 1970, 29 pp. illus., facsim., port. (Spa)

This is an oration delivered by Dr. Beauperthuy on the occasion of her installation as the first woman to become a full member ["numbered individual"] of the Venezuelan Society of the History of Medicine (12 March 1970). A biographical sketch in Travieso's critique notes that she is a corresponding member of the French Society of the History of Medicine and in 1966 received the Burgky Prize of the French Academy of Medicine for her research and publication on her ancestor, Louis D. Beauperthuy, discoverer of the vector of yellow fever. Beauperthuy gives a brief sketch of women in medicine from the ancient Greeks to the 18th century, followed by a biography of Elizabeth Blackwell, first woman to receive an M.D. degree, and some comments on early students at Zurich and Paris. The first woman medical student at the Central University in Caracas was Virginia Pereira Alvarez, who eventually graduated from Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. The first woman to graduate in medicine was Lya Inberg, in 1936, although two women had received degrees in 1912 and 1929 on the basis of medical studies in Europe. In 1969, of 311 M.D.s graduating from the Central University, over 80 were women.

196. "Women Physicians in Brazil." Women in Medicine, 90 (October 1945) 16.

A very brief "history" of women physicians in Brazil is given.

USSR

197. Bazanov, V. A. and Pavluchkova, A. V. ["From 'Schools for Midwives' to 'Courses for Women Physicians' (On the Centennial of Education for Women Physicians)"]. Akusherstvo i Ginekologiya (Moskva), 48 (November 1972) 74-76. (Rus)

The first midwifery school in Russia was opened in 1757. It offered courses only in German, and no clinical subjects were included in the curriculum. During its first 20 years, 35 midwives finished their training in this school in Moscow, and 168 completed training in a similar school in Petersburg. By the end of the 18th century, clinics were attached to the schools for clinical practice, but even in the mid-19th century the level of education was still low. The first women, N. P. Suslova and M. A. Bokova, were admitted to medical studies at the university in 1862, but the revolutionary movement in Russia put an end to these studies. In 1872 a special department was opened at the Medico-Surgical Academy, on a four-year experimental basis; its graduates were given the right to practice medicine in the fields of gynecology, pediatrics, and venereal diseases. In 1876 the courses were transferred to the Nicolaev Military Hospital where they were called "Women's Medical Courses." The five-year curriculum included various subjects; 959 women completed this course. The courses were closed in 1882, and it was not until 15 years later, in 1897, that the Women's Medical Institute was established.

198. Belitskaia, E. La. ["Higher Medical Education of Women in Russia (1872-1972)"]. Askepii (Sofia), 3 (1974) 114-119. (English Abstract.) (Rus)

[Article not examined by editors.]

199. Belitskaia, E. La. ["Polyclinical Service in Prerevolutionary Petersburg and the Participation of Women Physicians. (On the Centenary of Higher Medical Education for Women in Russia)"]. Sovetskoe Zdravookhranenie, 31:10 (1972) 64-68.

[Article not examined by editors.]

200. Dionesov, S. M. ["Pages from the History of the Education of Women Physicians in Russia in the 19th Century"]. Sovetskoe Zdravookhranenie, 29 (1970) 63-68. (Rus)

In anticipation of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the first Courses for the Education of Women as Midwives, the author reviews the history of their origin, existence, and abolition. The courses were associated with the Imperial

Medical-Surgical Academy of Russia. In 1870 the chief of the Academy and two other professors appealed to the Medical Council for the right of women to study medicine, pointing out the advantages to be gained. Permission was given in 1872 by the Minister of Defense to open the courses for a four-year probationary period, and this decision was confirmed in 1876. The Tsarist authorities were concerned about the political views of the women. For this reason and because of the financial problems faced by the courses, they were transferred to the Nicolaev Military Hospital. In May 1881 the resignation of Defense Minister D. A. Milutin sealed the fate of the courses, which were closed down by the new minister on July 31, 1882. During the almost 15 years the courses were in existence, 691 women graduated and became physicians.

201. Karnaukhova, E. I. ["On the Beginning of Medical Education for Women in Russia"]. Sovetskoe Zdravookhranenie (Moskva), 21 (1962) 48-52. (Rus)
[Article not examined by editors.]
202. Nekrasova, E. [From the Past of the Courses for Women: Part I. The Lubyanskije Courses in Moscow; Part II. The Physicians' Courses in Petersburg]. Moscow, USSR, 1886, 99 pp. (Rus)

Although (at the time this book was written) the courses for women had been in existence for only about 20 years, the memory of their origin was fading. Dedicated to the memory of the author's sister, V. S. Nekrasova, one of the first Russian women in medicine, the book recalls the founding and early years of the two schools. After much effort and struggle by Russian women desiring higher education, official permission was given by the minister of public education to open the Lubyanskije Courses for Women. Part I describes the founding, activities, curriculum, teachers, financial problems, administration, and significance to the times, of the courses. Many women received their education in the sciences which enabled them later to get into higher educational establishments. Many of them became teachers, some in these same courses; others entered the medical courses and became physicians. Part II describes the effort leading to the establishment of the medical courses for women in Petersburg and the life of the first students there. The first appeal for the right of women to study medicine was dated 1864. After many years of discussions and struggle, the doors of the Medical-Surgical Academy of Petersburg were opened to women on November 1, 1872; there they could take courses in histology, anatomy, botany, physics, and chemistry. Initially called Courses for Scientific Midwives, they later became the Women's Medical Courses. The author reviews admission requirements, curriculum, teaching, conditions of life, and the number of graduates from 1877 to 1880 and the hardships they endured. Sixty women graduated from the courses during the

first year. Many of the students became practicing physicians. At the time of the writing of this book, 24 women, pioneers of medical education in Russia, were engaged in practical work as "Zemzki Vrach."

203. Okunkova-Goldinger, Z. and Ladova, Rosalia M., trans.
"The History of Medical Education of Women in Russia."
Woman's Medical Journal, 12:3 (March 1902) 51-54.
This is the first of two articles on the development of education for women physicians in Russia. Women's medical education began when the government's medical department formalized instruction for midwives in 1757, including the admission of midwives to university clinics. In 1872 an anonymous gift was given to the military department for a woman's medical college in connection with the Military Medical Academy. In the same year Alexander II decreed the establishment of a separate four-year course for learned midwives in connection with the Imperial Medico Chirurgical Academy. In 1876 a fifth year was added to the course, equalizing the training of women with that of men. However, the program was then transferred from the Academy to the Nikolaevsky Hospital and became a separate school. Funds for the operation of the school were not appropriated, and attempts were made to get the city government of St. Petersburg to operate it. In 1895 the rules and regulations for the Medical Institute for Women received confirmation and sanction of the emperor. In 1897 the Institute opened in St. Petersburg. Of 264 applicants, 188 were accepted; 75 of these were college graduates and assistant physicians.
204. Okunkova-Goldinger, Z. and Ladova, Rosalia M., trans.
"The History of Medical Education of Women in Russia:
The Work and Status of Medical Women of Russia."
Woman's Medical Journal, 12:4 (April 1902) 79-82.
This, the second of a two-part article, documents the certification and work of women physicians in Russia in the 19th century. In 1878 Alexander II authorized the issuance of temporary certificates to women physicians who took state examinations until such time as a suitable form for a diploma could be agreed upon. These certificates were in effect for 20 years until Nicholas II confirmed a Senate resolution authorizing women physicians to receive the same degree and privileges as men physicians. During the Turko-Russian War, 42 women entered military medical service. In 1897 they were commanded to the Red Cross Society. Aside from military service, women physicians carried on active practices in the provinces. Data from 1893 show there were 313 women physicians in the 409 states or counties with self-government. In Turkestan there were six hospitals with women physicians at the head of each. Data from 1882-83 show 11 women physicians as school inspectors of primary schools. It was also reported that women physicians in the cities gave service gratis to hospitals, infirmaries,

and other charitable institutions. For example, from 1878 to 1890 women physicians in St. Petersburg received no remuneration for their services from the city government.

205. Rozova, K. A. ["The First Medical School for Women in Russia"]. *Feldsher Akush*, 37 (July 1972) 35-38. (Rus)
The first "practical" midwives' schools were opened in Russia in the 18th century. In 1861 the first two women medical students, M. P. Suslova and M. A. Bokova, were admitted to the Petersburg Medical Surgical Academy. In the year 1872 there were 44 Russian women studying abroad; that year saw the founding of the first women's medical higher school in Russia. Its primary aim was to prepare "scientific" midwives. The course lasted four years and the students paid 50 rubles a year. In 1876 the courses were transferred to the Nicolaev Military Hospital, given the name of Women's Medical Courses, and extended to five years. The last class graduated in 1887. The Women's Medical Institute was opened in Petersburg at the end of the 19th century, and after 1905 Women's Medical Schools were opened in Odessa, Kiev, Moscow, and Kharkov. At present there are 668,000 physicians in the Soviet Union, 70 per cent of them women.
206. Shibokov, Anatotii Aleksovich. [The First Medical Women in Russia]. Medical Publishing Company, Leningrad, USSR, 1961, 119 pp. illus., ports. (Rus)
According to the annotation on the title page, this pamphlet was written to appeal to a wide variety of readers; it describes the patriotism and self-sacrifice of prerevolutionary Russian nurses and the first women physicians, the struggle for women's medical education, and the contributions of medical women in the Crimean and Russo-Turkish Wars. Most of the text is devoted to the training and activities of nurses and feldschers (field paramedics who handle minor medical problems); the last chapter, on "Women's Medical Education in Russia at the End of the 19th Century," contains a section on the early development of medical schools. The Women's Medical Courses at Petersburg, started in 1872, attached to the Nikolaev Military Hospital in 1876, and closed in 1882, graduated classes ranging from five in 1876 to 88 in 1887. In 1892 there were 568 women doctors in Russia, about half of them in government service or institutional practice.
207. Stochik, A. M. and Ponetaeva, N. E. ["History of Higher Medical Education of Women in Russia"]. *Zdravookhranenie Rossiiskoi Federatsii*, 16 (September 1972) 37-41. (Rus)
Medical education for women in Russia was first considered in 1861. After very many discussions and a private donation of 50,000 rubles, four-year courses were finally opened in July 1872 at the Medico-Surgical Academy to train "scientific midwives." The courses received no state financial support. Many outstanding medical doctors taught there. In 1876 the

courses were transferred to the Nikolaev Military Hospital and the curriculum was increased to five years. In 1883 the women graduated from these courses and were given the title of physician. During the first ten years, 959 women were admitted to the courses; 434 were still studying in 1883, and 281 had completed the five-year course. The courses were closed in 1882 because of financial problems, but in 1897 the Women's Medical Institute was founded. Although many famous scientists taught there, the graduates did not enjoy the rights of graduates of other medical faculties. It was not until 1904 that they could work in all hospital departments or become professors. The first year, 188 women were enrolled, and the number increased to 1256 in 1913-14. In 1906 a medical faculty was opened at the Higher Women's Courses in Moscow; 1060 women graduated from this faculty before the 1917 revolution. There were also medical faculties at the universities at Derpt, Warsaw, Kazan, and Char-kov. In 1918 all these special establishments for women were closed because they now enjoyed equal rights with men.

208. Tikotin, M. A. "Students at the First Petersburg Women's Medical Institute in the First Russian Revolution." Sovetskoe Zdravookhranenie, 4 (1975) 69-71.
[Article not examined by editors.]
209. Zikeev, P. D. ["On the History of the Struggle for Higher Medical Education for Women in Russia"]. Klinicheskaiia Meditsina (Moskva), 47 (October 1969) 151-154. (Rus)
Two letters to Nadezhda Vasilyevna Stasova, founder, director, and chief coordinator of the Higher Education Courses for Women in Petersburg, are presented, one from I. M. Sechenov, the second from Sechenov's wife, M. A. Sechenova-Bokovaya, dated September 15, 1889 and October 18, 1889 respectively. Both letters show great sympathy and concern for one of the forms of social movement in the second half of the 19th century--the struggle of Russian women for their right to higher professional education-- as well as warmth and appreciation of Stasova's work. The author also presents a short history of the foundation and work of the school, its financial and social problems, and its battle with the Russian government for existence. N. Stasova was finally removed from her position by the tsarist authorities. She tried to find comfort in working for Sunday (vocational) schools, but found it difficult to reconcile herself to her situation. N. Stasova was a woman of great energy and modesty and was truly devoted to her work, full of love and faith in the irresistible strength of truth. She died on September 27, 1895.

UNITED STATES

210. Barringer, Emily Dunning. "Fifty Years Ago." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 6:8 (August

1951) 315-316.

A reminiscence of life in the United States at the turn of the century initiates this article, which continues on to a brief remembrance of Dr. Emily Blackwell, and concludes with an elucidation of the work and spirit of Mary Putnam Jacobi.

211. Barringer, Emily Dunning. "Nineteen Forty-One and the Woman Doctor." *Women in Medicine*, 73 (July 1941) 8-13. With elaborate analogy to an artist painting a picture, the author sketches in broad strokes the last several decades of history of women physicians in the United States, as well as the situation as it existed in 1941 for women physicians.
212. Blake, John B. "Women and Medicine in Ante-Bellum America. (The Fielding H. Garrison Lecture)." *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 39:2 (March-April 1965) 99-123. (37th Annual Meeting, American Association for the History of Medicine, Bethesda and Washington, April 30, 1964.)
A well-documented discussion of Elizabeth Blackwell, women's rights, and the struggles of women in medicine, with a substantial section on the emergence of various 19th-century medical schools and their respective attitudes toward women in medicine constitutes this article.
213. Bloch, Harry. "Women's Role in Medicine in Early Colonial Times." *New York State Journal of Medicine*, 75:5 (April 1975) 770-772. (History of Medicine.)
Following a brief and general review of the position and lack of education for women in early colonial times, this article describes women's contributions as healers, nurses, apothecaries, herbalists, and midwives.
214. Daniel, Annie S. "Shall Women Study Medicine." *Medical Record*, 94 (16 November 1918) 850-853. (Presentation, Woman's Medical Association of New York City, October 16, 1918.)
Women studying medicine in the 19th century, their struggles and successes, are cited in this article. Dr. Daniel speaks also of the difficulties women physicians had in securing admission to medical societies.
215. "Difference of Opinion." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 34:9 (September 1927) 272.
Quotes are extracted from an article by Rollin Lynde Hartt, later reprinted in its entirety. ["The Woman Physician: Has She Arrived after Her Long and Adventurous Struggle?" *Medical Woman's Journal*, 34:10 (October 1927) 302-307.]
216. Donegan, Jane Bauer. *Midwifery in America, 1760-1860: A Study in Medicine and Morality*. Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, 1972, vii, 304 pp. (Ph. D. thesis.)
The years 1760 to 1860 witnessed a revolution in obstetrics:

the introduction of forceps (which only men were trained to use) and the replacement of untrained female midwives by trained male obstetricians just as women were becoming too "modest" to appreciate their attentions. This dissertation shows how the problem of female modesty led to formal training of women midwives in the 1850s, many of whom then outraged men by becoming qualified physicians. Harriot Hunt, Martha Sawin, Lydia Folger Fowler, and other women physicians are discussed, as is the opening of American medical colleges to women.

217. Drouillard, Louisa C. "Women in the Medical Profession." Transactions of the Medical Society of Tennessee: 62nd Session, (1895) 234-245.

In this, the first paper delivered by a woman physician before the Medical Society of Tennessee, the history of medical women in the United States is divided into seven periods: (1) female midwifery in the colonial period, (2) complete exclusion of females from the profession during the Revolution, (3) a period of general reaction, (4) formation of medical colleges for women, (5) struggle for entrance into the reputable colleges, (6) founding of hospitals where women could receive clinical training, and (7) struggle for official recognition in the profession. A discussion of the paper by members of the medical society follows.

218. Furman, Bess. "Portraits Honor Medical Women." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 12:12 (December 1957) 443-444. ports.

This article is a reprint from the October 27, 1957, issue of the New York Times. The exhibit of medical women at the Medical Museum of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology "goes back to a facsimile of the most ancient known pictorial record of a woman doctor," c.3000 B.C. The prized item of the exhibit is a portrait of Dr. Mary Edwards Walker, by J. B. Hudson, depicting (according to the historian in charge of the exhibit) Dr. Walker's role as a Civil War spy.

219. Guion, Connie M. "Contribution of Medical Women to Society." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 15:8 (August 1960) 764-770. (Address, Women's Medical Association of New York City [Branch Fourteen], November 4, 1959.)

The study of medicine has been a natural pursuit for women through the ages--and periodically their aspirations have turned to struggles as "men have conspired to prevent them from doing so." After a cursory look at women in medicine before Blackwell, the author turns her attention to Elizabeth Blackwell's efforts to obtain a medical education and to found the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. Florence Sabin's professional life and contributions are also followed, from her internship in medicine at Johns Hopkins through her professorship there, her eventual work at the Rockefeller

Institute for Medical Research, and her ultimate return to and work in Denver, Colorado. The author gives credit for her detailed account of the life of Florence Sabin to Eleanor Bluemel's The Life of Florence Sabin.

220. Hartt, Rollin Lynde. "The Woman Physician: Has She Arrived After Her Long and Adventurous Struggle?" Medical Woman's Journal, 34:10 (October 1927) 302-307.
"While it may be true that the number of medical women in the entire country is not equal to the number of medical men in the city of New York, the time will come when this condition will be changed." Evidence to support the author's belief that women physicians have indeed "arrived" includes historical facts, little-known anecdotes, and opinions of present-day educators. [The article also appears in Century Magazine, July 1927.]
221. Henderson-Smathers, Irma. "Medical Women of North Carolina." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:10 (October 1949) 43-44. (History of Women in Medicine.)
This article introduces a series of articles about women physicians of North Carolina. Its "faith that one man is as good as another" aided the state in assuming "the lead in recognizing its women doctors." North Carolina Medical College, which existed from 1886 to 1913, admitted women to classes in 1902 and graduated its first woman in 1912. The North Carolina Medical Society granted a woman membership in 1872, becoming one of the first four state societies to do so. Dr. Henderson-Smathers opens her series with the biography of a male, Dr. John Dickson. It was in his home in Asheville, North Carolina that Elizabeth Blackwell began to "read medicine," preparing herself for entering medical school.
222. "An Historical Masterpiece." Medical Woman's Journal, 46:5 (May 1939) 148. (Editorial.)
Praise is given to Dr. Annie Daniel for her series of articles on the history of the New York Infirmary, the first of which appears in this month's Journal. ["'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899."] Dr. Daniel's research often led, as she put it, "into an attic, a cellar, and to more than one graveyard." This journal's editors call the resulting articles "an intimate, authentic history" that hopefully will inspire young women physicians with appreciation for the work of pioneer medical women.
223. Holloway, Lisabeth M. "O Pioneers!" Philadelphia Medicine, 71:10 (October 1975) 407-411.
The author, curator of the historical collections of the library at the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, discusses the history of women's medical colleges and coeducational medical

schools in the United States as well as medical education abroad. In 1870 the U.S. census showed that 525 of 62,383 physicians and surgeons were female. The 1890 census reveals that of 103,482 white physicians and surgeons, 4,424 were female (572 of those were born abroad); colored physicians (Chinese, Japanese, and Indians) numbered 1,190 males and 133 females; and Negro physicians numbered 794 male and 115 female. The author points out the interesting fact that by 1890 Howard Medical School had graduated only 19 women, and Meharry did not admit women at all. "Where did these 298 non-white women doctors come from?"

224. Hurd-Mead, Kate Campbell. Medical Women of America: A Short History of the Pioneer Medical Women of America and of a Few of Their Colleagues in England. Froben Press, New York, New York, 1933, 95 pp. photo., ports.

This history of early women physicians in the U.S. and England also includes brief histories of the gradual opening of medical colleges to women, of women's hospitals, and the admission of medical women to hospital positions and medical societies. It surveys women physicians in research and teaching, as specialists, missionaries, and writers, and in the American Women's Hospitals. A survey of the Medical Woman's National Association in 1931 showed that of 162 women physicians, only three had retired because of marriage. Most were in public health, obstetrics and gynecology, or pediatrics. An appendix gives the autobiography of Elizabeth Cushier, gynecologist and friend of the Blackwells. Many portraits and an index are included.

225. Irwin, Inez Haynes. "Medicine." In: Angels and Amazons: A Hundred Years of American Women. Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc., Garden City, New York, 1933, 133-162.

This recounting of women's post-Civil War struggles for medical education includes examples of persecution by male students. The founding of the Chicago Women's Medical College and the opening of other schools to women are described. One section tells of the opening of medical societies to women and their admission to specialties and institutional practice. A concluding section on the history of nursing in America mentions several women physicians.

226. Irwin, Inez Haynes. "They Become Doctors." In: Angels and Amazons: A Hundred Years of American Women. Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc., Garden City, New York, 1933, 42-50.

This chapter reviews details of the lives of American women physicians between 1840 and 1860. Mentioned are Ann Preston and Hannah Longshore, graduates of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania's first class of 1852, and Sarah Adamson and Mrs. Gleason, the earliest women graduates of

the Eclectic School, Rochester. Details of struggles for medical education are recounted for Emily and Elizabeth Blackwell, Harriet Hunt, Mary Putnam Jacobi, and Marie Zakrzewska.

227. Jacobi, Mary Putnam. "Woman in Medicine." In: Woman's Work in America. Edited by Annie Nathan Meyer. Henry Holt and Company, New York, New York, 1891, 139-205.

The history of women's struggle to enter the full practice of the medical profession is summarized by Dr. Jacobi, herself one of the pioneers of this movement. She divides the history of medical women into seven periods: (1) the colonial period of exclusively female midwifery, (2) the revolutionary period of emerging interest in medical art and education, from which women were excluded, (3) a period of reaction led by Samuel Gregory, (4) the emergence of special medical schools for women, (5) the appearance on the scene of women demanding to be educated as full physicians--Harriet Hunt, Emily and Elizabeth Blackwell, Marie Zakrzewska, Ann Preston, and Emmeline Cleveland, (6) the founding of hospitals where women could receive clinical training, and (7) the struggle for official recognition in the profession. The first colleges and hospitals where women could receive training are discussed. Contemporary statistics regarding women in medicine are cited. Many early women physicians from various parts of the country are treated in the light of their individual contributions.

228. Jacobson, Beverly and Jacobson, Wendy. "Only Eight Percent: A Look at Women in Medicine." Civil Rights Digest, 7:4 (Summer 1975) 20-27. illus.

There are many deterrents to women becoming physicians in the United States. One indication of that is the fact that women comprise only 8 per cent of the profession. Even as more women enter medicine, few achieve top hierarchical positions. Women were respected healers in the American colonies, but the medical schools founded after the first in 1765 were run "by university-trained, upper class white males, educated at the great medical centers of Germany, France, and Britain," and women were excluded. Later, few women could afford the expense and time it took the Blackwell sisters to become doctors and found hospitals. After Flexner's influential report on medical schools, many schools--which had admitted women--closed. The institutions with the best facilities and endowments tended to be exclusively male. Training for midwives was obstructed. Women have to be careful when entering medicine that they do get positions in the hierarchy and that their favorite specialties do not get designated as "female."

229. Kaufman, Martin. "John Stainback Wilson and Female Medical Education." Journal of the History of Medicine,

28:4 (October 1973) 395-399. (Notes and Events.)

One of the few male physicians who advocated medical education of women, John Stainback Wilson wrote several arguments in support of his beliefs. This footnoted article reviews and analyzes Wilson's arguments and places them in historical context.

230. Keefer, Dorothy Campbell. "Women in the BUSM: a Brief History." Boston University Medical Center Centerscope, (July/August 1971) 4. port. (Women in Medicine.)
Created in 1848, the Boston Female Medical College was the first American medical school for women. In 1851 the institution was renamed New England Female Medical College. Boston University School of Medicine (BUSM), which absorbed the New England Female Medical College, graduated its first class in 1874 (two of the five graduates were women). In this brief history, the educational struggles of Elizabeth Blackwell are recalled. It is noted that after Blackwell's graduation in 1849 a century passed before "all medical schools admitted women on an equal basis with men."
231. Keegan, B. "Women in Medicine." Illinois Medical Journal, 147:4 (April 1975) 382-383.
[Article not examined by editors.]
232. Love, Minnie C. "History of the Women Practitioners of Colorado." Colorado Medical Journal, 8:4 (1902) 147-150.
[Article not examined by editors.]
233. McKibbin-Harper, Mary. "Indian Medicine Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 35:10 (October 1928) 286-287.
Dr. McKibbin-Harper tells of a few facts she learned about Indian medicine women from Derrick and Eunice Lehmer, Indian lore researchers.
234. McNutt, Sarah J. "Response to the Toast 'Pioneers of Yesterday in Medicine.'": At the Banquet of the Women's State Medical Society, May 5, 1919." Woman's Medical Journal, 29[19]: 9 (September 1919) 191-192.
Dr. McNutt reviews the advances of six pioneer women physicians. "In 1872," adds Dr. McNutt, "a new star arose and burst upon the world in a great brilliance--Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi." The many "firsts" of Dr. Jacobi are enumerated.
235. Marshall, Clara. "Fifty Years in Medicine." Virginia Medical Semi-Monthly, (27 January 1899) 1-18. (Reprint.)
(Presentation, National American Woman's Suffrage Association, 16 February 1898.)
Dr. Marshall surveys the advances made by medical women since Elizabeth Blackwell's graduation a half century ago. She touches upon the admission of women to medical schools

and the founding of women's schools, as well as the admission of women to medical societies--particularly the American Medical Association. A summary of the American woman physician's present status examines the following: the contribution of women to medical literature; women's success in competitive examinations for hospital posts, medical school admissions, and before state examining boards; the results of women's work in hospitals and private practice; and women's professional recognition.

236. Mason-Hohl, Elizabeth. "Early California and Its Medical Women." Women in Medicine, 78 (October 1942) 14-16. A sketchy history of California's medical heritage is traced up to the practice of Dr. Elizer Pfeifer Stone in Nevada City in 1957. From this point forward a catalogue is given of women physicians' names and the "firsts" many of them accomplished: Dr. Charlotte Blake Brown was instrumental in founding the Pacific Dispensary for Women and Children in San Francisco; Dr. Willella Howe Waffle was the first woman to practice in Los Angeles County; Dr. Rose Talbot Bulard, in 1903-1904, served as president of the Los Angeles County Medical Association; and Dr. C. Annette Buckel, having served the army in the 1860s, worked with the Blackwells as well as with Dr. Marie Zakrzewska in Boston and went ultimately to California where, upon her death, she left a legacy to be used for child psychology.
237. Mason-Hohl, Elizabeth. "History of Women in Medicine." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:10 (October 1945) 33-34. This article outlines the format to be employed for future "History of Women in Medicine" articles appearing in the Journal.
238. "Medical Education of Women in Cincinnati." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 9:12 (December 1954) 401-403. illus. Medical instruction for women in Cincinnati, Ohio became available in 1883 when the Cincinnati College of Medicine first admitted women students. In 1886 women were separated from the men when a separate department was created and named the Woman's Medical College of Cincinnati. In 1890 this department became a separate institution by obtaining a charter of its own. The Laura Memorial College was founded in 1885 by Alexander McDonald as a memorial to his daughter, Laura McDonald Stolls, who died in childbirth. Laura Memorial College absorbed the Woman's Medical College of Ohio. Alexander McDonald hoped that this College would help to train women physicians who would acquire "knowledge and skill to keep other women from early, and possibly preventable, death."
239. Morantz, Regina. "The Lady and Her Physician." In: Clio's Consciousness Raised: New Perspectives on the History

of Women. Edited by Lois W. Banner and Mary Hartman. Harper & Row Publishers, Inc., New York, New York, 1974, 38-53.

In this paper, the author criticizes the supposition--most commonly held by feminist historians--that 19th-century American male physicians were hostile to female patients and that they expressed their animosity by employing painful and ineffective medical practices. To explore how some Victorian women viewed their roles, Morantz further discusses the ideas of early women physicians. Quotes by Elizabeth Blackwell, Ann Preston, Marie Zakrzewska, Harriot Hunt, and Mary Putnam-Jacobi show that they "were not out to vindicate their oppressed sisters as much as to refine and purify Victorian society." The early women physicians' attitudes mirrored those of their male counterparts, Morantz points out. "These professional women were not modern-day feminists, charging the barricades of male privilege, but were very much Victorian women, prisoners of their own time and culture."

240. More, V. "Dr. Elizabeth Bass Assembles Notable Collection." *Mississippi Doctor*, 21 (August 1943) 83-84.
This article discusses the Elizabeth Bass collection of material on women in medicine. [Article not examined by editors.]

241. Mosher, Eliza M. "The History of American Medical Women." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 29:10 (October 1922) 253-259. ports.
Dr. Mosher's own biographical sketch precedes her article on Elizabeth Blackwell. This article is the first in a series of histories of medical women which will be presented by the *Journal*. The biography of Dr. Mosher begins with her commencement of medical studies in 1869 at the New England Hospital for Women and Children, and follows the vicissitudes of her career to 1922. Following this sketch, Dr. Mosher's historical article covers the activity of Drs. Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell, and Dr. Marie Zakrzewska.

242. Packard, Francis R. "Women in Medicine." In: *History of Medicine in the United States: Volume II*. Paul B. Hoeber Inc., New York, New York, 1932, 1222-1227.
This brief review of women's role in American medical history is found in the appendix of Packard's comprehensive textbook. A biographical sketch of Drs. Elizabeth Stone [sic] Blackwell and Emily Blackwell includes discussion of the founding of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. Also described is the history of the founding of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania and the important role of Dr. Clara Marshall. The New York Medical College and Hospital for Women is shown to have been incorporated chiefly through the efforts of Clemence Sophia Lozier.

243. Pioneer-Pacesetter-Innovator: The Story of The Medical College of Pennsylvania. The Newcomen Society of North

America, New York, New York, 1971, 27 pp. photos., port.

This historical survey of the first medical college for women in the United States details the growth of the school from its modest beginnings in two rented rooms in 1850, to a modern \$19-million facility. Many of the heroes of its success story are women, and the booklet reviews the progress of the school during the tenure of various deans: Ann Preston, Rachel Bodley, Clara Marshall, Martha Tracy, Marion Fay, and Glen Leymaster.

244. Pope, Emily F.; Call, Emma L.; and Pope, C. Augusta. The Practice of Medicine by Women in the United States. Boston, Massachusetts, 1881, 12 pp. (Presentation, American Social Science Association, Saratoga, 7 September 1881.)

[Item not examined by editors.]

245. "Post Office Honors First Woman Doctor on 125th Anniversary of her Hobart M.D. Degree." Association of Episcopal Colleges News, 12:2 (April 1974) 3. facsim.

One hundred and twenty-five years to the day after Elizabeth Blackwell received her medical degree from Geneva College (on 23 January 1849), "inside the same four walls of the Presbyterian Church in Geneva where Elizabeth received her diploma in 1849, the United States Post Office, the City of Geneva, and Hobart [formerly Geneva] and William Smith Colleges joined in paying her tribute on the occasion of the issue of a special United States 18¢ postage stamp in her honor." At this same celebration, Dr. Frances Keller Harding was presented with the Elizabeth Blackwell Award.

246. Reeve, J. C. "The Entrance of Women into Medicine." Western Reserve Medical Journal, 3 (1894-1895) 345-362.

[Article not examined by editors.]

247. [Reid, Ada Chree]. "Women Physicians and Nurses." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 4:6 (June 1949) 253. (Editorial.)

The association between women physicians and nurses is traced from Elizabeth Blackwell's relationship with Florence Nightingale, through the Civil War, to Dr. Marie Zakrzewska's founding of the New England Hospital for Women and Children in Boston.

248. Selmon, Bertha L. "The Boston Story: [Part I]." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:2 (February 1946) 47-49. (History of Women in Medicine.)

This history of women in medicine in Boston opens with a discussion of women midwives and nurses. Social climate, e.g., Victorian prudery, which made it difficult for women to formally enter medical courses, is touched upon. Following a mention of the founding of the New England Female Medical College is a description of Harriot Kezia Hunt's youth.

249. Selmon, Bertha L. "The Boston Story (Continued)." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 53:3 (March 1946) 40-42. (History of Women in Medicine.)
This history of Boston medical women reproduces correspondence between Harriot K. Hunt and O. W. Holmes, dean of the medical faculty of Harvard University. Asking for permission to attend medical lectures at Harvard, Hunt stresses the need for qualified women physicians to attend those of her sex. She describes her intense desire for formal medical knowledge and writes, "Your refusal in the city of my birth, education, and life, seemed unjust to me...." Although the faculty agreed to permit Hunt, and male Negroes, to attend lectures in the fall of 1850, the [white] male students revolted against it. Their letter to the faculty deplores the thought of Hunt appearing in the medical lecture room "where her presence is calculated to destroy our respect for the modesty and delicacy of her sex." Hunt withdrew her application. In 1853 the Medical College of Philadelphia conferred upon her an honorary medical degree. Following the biography of Harriot Hunt is a profile of Marie Zakrzewska and a mention of the women who staffed the newly organized New England Hospital for Women and Children.
250. Selmon, Bertha [L]. "Early Development of Medical Opportunity for Women in the United States." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 54:1 (January 1947) 25-28, 60. (History of Women in Medicine.)
A continuation of this series from earlier volumes of the *Journal*, this article reviews the women's medical colleges which were dealt with in previous installments. A discussion of coeducational institutions which admitted women, follows. Lucinda Susannah (Capen) Hall, an 1852 graduate of the Worcester [Massachusetts] Medical Institution, is profiled, using excerpts from an article by Frederick C. Waite. This is followed by Chadwick's view of 19th-century medicine and women's place therein.
251. Selmon, Bertha L. "Early History of Women in Medicine." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 52:3 (March 1945) 38-42. (History of Women in Medicine.)
Dr. Selmon covers briefly the professional career of Emily Blackwell and Marie Zakrzewska and presents excerpts from Rachel Baker's accounts of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.
252. Selmon, Bertha L. "History of Women in Medicine." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 52:1 (January 1945) 39-40, 52.
This first in a series of articles on the history of medical women begins by discussing "The Sunrise of Women in Medicine" (1840-1870), when women, as well as medicine itself, were beginning to "'crack the shell of tradition.'" Dr. Selmon quotes from Kate Hurd-Mead's *Medical Women of America* and discusses midwifery as the antecedent to women as physicians.

253. Shryock, Richard Harrison. "Women in American Medicine." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 5:9 (September 1950) 371-379. (Lecture, College of Physicians, Philadelphia, April 14, 1950.)
This lecture, delivered upon the occasion of the centenary of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, analyzes trends and issues surrounding women in American medicine in the preceding 100 years. Dr. Shryock discusses factors which originally favored women in medicine, those factors which opposed them, major trends, and the outcome of these trends.
254. Sloop, Mary Martin. "An Outline of Work among Mountain Whites of North Carolina." Bulletin of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 65:5 (March 1915) 38-39.
255. Waite, Frederick C. "Early Medical Service of Women." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 3:5 (May 1948) 199-203. ports.
This article gives a brief description of the medical education of women in the U.S., particularly in the Western Reserve (that area of land that is now northeastern Ohio).
256. Waite, Frederick C. "The Medical Education of Women in Cleveland (1850-1930)." Western Reserve University Bulletin, No. 16 (15 September 1930) 1-29. tables.
A history is given of the women who attended and graduated from the medical colleges of Cleveland, Ohio which include among others: Cleveland Medical College [later Case Western Reserve University] and the homeopathic schools of Cleveland. For all their pioneering efforts in accepting women, two per cent women graduated from Cleveland medical schools from 1843 to 1930 while women graduates from homeopathic schools reached 12.5 per cent.
257. Waite, Lucy. "Women in the Medical Profession." Medical Herald, 16 (December 1897) 449-452.
[Article not examined by editors.]
258. Welsh, Lilian. "The Significance of Medicine as a Profession for Women." Bulletin of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 74:1 (January 1924) 3-9. (Address, Seventy-fourth Annual Session, Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 26 September 1923.)
The history of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania is followed by a discussion of the motivation of women to study medicine, a motivation manifested in the desire "to advance the well-being of women and children." The history of medical education for women in the United States is set in the social and political context of the time. The article concludes with a discussion of the medical opportunities available for women.

259. Wilder, Dora Lee. "Woman in the Field of Medicine." Journal of the Tennessee State Medical Association, 2 (1909-1910) 323-325.

A woman physician today "stands on an equal plane with her brother physician," and this happy circumstance is due to the efforts of pioneer women in medicine--women like Elizabeth Blackwell, Elizabeth Garrett, and Hannah Longshore. Because of prejudice, it was necessary to form women's medical colleges, such as those in Pennsylvania and New York, e.g., when a 19th-century University of Michigan professor was asked whether women were to be admitted to the medical school he answered, "No, thank God; they can only enter there in the pickling vat." Now women physicians are found everywhere, and there are more than 10,000 practicing in the United States. The article is a brief summary of the history of women in medicine.

BIOGRAPHIES

Specific physicians of the 19th and 20th centuries are the subjects of this section. Comprehensive life histories are included, as well as articles which list educational and career data, and material which consists of biographical segments about travel and other experiences. (Material focusing only on one aspect of a physician's life, i.e., missionary activity or war work, can be found in the classification which relates to that activity.) Fictionalized accounts of the lives of historical figures are also included in this section.

AFRICA

260. Adamson, Rhoda H. B. "Elsie M. Chubb: M.D. Lond., B.A. South Africa, D.P.H. 28 September, 1958." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 41:1 (January 1959) 52-53. (Obituary.)
Dr. Chubb studied at the London School of Medicine for Women and, in 1920, obtained a post in Cape Province, South Africa organizing the school inspection service of "about 56,000 scholars."
261. Back, Marjorie. "Elizabeth Dill Russell, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (March 1928) 71. (Obituary.)
262. Emanuel, Vera and Martin, Peter. "Mis' Lady Doctor." Saturday Evening Post, (15 June 1946) 12 passim, photos, port.
As a wife and mother living in a Johannesburg suburb, "with servants cheap and plentiful, time hung heavy on my hands," writes Vera Emanuel, recalling her motivation to obtain a medical degree. She set up office in Newclare, a section of Johannesburg, and became "Mis' Lady Doctor" to "the diseased, superstition-ridden blacks, half-whites and Orientals of what must be one of the ugliest and most primitive slums in the world." Dr. Emanuel details many of her interesting adventures and medical cases. Although she personally encountered only one instance of white resentment of her racially-mixed practice, Dr. Emanuel writes that the question of adequate medical care for South Africa's black population "can't be answered by nervous coughs and by changing the subject."
263. Klenerman, Pauline. "Impressions of a Recent Trip to the United States of America." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:12 (December 1949) 32-35.
Dr. Klenerman, a pediatrician in Durban, South Africa, reminisces about the medical schools and hospitals she visited in the United States.
264. van Heerden, Petronella. [The 16th Hill]. Tafelberg, Cape Town, South Africa, 1965. port. (Afr)
"Petronella van Heerden was born on a farm in the Boer Republic of the Orange Free State. After the Anglo-Boer War, Emily Hobhouse, who worked among the women in the concentration camps, gave Petronella a copy of John Stuart Mill's book, The Subjugation of Women, which interested her and led her to seek a university education. The Consul for the Netherlands in the Free State informed her about a bursary

for Boer students to study in Holland. With this bursary and an allowance given to her by her father, she set off for Holland to study medicine. The book tells of her adventures and struggles in Holland, and of her return to South Africa, where she practiced medicine in the Orange Free State for many years." [English summary provided to the editors by Dr. Isabel Robertson, Medical Women's International Association vice president for Africa.]

ASIA

265. Dall, Caroline Healey. The Life of Dr. Anandabai [sic] Joshee, a Kinswoman of the Pundita Ramabai. Roberts Brothers, Boston, Massachusetts, 1888, 187 pp. port.
Born in Poona, India in 1865, Anandibai Joshee married at the age of nine. "The first unconverted high-caste Hindu woman to leave her country," she graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1886 and became the first Hindu woman to receive an M.D. in any country. That same year, she was appointed physician-in-charge of the female wards of the Albert Edward Hospital, Kolhapur, India. Afflicted with tuberculosis, Dr. Joshee died in 1887, at the age of 22. Letters written by Dr. Joshee form a major portion of this biography.
266. "Dr. Afable of Manila Admitted to A. C. S." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:5 (May 1947) 46. (News Notes.)
A biography is given of Dr. Trinidad Afable, a Philippine Islands physician who was, in 1947, admitted to the American College of Surgeons.
267. "Dr. Anandibai Joshee." Medical Missionary Record, 1:12 (April 1887) 291.
This brief article quotes from a Poona, India newspaper, which announces the return home of Anandibai Joshee, following her graduation from the Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia.
268. "Dr. Honoria Acosta-Sison: A Philippines Medical Pioneer." World Medical Journal, 11:1 (January 1964) 36.
The first native woman physician in the Philippines (1910), Honoria Acosta-Sison has also made several contributions in her specialty, obstetrics and gynecology.
269. "Dr. Rukhmabai: A Pioneer Medical Woman of India." World Medical Journal, 11:1 (January 1964) 35-36. port. (International Figures ... in 20th Century Medicine.)
Following a review of the first indigenous Indian women who received formal medical degrees and returned to India to practice, Dr. Rukhmabai's medical service to women and children which began in Bombay in 1895, is described.

270. Fahimi, Miriam. "Homa Shaibany, M.B.B.S., First Woman Surgeon of Iran." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 7:7 (July 1952) 272-273. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)

The first and, at the time of this article, the only Persian woman surgeon, Dr. Shaibany was also the first woman physician to go to England for medical study (which she did on a government scholarship). She was brilliant in anatomy, morphology, embryology, and neurology and took a degree in human anatomy and morphology. After World War II, she returned to her homeland to meet with "great opposition" from the male gynecologists and surgeons. Ultimately she was asked by Princess Shamse to equip, organize, and administer a hospital for the Red Cross. This hospital was set up in Teheran.

271. "First Chinese Woman Physician in Hong Kong." Journal of the American Medical Association, 78:8 (1922) 591. (Medical News--Foreign.)

This very brief news item identifies Dr. Hoashoo, a graduate of Edinburgh University, as the first Chinese woman to set up practice in Hong Kong.

272. "First Indian Woman Physician." Missionary Review of the World, 55 (July 1932) 447.
[Article not examined by editors.]

273. Fischer, Golda. "Medical Women in Israel: Some Interesting Personalities." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 7:5 (May 1952) 181-183. ports.

Part II in a series of three articles presents brief biographical sketches of some of the first women physicians in what is now the State of Israel. The outstanding accomplishments of each are mentioned. [Part I in this series deals with historical perspectives, and Part III with professional activity.]

274. Flemming, Roberta M. "Pierra Hoon Vejjabul, M.D.: First Woman Doctor of Thailand." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 6:7 (July 1951) 279. port. (Medical Women Around the World.)

Defying tradition and convention, overcoming family disapproval and poverty, Dr. Pierra Hoon Vejjabul graduated from the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Paris in 1932, returning to Thailand in 1937 to become her country's first woman doctor. Associated with Thailand's Ministry of Public Health, "Dr. Pierra" found herself in the unique position during the war of owning two houses of prostitution in her efforts to control venereal disease and "educate and elevate" the prostitutes. She founded her own maternity and child welfare hospital, has adopted 35 children (all girls but one), and began publishing the first magazine for women and children in Thailand. The name "Vejjabul" means great woman doctor and was bestowed upon her by the premier of Thailand.

275. J. B. G. "Daphne Chun Wai Chan, O.B.E., Hon.D.Soc.Sc., M.B., B.S., (Hong Kong), F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh), F.R.C.O.G., J.P." University of Hong Kong Gazette, 19:6 (1 August 1972) 78-81.

Dr. Chun's retirement as professor of obstetrics and gynecology at the University of Hong Kong prompted this biography.

276. King, Gordon. "An Episode in the History of the University of Hong Kong: The First Daphne W. C. Chun Lecture." University of Hong Kong Supplement to the Gazette, 20:6 (1 August 1973) 1-9. table.

The experiences of Hong Kong medical students during the war include mention of the women who obtained M.D.s between 1942 and 1950. Professor King, who himself escaped from war-torn Hong Kong by a route planned by Dr. Daphne Chun, credits the safety of the Hong Kong medical students to her efforts.

277. Kobayashi, Aya. [A Woman Doctor among the Outcasts]. Iwanami Publishers, Tokyo, Japan, 1962, iv, 206 pp. figs., illus., tables. (Jap)

Aya Kobayashi begins the book with her childhood remembrances, especially during grammar school when she learned about the special group of people in Japan called "eta," who were ostracized and treated as outcasts. The "eta" people suffered discrimination in every area of society. In July 1950, Dr. Kobayashi passed her national medical examinations and the following March went to work as a physician at Yoshida Clinic which treated the "eta" people. Writing about her experiences with the "eta," she hopes others will be more understanding of the plight of these people.

278. "Ma Chung Ho Kei, M.B., B.S. (Hong Kong), F.R.C.O.G." University of Hong Kong Gazette, 19:6 (1 August 1972) 78.

This biography of Dr. Ma was prompted by her appointment as professor of obstetrics and gynecology at the University of Hong Kong.

279. Memant (Mlle). ["Dr. Anandibai Joshee"]. Revue Encyclopédique, (1896) 488-489. port. (Fre)

Yamuna Joshee was born in Poona in March 1865, daughter of a rich Brahmin landed proprietor. She was very precocious, and at the age of five demanded a tutor to study Sanskrit. In March 1874 she married Gopal Vinyak, a widower 20 years older than she, and took the given name of Anandibai. After the death of a newborn son in 1878, she determined to devote herself to the alleviation of suffering among Indian women, who were never treated by male doctors except in extreme cases. Her husband approved, but she met great opposition from others to her desire to attend medical school. She finally entered the Woman's Medical College of

Pennsylvania in 1883, and although plagued by ill health, received her doctor of medicine degree at a large reception in her honor in 1886. She was the first high-caste Hindu woman to receive this degree anywhere in the world. Her health was not improved by a stay in Colorado and became worse on the long voyage home. She returned to her family home, where she died in February 1887. Her ashes were buried in America.

280. Nagatoya, Yoji. "Dr. Keiko Okami: Japan's First Female Medical Student Who Studied Abroad." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 15:12 (December 1960) 1175-1177. photo.
Keiko Okami studied medicine at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania because, until the end of World War II, "it was practically impossible for women in Japan to receive a medical education" in their own country. Dr. Okami's "life story" is presented in abbreviated form, followed by a discussion of medical women in Japan.
281. Porter, Sarah K. "A Japanese Woman Physician in Court." Medical Missionary Record, 9:10 (October 1894) 218.
When Dr. Hishakawa began treatment of a typhoid fever patient, she promptly reported the case to the health bureau, but her report received no recognition. Later, for failure to report the patient, she was taken to court. Her lawyer informed the court that because Dr. Hishakawa was a Christian, she "cannot be induced to tell a falsehood." She was acquitted.
282. "Professor Daphne Chun Wai-Chan." University of Hong Kong Gazette, 19:4 (9 March 1972) 53-54.
Dr. Chun's many "firsts" as a physician, as a woman, and as a Chinese are included in this tribute to her.
283. "Professor Daphne Wai-Chan Chun, M.B., B.S. (H.K.), F.R.C.S.Ed., F.R.C.O.G." University of Hong Kong Gazette, 4:5 (25 June 1957) 37.
Dr. Chun is the first woman professor to be appointed since the University of Hong Kong's foundation in 1911.
284. "Rosie Young Tse-Tse, M.D. (Hong Kong), F.R.C.P., J.P." University of Hong Kong Gazette, 21:6 (1 September 1974) 102-103.
285. Wilson, Dorothy Clarke. Take My Hands: The Remarkable Story of Dr. Mary Verghese. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, New York, 1963, 216 pp.
Mary Verghese graduated from the Christian Medical College at Vellore, India, where--influenced by the ideals of its founder, Dr. Ida Scudder--she became a surgeon. Shortly after graduation, an accident made Dr. Verghese a paraplegic. This biography focuses on how she overcame her physical

handicap, learning to perform delicate operations while seated in her wheelchair, and how she became a rehabilitation specialist. Emphasized is the role played by her Christian faith in reconstructing her life. "Without the accident," Dr. Verghese is quoted as saying, "I might have been only an ordinary doctor."

286. Yoshioka, Yayoi. [The Story of Medical Education for Women in Japan]. [n.p.], 1926. photos., port. (Jap)
Among other information, photos of the funeral and memorial services for Dr. Yayoi Yoshioka constitute a substantial portion of this book. Dignitaries, faculty, and staff of the hospital came to pay tribute and respect to Dr. Yoshioka. From the services at the hospital to the Aoyama Cemetery, where she was buried, family, relatives and friends sang her school song, burned incense in her memory, and spoke of her life and service in medicine. Dr. Yoshioka's biography is attached. She was the recipient of a number of awards and honors from the Emperor of Japan. Some of the certificates are photographed. Pictured also is the scroll from which her eulogy was read at the funeral.

AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND

287. "Annie Jean MacNamara." Medical Journal of Australia, 2: 10 (5 September 1970) 472-476. (Obituary.)
This obituary consists of accounts of and tributes to the life of Dr. MacNamara from several persons who knew her.
288. Baker-McLaglan, Eleanor Southey. Stethoscope and Saddlebags. [New Zealand ?], 1962.
[Book not examined by editors.]
289. Barrie, Susan. "Mary Puckey, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:8 (August 1949) 38-39, 42. port.
Dr. Puckey is chief executive officer and medical superintendent of the Rachel Forster Hospital in Sydney, Australia. The hospital, founded by Drs. Lucy Gullett and Harriet Biffin, caters to women and children and is staffed by women physicians.
290. Cohen, Lysbeth. Dr. Margaret Harper: Her Achievements and Place in the History of Australia. Wentworth Books, Sydney, New South Wales, 1971. 47 pp. port.
Intimate biographical detail relates Dr. Harper's family background and her professional experiences. Early years of practice found Dr. Harper continually beset by the debarment of, or at best "dim view" of, women as hospital residents and interns. In 1922 Dr. Harper and four other medical women founded the Rachel Forster Hospital in Sydney--staffed by women for the treatment of women and children. Dr. Harper's hospital assignments over the years and her burgeon-

ing interest in the health of the newborn and the education of mothers regarding child care are traced from her 1907 appointment as resident to the Royal Hospital for Women in Paddington, through her tenure at the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children at Camperdown. Her lifelong concern for "Mothercraft" evolved over these years and she consulted, lectured, and wrote prolifically on the subject. In 1930 Dr. Harper was the first person to describe the difference between coeliac disease and cystic fibrosis of the pancreas.

291. De Garis, Mary C. Clinical Notes and Deductions of a Peripatetic: Being Fads and Fancies of a General Practitioner. Ballière, Tindall and Cox, London, England, 1926, xvi, 176 pp. chart.
In her introduction, Dr. De Garis states that her book resulted from "a clinical stocktaking of [her] twenty years of a wandering practice in Victoria, Queensland, New South Wales, England, and Macedonia." From a general practitioner's point of view and from "the woman's angle," Dr. De Garis presents her "pet obsessions" and experiences with obstetric subjects and various diseases. Case reports illustrate the material. "Practical Notes and Sundry Reflections" offer suggestions to the young physician in rural practice. A final chapter describes her experience with the Scottish Women's Hospitals in Macedonia. An index is included.
292. "Dr. Harriet Clisby." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:11 (November 1930) 320.
At the time this article was written, Harriet Clisby, a native of Australia who had acquired her medical training in England and who had practiced in America, had just turned 100 years old. Before she heard that it was possible for women to become doctors, she and a friend had founded Australia's first magazine, The Interpretator, and later edited another, The Southern Phonographic Magazine. Giving up her regular practice in the 1880s, Dr. Clisby went to Geneva where she founded a woman's organization, the "Union des Femmes."
293. "Eleanor Southey Baker-McLaglan." New Zealand Medical Journal, 70 (October 1969) 272. (Obituary.)
Dr. McLaglan (1879-1969), who became in 1903 the sixth woman in New Zealand to qualify in medicine, wrote a book about her career, titled Stethoscope and Saddlebags (1962).
294. "Flying Angels of Australia." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 10:8 (August 1955) 286.
A half-page article on Drs. Freda Gibson and Merna Mueller's flying emergency medical service in South Australia. Each year the two doctors average more than 100 trips treating 1,250 patients and spending up to 300 hours actual flying time. At the time this article was written, these two women were the only women doctors in Australia (and perhaps the world) to operate a flying doctor service together.

295. Gordon, Doris. Backblocks Baby-Doctor; an Autobiography. Faber & Faber Limited, London, England, 1955, 254 pp. port.
One of the first two women students to earn their degrees at Otago University Medical School, Doris Gordon received training as a house surgeon and practiced as a public health officer and as an obstetrician. Dr. Gordon and her husband eventually bought a private practice in Stratford, New Zealand, where the Drs. Gordon introduced pure chloroform inhalation to help relieve the pain of childbirth. This autobiographical account gives the flavor of both life and medical practice in New Zealand.
296. Gordon, Doris. Doctor Down Under. Faber and Faber, London, England, 1958, 190 pp.
This autobiography covers the practice of Doris Gordon in New Zealand from World War I until her retirement in the 1950s. Her experiences document the progress of medical practice in that country during that period. Although Dr. Gordon was a surgeon, obstetrics dominate the case histories given in this book. While she apparently worked among the Maoris, this experience is covered in an earlier book, Backblocks Baby-Doctor. Dr. Gordon, with her physician husband, established the Marire Hospital in Stratford, New Zealand. There are no illustrations, indexes, or references in this personal narrative.
297. Hercus, Sir Charles and Bell, Sir Gordon. "Women of the Otago Medical School." In: The Otago Medical School Under the First Three Deans. E. & S. Livingstone Ltd., Edinburgh, Scotland, 1959-1965. ports.
Brief biographies of women who attended Otago Medical School in Dunedin, New Zealand are included in this article. There are portraits of Emily Siedeberg, the first woman student there and later an obstetrician; Margaret Cruickshank, a highly respected country practitioner of medicine; and Muriel Bell, lecturer in the department of physiology.
298. Horan, Margaret B. "A Goodly Heritage: An Appreciation of the Life and Work of the Late Dr. Helen Mayo." Medical Journal of Australia, 1:8 (20 February 1971) 419-424. photo., ports. (Original Articles.) (The Fifth Helen Mayo Lecture of the Mothers and Babies' Health Association of South Australia, Adelaide, Australia, 2 October 1970.)
One of the founders of the Mothers and Babies' Health Association, Helen Mayo was active throughout her professional life in maternal and child welfare. She helped establish the School for Mothers to help women complement their maternal instinct with concern for the total physical, mental, and moral welfare of their children.
299. The Lilian Helen Alexander Memorial in the University of

Melbourne. Ford Press, Carlton, Australia, [n.d.], 11 pp.

Events leading up to the admission of women medical students at the University of Melbourne, and activities of several Australian women physicians are incorporated into this biography of Dr. Alexander. The University's memorial to her is a bas-relief in marble.

300. Little, Marjory. "Some Pioneer Medical Women of the University of Sydney." Medical Journal of Australia, 2:11 (13 September 1958) 341-350. facsim., photo., ports. (Post-Graduate Oration, Post-Graduate Committee in Medicine, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia, 14 May 1958.)

The medical school of the University of Sydney "never made any difference" between men and women students. Upon graduation, however, medical women faced severe difficulty in obtaining practical experience in hospitals. The story of medical women in Australia began in 1865, when an American physician--Wilhelmina Ferguson--applied for medical board registration in Victoria (her qualifications were rejected). In 1885, Dagmar Berne entered the University of Sydney's medical school. Not until 1895, however, did the first women--Isa F. Coghlan and Grace T. Robinson--graduate in medicine (Dr. Berne completed her studies in England). This article goes on to give biographies of several notable Australian women physicians, and also presents histories of hospitals and other organizations they founded.

301. Manson, Cecil and Manson, Celia. Doctor Agnes Bennett. Michael Joseph Ltd., London, England, 1960, xv, 189 pp. photos., port.

This biography of Dr. Bennett was compiled from her own reminiscences, diaries, letters, and news clippings. The book begins with background information on Dr. Bennett's family and her decision to study medicine at the Medical College for Women in Edinburgh, Scotland, where she experienced the feelings of frustration and "exasperation over the handicaps which the women students suffered at that time." Her professional activities in Wellington, New Zealand and at St. Helen's Hospital are recounted. Dr. Bennett served in World War I, after which she returned to Wellington, where she took up the cause of antenatal care. At the age of 66 she joined a nurse-friend and began a "flying doctor" service to provide care to people in the northern territories of Australia. When World War II broke, Dr. Bennett, now 68, helped form the Women's War Service Auxiliary and then served aboard the ship Port Alma as surgeon. An epilogue by Dr. Agnes Bennett concludes the work. The book is indexed.

302. "Margaret Harkness McLorinan." Medical Journal of Australia, (19 November 1932) 642-643. port. (Obituary.)

303. "Marjory Little." Medical Journal of Australia, 2 (31 August 1974) 338-339. port. (Obituary.)
Details of Dr. Little's life and career are given by Dr. Ethel Durie. Dr. Little served with the British Expeditionary Forces in France during World War I. Returning to her homeland of Australia after the war, Dr. Little set up a private pathology practice in Sydney and worked with Professor Welch at the University of Sydney. In 1958 she delivered the Annual Postgraduate Oration in the Great Hall of the University of Sydney, and was the only woman ever invited to deliver the Oration.
304. Preston, Frances I. Lady Doctor: Vintage Model. A. H. & A. W. Reed, Wellington, New Zealand, 1974, 159 pp. photos.
Frances Preston, M.B., Ch.B., was one of New Zealand's earliest women doctors, having graduated from the Otago Medical School, Dunedin, in 1922. Her autobiography was written "to cast ... light on the circumstances and difficulties of medical practice for a woman in the 1920s." Her medical service included locum, hospital, and sanatorium work in Dunedin (with Dr. Muriel Bell), New Plymouth, Rotorua, and the Hokianga. She fought not only disease, but prejudice against women in medicine, and her memoirs abound with anecdotes about the practice of rural, sometimes primitive, medicine. A threatened miscarriage once brought Dr. Preston to a remote area, four hours journey from Rawene, Hokianga. A heavy rain made the return trip impossible until the next day so Dr. Preston found herself holed up in a tiny room off the kitchen. In the morning her host presented her with uncooked eggs and bacon saying only, "Breakfast." It seems that "being the only able-bodied woman about, I was expected to do the cooking." Eventually, Dr. Preston left medicine and "plunged with enthusiasm into learning to be ... an efficient farm-wife: a career no less demanding and exhausting than the one I had abandoned." Thus began her long-lived involvement with the Women's Division of Federated Farmers Movement, a rural community service dedicated to improving "the lot of women living lonely lives on remote farms." The last chapter contains brief biographical notes about more than two dozen of the earliest medical women in New Zealand, including both speculation and statistics on impediments to continuing practice for women physicians. Appendix I lists these women chronologically by year of graduation from medical school, and Appendix II offers names of drugs used in the Pleasant Valley Sanatorium in 1925. An index is included. The book is illustrated with personal photographs.
305. Skirving, R. Scot. "Dagmar Berne: The First Woman Student in the Medical School of the University of Sydney." Medical Journal of Australia, (14 October 1944) 407-409. photos., port.

Georgina Dagmar Berne (1866-1900) studied medicine in Sydney but completed her courses in London (the author of this article does not know at which school). In 1895, she "put up her plate" in Sydney. A tuberculous condition cut short her promising medical career.

306. Stewart, Marian. "New Zealand's First Woman Doctor: Emily H. Siedeberg McKinnon, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 4:10 (October 1949) 440. port.

Emily Hancock Siedeberg McKinnon received her degree in 1896. She was a founding member of the Dunedin branch of the Society for the Protection of Women and Children in 1899. From 1905 to 1938, she was medical superintendent of St. Helen's Maternity Hospital, Dunedin, a training school for midwives and the first hospital in New Zealand to institute an antenatal clinic. Dr. McKinnon was made a Commander of the British Empire in 1949.

CANADA

307. Abbott, Maude E. S. "Autobiographical Sketch (1928)." McGill Medical Journal, 28 (1959) 127-152.
[Article not examined by editors.]

308. "Augusta Atowe Gullen, M.D." In: 100 Years of Medicine: 1849-1949. Modern Press Limited, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, 1949, 25.

Augusta Stowe Gullen was the first woman to study and graduate in medicine in Canada, having received her degree from Victoria University in 1883. Brief notes on her life as doctor and suffragist are offered.

309. Beattie, Lillian M. "Maude Abbott: Canadian Pathologist." University of Western Ontario Medical Journal, 24:3 (May 1954) 89-98.

This anecdotal history of Maude Abbott's life begins with her early years and medical education. Dr. Abbott's work with congenital heart disease is also discussed.

310. Beregoff-Gillow, Pauline. A Doctor Dares to Tell: The Inside Story of Medicine. Comet Press Books, New York, New York, 1959, xv, 207 pp.

Aware that the writing of her book might be construed a "severely unethical act," Dr. Beregoff-Gillow presents an exposé of the "closed hospital" system and its "self-seeking practices." ("A 'closed hospital' is one which makes its facilities available only to members of the medical staff of that hospital, and they alone may admit and treat the patients while they are in that institution.") The author discusses her situation as a woman physician and gives a detailed view of the closed hospital, its practices, and the personal experi-

ences she has had with this system of health care. In conclusion, Dr. Beregoff-Gillow offers her recommendations on what can be done to correct the system.

311. Bett, W. R. "Cardiac Pioneers. Maude Abbott (1869-1940)." *Chest and Heart Bulletin*, 22 (1959) 37.
[Article not examined by editors.]
312. Buck, Ruth Matheson. *The Doctor Rode Side-Saddle*. McClelland and Stewart Limited, Toronto, Canada, 1974, 175 pp. photos., ports.
Elizabeth Matheson's story as a frontier doctor in the territory of Saskatchewan, Canada, from 1898 to 1918 is told by her daughter (one of nine children). Dr. Matheson attended the Women's Medical College, in affiliation with Queen's University, but abandoned her medical studies temporarily when she married. Indeed, much of the book is about her husband, John Matheson. "Of all the activity that filled Elizabeth's days, it was the work that she shared with her husband [missionary to the Cree Indians] that meant most to her." Together they worked to build up St. Barnabas Anglican Mission at Onion Lake, where Elizabeth taught the Indian children. One incident illustrates the isolation and primitive conditions which are part of the picture of pioneer life on the prairies which the book portrays: when Elizabeth was pregnant with her second child, she developed a severe mastitis. It became necessary to make an arduous three-day trip to Battleford to see a doctor. Upon arriving, she found that both the town's doctors were at a banquet at the Queen's Hotel, where there wasn't a man sober. The doctor who finally came in haggard the next morning was the police surgeon. He muttered, "Badly swollen," pulled out a scalpel, and stabbed the "throbbingly painful breast. Blood and pus spurted the length of the small room. Elizabeth fainted." Eventually, John Matheson "resolved to send her away to resume her studies," because a doctor was needed at his mission. She studied at Ontario Medical College and practiced for five years without being registered, having several children during that time. Finally, she graduated from Manitoba Medical College and secured her registration. "She was certain that her registration came because of John Matheson's signature on the cheque." She established her practice and, traveling frequently to see patients, "the doctor and her beautiful pacing mare became known throughout the country." Although a postscript tells us that Elizabeth lived to be 92 in 1958, the narrative essentially ends with John Matheson's death. Many personal photographs illustrate the text. A bibliography is included.
313. Buck, Ruth Matheson. "The Mathesons of Saskatchewan Diocese." *Saskatchewan History*, 4 (1960) 41-62. photos., ports., table.
Four Mathesons distinguished themselves in missionary en-

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- deavors in the Anglican diocese of Saskatchewan beginning in 1877. Elizabeth Beckett, who had interrupted her medical studies to marry John Matheson, agreed to resume her studies because it became evident that a doctor was needed at her husband's mission. In 1898 she graduated from the Women's Medical College in Toronto and began her practice at Onion Lake. After John's death she was appointed assistant medical inspector in the Winnipeg public schools.
314. "Charlotte Whitehead Ross, M.D." In: 100 Years of Medicine: 1849-1949. Modern Press Limited, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, 1949, 32. photo.
Dr. Ross was the first woman physician to practice in Montreal (after graduating from the Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia in 1875), but the bulk of her career was spent in Whitemouth, Manitoba, where she treated many accident cases in the lumber camps. Other biographical details are presented in this brief article.
315. Chase, Lillian A. "Dr. B. Chone Oliver." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:9 (September 1947) 51. (News Notes.)
This obituary gives a brief recounting of Dr. Oliver's professional activities. Dr. Oliver, a 1900 graduate of the University of Toronto, was active in medical missions work in India.
316. "Correspondence." Medical Woman's Journal, 32:9 (September 1925) 260-xi.
[A woman physician] describes being stationed in Bonnie Bay, Newfoundland during the time when nurses and physicians used snowshoes to see their cases, lived in wood-heated log cabins, and were in need of more trained medical assistance. One of the difficulties of her job that she identifies is the fact that all the government nurses are English. "I wish we could convince the Governor that Newfoundland nurses would be better. But the Governor is always English."
317. Currie, Muriel G. "Some Canadian Women in Medicine." Nova Scotia Medical Bulletin, 34:7 (July 1955) 268-271.
Brief sketches of the careers of 14 Canadian women physicians, all born in the late 1800s, are provided. Dr. Margaret Ellen Douglas practiced in Winnipeg, served overseas during the war, and took a leading part in women's organizations. Dr. Maria T. Anguin was the first woman to practice in Halifax. Dr. Annie Isabel Hamilton also practiced in Halifax, then went to China. Dr. Blaycock was the first woman to obtain a degree in surgery in Quebec. Dr. Mary Mackay was one of the first women graduates in medicine from the University of Toronto. Dr. Jane Hartz Bell eventually took over Dr. Anguin's practice. Dr. Maude Elizabeth Seymour Abbott distinguished herself in cardiology. Dr. Clara May Olding practiced in Saint John, Chester, and Halifax. Dr. May Lelia Randall practiced pediatrics in Sydney.

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Dr. Helen MacMurchy was the first woman physician admitted to the staff of the Toronto General Hospital (in 1901). Dr. Victoria Sara Ernst practiced in Bridgewater for 30 years. Dr. Florence Maude O'Connell and Dr. Minna May Austen both spent one term in China. Dr. Jemima MacKenzie practiced and directed an orphanage in India.

318. Currie, Muriel G. "Some Canadian Women in Medicine: Part II." Nova Scotia Medical Bulletin, 34:8 (August 1955) 298-299.
Second in a series of sketches of Canadian women physicians, this article includes, among others, Mary Mackenzie, Ada Wallace (first woman coroner in Manitoba), Elinor F. Black (first Canadian woman appointed professor of obstetrics and gynecology at the University of Manitoba), and Thelma S. Miner (first woman medical health officer in Saskatchewan).
319. Daley, Dorothy E. "Memorial to Marion Hilliard (1902-1958)." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 14:1 (January 1959) 62. port.
Having authored *A Woman Doctor Looks at Love and Life*, which was a compilation of a series of articles she had written for a Canadian magazine on women's problems, Marion Hilliard was associated with the Women's College Hospital in Toronto, and was, for the last ten years of her life, chief of the obstetrics and gynecology department.
320. "Dr. Abbott Joins the Editorial Staff." Medical Woman's Journal, 44:4 (April 1937) 107. (Editorial.)
A thumbnail sketch is given of Dr. Maude E. S. Abbott of Montreal, Canada.
321. "Dr. Abbott's Place in Medicine." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:7 (July 1941) 200-202, 217.
The author discusses Maude Abbott's professional interests and her personality.
322. "Dr. Helen MacMurchy: Former Chief of the Child Welfare Division of Canada." Medical Woman's Journal, 41:6 (June 1934) 165-166. port.
Helen MacMurchy, who received her M.D. from the University of Toronto in 1901, served from 1920 to 1934 as chief of the Division of Child Welfare in Canada's Department of National Health. A resumé is given of her education, appointments, and published books and pamphlets.
323. "Dr. M. Ellen Douglas." Medical Woman's Journal, 45:9 (September 1938) 281.
Presented is an abbreviated biography of Margaret Ellen Douglas (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal). Dr. Douglas is a 1905 graduate of the Ontario Medical College for Women.

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324. "Dr. Maude Abbott." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:10 (October 1940) 310. (Editorial.)
The death of Maude Abbott on September 2, 1940 prompted the Montreal Daily Star to voice esteem for her personal attributes and professional triumphs. The tribute is reprinted here in its entirety.
325. Douglass, M. Ellen. "A Pioneer Woman Doctor of Western Canada." Manitoba Medical Revue, 27 (1947) 255-256.
[Article not examined by editors.]
326. Dubin, Nathan I. "Maude Abbott: Pioneer Woman Doctor. Founder of MCP's First Full-time Departments of Pathology and Bacteriology." Alumnae News [Medical College of Pennsylvania], 26:1 (February 1975) 12-13. port.
A review of Maude Elizabeth Seymour Abbott's career emphasizes her activities at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. The author, who was a student of Dr. Abbott's at McGill University, tells of his personal admiration for her. "I little thought I would follow in her footsteps at W.M.C.," writes Dr. Dubin, now the College's professor of pathology.
327. "Elizabeth Smith Shortt, M.D." In: 100 Years of Medicine: 1849-1949. Modern Press Limited, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, 1949, 17.
Brief biographical notes are given on the life of Elizabeth Shortt, one of Canada's earliest pioneer women doctors. She graduated from Queen's University in 1884 and outlined at length "the indignities and difficulties to which women students of those days were subjected." Dr. Shortt was active in public health and woman suffrage.
328. "Emily Howard Stowe ... Pioneer." In: 100 Years of Medicine: 1849-1949. Modern Press Limited, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, 1949, 14. photo.
Emily Howard Stowe was the first Canadian woman to practice medicine (having graduated in 1868 from the Women's New York Medical School) and was a pioneer leader in the suffrage movement. Dr. Stowe decided to study medicine after the birth of her three children. She was, however, refused admittance to Toronto University because of her sex. After being told that the doors of the University were not open to her, she responded: "Then I will make it the business of my life to see that they will be open, that women may have the same opportunities as men."
329. Gilmore, Hugh R. "Dr. Maude Abbott's Scrapbook: Historical Notes of the International Association of Medical Museums." Laboratory Investigation, 6:1 (1957) 89-94. port.
In 1907, Dr. Abbott helped to found the International Association of Medical Museums; she served as first secretary and treasurer, holding the office until her death in 1940, and also

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edited the Association's Bulletin from 1907 to 1938. In 1955, the organization's name changed to International Academy of Pathology. Most of the information contained in this article concerns the Association and its journal (now, Laboratory Investigation).

330. Gray, Jessie. "In Memoriam: Jessie McGeachy, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 21:5 (May 1966) 417.
President of the Federation of Canadian Medical Women in 1959, Jessie McGeachy was the Canadian representative on the editorial board of the Journal of the American Medical Women's Association when she died in 1966.
331. Guest, Edna. "Maude Abbott, 1869-1940: Her Contribution to Cardiology." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 5:2 (February 1950) 74. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
332. H. L. S. "Appreciation: Roberta Bond Nichols." Nova Scotia Medical Bulletin, 45:12 (December 1966) 333.
Roberta Bond received her M.D. degree in 1925 from Dalhousie University. She practiced in Newfoundland and Halifax, Nova Scotia.
333. Hacker, Carlotta. "Jennie Trout: An Indomitable Lady Doctor Whose History Was Lost for a Half-Century." Canadian Medical Association Journal, 110:7 (6 April 1974) 841, 843, 857. illus.
Carlotta Hacker [who wrote The Indomitable Lady Doctors, Clarke Irwin & Co., Toronto, Canada, 1974] describes her often-frustrated efforts to track down biographical background on Jennie Gowanlock Trout. A contemporary of Emily Stowe, Canada's first woman physician (practicing in Toronto in 1867), Dr. Trout apparently practiced in Toronto in the 1870s and was "very likely" Canada's second woman physician. Despite the "curiously silent" records, Hacker managed to glean several facts about Jennie Trout's life. An 1875 graduate of Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia, Dr. Trout was licensed with Ontario's College of Physicians and Surgeons that same year, becoming the first woman listed on that register. Although no Canadian medical school admitted women, the Toronto School of Medicine admitted Emily Stowe and Jennie Trout to one session so they could fulfill the country's medical registration requirements. The two women were friends who together championed women's rights. Jennie Trout's association with Dr. Stowe, however, contributed to her historical obscurity. In 1883, as if in rivalry, the two established separate medical schools for women. The rivalry persisted, and the famous Stowe family avoided mentioning Dr. Trout in their family papers. Another reason for Dr. Trout's obscurity was her move--15 years before her death--to Los Angeles, California.

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342. MacDermot, H. E. Maude Abbott: A Memoir. The Macmillan Company of Canada Limited, Toronto, Canada, 1941, xi, 264 pp. photos., ports.
Maude Abbott was "a striking figure in Canadian social and medical history." After failing to gain admission to the medical school of McGill University in Montreal, her undergraduate alma mater, she took her medical training at Bishop's College, whose students received their hospital training from the McGill teaching staff at the Montreal General Hospital. Her goal was to join the medical faculty at McGill, which she eventually did. In 1898 she was appointed assistant curator of the medical museum at McGill--the beginning of what later became an important project in her life: her development of the Osler Catalogue of the Circulatory System. Her museum involvement led to her organizing of the International Association of Medical Museums, and she was long the editor of its Bulletin. In 1923 she accepted the chair of pathology at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, but only for two years, after which she returned to McGill. The museum had always been at the core of her work at McGill, and she was put in charge of the Medical Historical Museum, an outgrowth of her former work there. Her area of special interest was congenital heart disease, and her Atlas of Congenital Cardiac Disease illustrates "the extensive consultant correspondence which grew up between her and clinicians all over the North American continent and to some extent in England and on the Continent." In addition to her contributions to the field of cardiology, Dr. Abbott is remembered for being a vital stimulus to others working in her field. Included are an index and three appendixes, one of which is a bibliography of her publications.
343. McGeachy, Jessie A. "Elinor Black, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 7:10 (October 1952) 394. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Elinor Black was the first Canadian woman physician to be appointed as a chairperson of a department of obstetrics and gynecology with the full rank of professor. Two women doctors were important medical models and mentors in helping her to decide to become a doctor: Lillias Cringan-McIntyre and Geraldine Oakley. When Dr. Black received her M.D. degree in 1930, she considered that she might have to earn her living as a stenographer because that profession would have offered her a more comfortable living.
344. MacKay, Jean Sinclair. "Elizabeth Beatty, M.D." Missionary Monthly, (May 1940) 207-208.
[Article not examined by editors.]
345. MacKenzie, K. A. "Doctor Annie Maxwell Fulton, 1848-1889: The First Nova Scotian Lady to Receive a Medical Degree." Nova Scotia Medical Bulletin, 27:4 (April 1948) 109. port.

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Although a Canadian native, Dr. Maxwell-Fulton obtained her M.D. at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania and practiced medicine in Michigan.

346. MacL., E. "An Appreciation: Dr. Florence J. Murray." Nova Scotia Medical Bulletin, (June 1975) 101. port.
347. MacMurchy, Helen. "Dr. Abbott's Place in Medicine." Bulletin of the Academy of Medicine, Toronto, 14 (1941) 259-264.
[Article not examined by editors.]
348. "Maude E. Abbott, M.D., LL.D." In: 100 Years of Medicine: 1849-1949. Modern Press Limited, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, 1949, 28. port.
Maude Abbott, long associated with McGill University, is best known for her research on cardiac disease and for her development of a system of classification for medical museums. Biographical information is presented in this brief article.
349. "Maude Elizabeth Seymour Abbott." Medical Woman's Journal, 43:8 (August 1936) 216.
Listed are the professional credentials of Dr. Abbott (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal).
350. "Maude Elizabeth Seymour Abbott: B.A. (McGill), M.D. (Bishop's), L.R.C.P. &S. (Edin), M.D. (McGill, Hon.), F.R.C.P. (Canada), LL.D. (McGill, Hon.)." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:10 (October 1940) 312-314.
This biography concentrates on Dr. Abbott's technical writing. A bibliography of her published works concludes the article.
351. Murray, Florence J. At the Foot of Dragon Hill. E. P. Dutton & Company, Inc., New York, New York, 1975, xiii, 240 pp.
Born in 1894 in Nova Scotia, Florence Jessie Murray went to the Far East in 1921 as a Presbyterian medical missionary. During the Japanese occupation of Korea, Dr. Murray was placed under house arrest, and in 1942 was deported--exchanged by the Japanese for prisoners of war. In 1947 she returned to her work in Korea and there spent the next 22 years. In this book, Dr. Murray tells of her first two decades in Manchuria and Korea. In the preface, she provides information on her family background and her medical and graduate medical education, and the motivation behind her life's work.
352. Nichols, R. Bond. "Early Women Doctors of Nova Scotia." Nova Scotia Medical Bulletin, 29 (January 1950) 14-21.
Prior to 1910, Nova Scotia produced over 30 women medical graduates. By 1949, Dalhousie University alone had granted

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medical degrees to 55 women. A biographical sketch of Dr. Jane L. Hartz Bell is given. Dr. Bell, who received her M.D. degree in 1893, was, at the time of this article, "the only one of the seven Nova Scotia women graduates of ... Women's Medical College of New York living in Nova Scotia." A biographical sketch is also given of Dr. Annie Hamilton, who practiced medicine in Halifax. Other women mentioned are Mary Mackay, one of the first women graduates in medicine of Trinity College, University of Toronto; Dr. Jemina Mackenzie, a graduate from Dalhousie; Dr. Alice Symonds; Katharine Mackay; and Victoria Sara Ernst. Anecdotes are given of the lives of many of the women mentioned. About Victoria Sara Ernst we are told: "She led her final year, but because she was a woman, she was not allowed to intern. Demanding her rights, she was told, 'Very well but you will have to sleep with the other interns.' On her graduation day, as she went up to get her degree, her classmates rose in a body and sang, 'God Save Our Gracious Queen!'"

353. "Nora Livingston and Maude Abbott." Calgary Associate Clinic Historical Bulletin, 22 (1958) 228-235.
[Article not examined by editors.]

- 353a. "Proceedings at the Academy of Medicine of Toronto on the Occasion of the Presentation of a Portrait of Dr. Helen MacMurchy, C.B.E., by the Federation of the Medical Women of Canada, January 9, 1940." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:3 (March 1940) 70-74.

A presentation address by Dr. Maude Abbott pays tribute to Helen MacMurchy's character as well as her many accomplishments in the field of maternal and child health care. Also published are the texts of addresses by Dr. Edna M. Guest, president of the Federation; Dr. D. E. Robertson, president of the Academy of Medicine; and Dr. MacMurchy.

354. Robinson, Marion O. Give My Heart: The Dr. Marion Hilliard Story. Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City, New York, 1964, 348 pp. photos., ports.

Once, on the verge of quitting medical school, Marion Hilliard went into a delivery room and witnessed a birth for the first time: "She knew instantly that, for her, this was what life was all about." Dr. Hilliard went on to realize her goal to be known as "not just a good woman doctor, but a good doctor." Eventually she became chief of the obstetrics and gynecology department at Women's College Hospital in Toronto. She also led a career as an author. When asked, after her book A Woman Doctor Looks at Love and Life was published (1957), how she as a single woman knew so much about marriage and sex, Dr. Hilliard replied, "It gives me an objective point of view. A married woman knows only one man." This biography, detailing Dr. Hilliard's life from childhood to her death, contains many photographs, and has an index.

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355. Stewart, W. Brenton. "Women in Medicine." In: Medicine in New Brunswick: A History of the Practice of Medicine in the Province of New Brunswick, and of the Men and Women Who Contributed to this History, Encompassing the Period of Time from Prior to the Arrival of the White Man in America to the Early Part of the Twentieth Century. The New Brunswick Medical Society, New Brunswick, Canada, 1974, 86-91.

A sketchy history of Canadian medical women, this chapter profiles Elizabeth C. Secord, the first qualified woman physician practicing in New Brunswick. She received her M.D. in 1881 from Keokuk College (Michigan). Several other women who practiced medicine in New Brunswick in the 19th and 20th centuries are mentioned. The author concludes that in view of these women's contributions, the "Medical Society of New Brunswick should welcome more attractive lady physicians every year."

356. "They Were First: Six Women Medical Pioneers." Canadian Medical Association Journal, 110:7 (6 April 1974) 840. (Medical History.)

The six pioneers discussed in this article (their portraits appear on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) are Dr. James Miranda Stuart Barry, the first woman to practice medicine in Canada; Dr. Emily Howard Stowe, the first Canadian woman to practice in Canada, and her daughter Augusta Stowe-Gullen, the first woman to hold a faculty position in Canadian medicine; Dr. Ethlyn Trapp, the first woman president of a provincial medical association and of the National Cancer Institute of Canada; Dr. Bette Stephenson; and Dr. Jennie Trout.

357. White, Agnes H. T. "Jane Heartz Bell, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 6:2 (February 1951) 62. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.) Jane Heartz Bell started a general practice in Halifax in 1898 with a special interest in diseases of women and children. Besides being a doctor, she was also active in civic affairs.

358. White, Paul D. "Maude E. Abbott, 1869-1940." American Heart Journal, 23:4 (April 1942) 567-575. This article was written to present some of the "most pertinent quotations" made by various people about Maude Abbott, as well as to offer a useful bibliography of Dr. Abbott's publications on cardiovascular disease.

CHINA

359. "An Appeal for Medical Help in China." Medical Woman's Journal, 30:3 (March 1923) 92-93.

Dr. Ida Kahn of Nanchang writes of the appalling conditions arising out of the civil war and pleads for American women physicians to come to her aid in China.

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360. "Dr. Jamei Kin, China's Foremost Woman Physician." Woman's Medical Journal, 27:3 (March 1917) 61.
Jamei Kin, daughter of Christian Chinese parents who lived near Shanghai, came to the United States with American missionaries and received her medical education at the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. At the time this article was written, Dr. Kin was a government official in China where she headed the Pei-Yang Woman's Medical School and Hospital, and was visiting physician to the Widows' Home, the Girls' Refuge, and the Infant Asylum. [This article also appears in the Bulletin Medical Women's Club of Chicago, 5:11 (July 1917) 4.]
361. "Dr. Y. May King [sic]." Medical Missionary Record, 2:4 (August 1887) 80-82. port.
362. "Fair Chinese Doctors from the University of Michigan." Double Cross and Medical Missionary Record, 11:7 (July 1896) 152.
Meiyie Shie [also known as Mary Stone] and Ida Kahn are the first Chinese girls to graduate from the University of Michigan.
363. Han, Suyin. Birdless Summer: China. Autobiography. History. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, New York, 1968, 347 pp. map, photos., port.
This third autobiographical volume by Han Suyin (Rosalie Chou) covers the years from 1938 to 1948. She describes the spirit and politics of China during this tumultuous period and her strong personal feelings about the course of events--the Japanese invasion, Chiang Kai-shek's activities, and the rise of communism. Against this background, her own life unfolds: an unhappy marriage, work as a midwife in Chengtu, a career as a writer, adoption of a daughter, life as a diplomat's wife and medical student in London, and her year as house surgeon at the Royal Free Hospital. The book closes with her decision to leave London and return to Hong Kong and possibly to China.
364. Han, Suyin. The Crippled Tree: China. Biography, History. Autobiography. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, New York, 1965, 461 pp. map, photos., ports.
In her search for a deeper understanding of her own Chinese heritage, Dr. Han Suyin wrote this sweeping history of China covering the years from 1885 to 1928. Although she eventually graduated in medicine from the University of London, this first volume of her autobiography covers only her early years as a Eurasian child in Peking.
365. Han, Suyin. A Mortal Flower: China. Autobiography, History. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, New York, 1966, 413 pp. map, photos., ports.
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stitches in her knitting.... 'Papa, I am going to be a doctor.' 'A doctor? It's very difficult to be a doctor if you are a woman.' 'She is making up stories as usual,' said Mama." But the story came true. In this second volume of her autobiography, Han Suyin tells of her early education in Peking, her experiences as a Eurasian at Yen Ching University, her years studying medicine in Belgium (1935-1938), and her decision to return to China in spite of the mounting Japanese peril. The author tells the story of her life against the backdrop of a crucial period of Chinese history and offers invaluable insights into events occurring around her--the rise of Chiang Kai-shek, his split with Mao Tse-tung, and the Japanese invasions of first Manchuria, then China itself.

366. "Hu King Eng, Graduate of an American College." Woman's Medical Journal, 6:11 (November 1897) 334-346.
Dr. Hu King Eng, the only female Chinese to graduate from an American medical college (Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1890), was born in 1866 to a military mandarin father. Her grandfather's was the second Chinese family to convert to Christianity. Dr. Hu was recently appointed first physician to the private household of Li Hung Chang, China's grand viceroy.

367. Katscher, Leopold. ["The First Chinese Female Physician"]. Schweizerische Medizinische Wochenschrift, 13:1 (2 January 1932) 16. (Ger)
This article commemorates the 70th birthday of the first Chinese woman physician, Dr. Dschamei Kin. She studied medicine in New York and worked among the Chinese immigrants before returning to her fatherland in 1905. In China she introduced modern medical knowledge and techniques. Because of resistance to new ideas, she had to adapt to a more traditional framework. She started by training nurses and midwives in order to create extensive health services. She publicly fought opium trade and was a pioneer for women's education at all levels.

368. Lewis, Robert E. "Chinese Women Physicians." Outlook, (4 March 1911) 517-518. (Letters to the Outlook.)
The letter-writer, General Secretary of the YMCA, corrects an Outlook editorial stating that Dr. Yamei Kin is the only Chinese woman physician who graduated from an American medical college. Among the Chinese women he mentions are Dr. Hu-King-Eng (an alumna of Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia), Drs. Ida Kahn and Mary Stone (both graduates of the University of Michigan, 1896), and Drs. Li, Wong, and Tsao.

369. Lin, Chiao-chih. "The Party Keeps Me Young." In: New Women in New China. Foreign Languages Press, Peking, People's Republic of China, 1972, 21-30. photo.
Lin Chiao-chih (a.k.a. Dr. Khati Lim) heads the gynecology

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and obstetrics department of Peking's Capital Hospital (formerly the Peking Union Medical College Hospital), and serves on the standing committees of both the National People's Congress and the Chinese Medical Association. Writing this autobiographical account at age 70, Dr. Lin recalls how she remained "cool and aloof ... [ignoring] the ridicule I got as a woman breaking into the medical profession," while studying in England and the United States, and at Peking's Union Medical College, which was run by U.S. imperialists who gained scientific knowledge by performing experiments with drugs and bacteria on Chinese patients. Women's emancipation and the gradual eradication of class distinctions following China's liberation in 1949 inspired Dr. Lin to reexamine her role and attitudes as a physician. She realized that her prerevolution goal to "be a good person ... a doctor with a conscience" was a meaningless ideal: "In a society where classes exist, an ideal which takes no class view is only a dream"; and without a class view, "even if one possesses most superior medical skill one cannot make real use of it." Becoming a revolutionary medical worker meant reaching an understanding of the proletarian workers' needs and hopes, learning to "cure their physical ills while they treat my sick thinking." To Dr. Lin, the work of a people's doctor means sharing medical knowledge with the masses and uniting the people to struggle together in the socialist revolution.

370. McLean, Mary H. Dr. Li Yuin Tsao: Called and Chosen and Faithful. Published by the author, St. Louis, Missouri, 1925, 96 pp. photos., ports.
A graduate of Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania (1911), Li Yuin Tsao interned at the Mary Thompson Hospital for Women and Children in Chicago. In 1912, she took charge of the Friends' Hospital in Nanking, China. Dr. Tsao lectured extensively to Nanking citizens in matters of public health, and instructed women medical students in Ginling College for Women. Her experiences in medical school and the hospitals in which she worked are described. The book's prevailing theme centers on Dr. Tsao's Christian faith, from how Satan attempted to thwart her medical studies, to how her faith aided her career. Included are several posthumous tributes to her, written by Drs. Clara Marshall and Bertha Van Hoosen, among others.
371. "Mary Stone, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:7 (July 1943) 182.
Dr. Mary Stone (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) was born in Kiu Kiang, Central China, in 1873, the daughter of "Mother" Stone who was the first Chinese woman in Central China to become a Christian. Dr. Mary Stone graduated in 1896 from the Medical Department of the University of Michigan. This biography retells incidents in the life of Dr. Stone, who returned to China to live and work.

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372. "Meigii Shie and Ida Kahn." Double Cross and Medical Missionary Record, 11:11 (November 1896) 237.
A detailed account is presented of Meigii Shie's [Mary Stone] and Ida Kahn's graduation ceremonies from the University of Michigan and of their plans for the immediate future.
373. Sawyers, Martha. "Pity Them Not." Collier's, (17 November 1945) 81. illus.
The author recalls her impression of Dr. Anna M. Y. Chow, a Chinese woman physician in Kunming.
374. Sheets, Emily T. "Doctor Mary Stone: 'The Lady Doctor.'" Woman's Medical Journal, 29 [19]:2 (February 1919) 24-26.
Born in 1873 in a Chinese Methodist parsonage in Kuikiang, Dr. Stone graduated in medicine from the University of Michigan. This biography concentrates on her work in China as a reform movement leader, a missionary, and a surgeon in the Elizabeth Skelton Danforth Memorial Hospital in Kuikiang.
375. [Wong, Helena]. "Helena Wong, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:11 (November 1941) 357.
Dr. Helena Wong (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) was born in Wuchow, Kwangsi, China and received her medical training at Hackett Medical College (later Canton Christian University) in Canton.

EUROPE, EASTERN

376. Bazanov, V. A. and Vladimirova, G. A. ["The 'Russian Colony' in Zurich"]. Sovetskoe Zdravookhranenie, 28 (1969) 71-76. (Rus)
The authors describe the University of Zurich in the mid-19th century, especially the life of the Russian colony. N. P. Suslova was the first Russian woman medical graduate; the second was M. A. Bokova, who graduated in 1871. In 1872 there were 44 Russian women medical students in Zurich. Many of them later became physicians. Among them were N. O. Ziber-Shumova, later a prominent biochemist in Petersburg; E. O. Shumova-Simanovskaya, a physiologist who worked with Pavlov; and P. V. Putyata-Kershbaumer, the first woman physician in Austria. All these students were deeply involved in the revolutionary movement; they were forced to leave Zurich in 1873 by a special order of the Czar. In 1872 the Russian government opened the Women's Medical Courses in Petersburg.
377. Bucar, F. ["The First Croatian Woman Physician"]. Lijecnicki Vjesnik, 66:2 (1944) 27+. (Cro)
[Article not examined by editors.]
378. Czajecka, Boguslawka and Jasicka, Janina. ["The First Wo-

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man to be Graduated from the Jagiellonian University--
Helena Donhaiser-Sikorska (1873-1945)". Przegląd Lekarski, 27 (29 October 1971) 671-675. photo. (Pol)

Helena Donhaiser-Sikorska, the first female medical student at the University of Krakow, was born the daughter of a Krakow architect on April 25, 1873. After numerous difficulties she gained admission to the Medical Faculty at Krakow in 1899 and became a medical doctor in 1906. She married Professor Sikorska in 1902. From 1906 to 1911 she worked as assistant to Professor Bujwida in a variety of fields, including bacteriology. From 1914 to 1921 she served in the army and in 1927 was appointed an expert on the Krakow Medical Committee. She received several state decorations for her long career and many contributions to the health of the Polish people. She died on June 5, 1945.

379. Dettelbacher, Werner. ["Dr. Marie Siebold--One of the First Women Doctors in Serbia, in Turkey, and in Egypt"]. Munchener Medizinische Wochenschrift, 115:45 (November 1973) 2051-2053. port. (Ger)

"Marie Siebold, born in St. Petersburg, studied in Zurich and Bern from 1870-1874 and qualified in 1874. She first obtained recognition as a surgeon in a military hospital in Serbia during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877/78 and then practiced in Belgrade from 1878-1888. Exiled for safety reasons, she was active in Constantinople for 17 years, until a harem intrigue led to her expulsion. After unsuccessful practice in Belgrade, she was active in Egyptian hospitals from 1907. On the outbreak of war in 1914, she returned to Serbia and was imprisoned by the Bulgarians with a military hospital in Albania." [journal summary.]

380. Dionesov, S. M. ["Russian Zurich Students (From the History of Medical Education of Russian Women)"]. Sovetskoe Zdravookhranenie, 30 (1971) 68-72. (Rus)

In the late 1850s and early 1860s the striving of women for higher education and in particular for medical education became very noteworthy in Russia. Since such education was forbidden, and only a few exceptions were allowed--such as Anna Kleiman (Odessa), Rosalinda Simonovich (Petersburg) and Kashevarova--women had to go abroad to continue their medical education. They preferred Zurich because of the emigrant group already there. In 1865 Knyazhnina and N. P. Suslova, and in 1868 M. A. Bokova and A. Serebrennaya, went to Zurich and became physicians. In the winter of 1871-72 there were 17 Russian women students in Zurich, in the summer there were 43, and the number steadily increased. They also became very much interested in political and social problems and learned about the class struggle and the working class movement, for Zurich had become one of the centers of the Russian revolutionary movement. Many of them became very active. The Russian government grew concerned about their political activities and influenced the Swiss authorities

to force the Russian women to leave by January 1874. Some transferred to other universities; a few stayed in Zurich. One, A. Lukanina, graduated in 1875 and received her physician's diploma in Philadelphia the next year. These women proved that they could study science and medicine as successfully as men.

381. [Dobrowski, Konrad]. ["Miss Dr. Anna Tomaszewicz and the Warsaw Medical Society"]. Zdrowie, 1:15 (1878) 194. (Pol)
[Article not examined by editors.]
382. ["Dr. Anna Tomaszewicz-Dobrowska"]. Przegląd Poranny, 13: 131 (1918) 4. (Obituary.)
[Article not examined by editors.]
383. ["Dr. Anna Tomaszewicz-Dobrowska: Obituary"]. Kurier Warszawski, 98:164 (1918) 7.
[Article not examined by editors.]
384. Dominik, M. ["Dr. Halina Jankowska"]. Przegląd Lekarski, 23 (1967) 229-236.
[Article not examined by editors.]
- 384a. ["Emeritus Dr. Elena Dérerová, M.D."]. Československá pediatrie, 25:1 (January 1970) 34. (Slo)
A remarkable woman and physician, Elena Dérerová worked in Bratislava as a pediatrician for many years. She was interested in a variety of medical problems: along with children's diseases, she also took an interest in prevention and treatment of diseases in old age. In August 1957, she was given the title of Honorary Physician. Elena Dérerová, a wonderful representative of her socialist country, retires on pension and her colleagues wish her well.
385. Filar, Zbigniew. Anna Tomaszewicz Dobrowska: A Leaf from Polish Medical History. Polish Society of the History of Medicine, Warsaw, Poland, 1959, 263 pp. facsim., photos., ports. (Pol)
Anna Tomaszewicz was the second Polish woman to become a physician, the first to practice in Poland. Born in 1854, she determined in her early teens to study medicine, in spite of the objections of her family. She studied in Zurich in 1871-77 and after brief postgraduate studies in Vienna, Berlin, and Petrograd, she returned to Warsaw. She met and overcame opposition from the local medical society and the establishment in Petrograd [Poland was part of Russia at the time] and in 1882 was made chief of Lying-in Hospital Number 2 in Warsaw, a position she held until the institution was closed in 1911. She also carried on a large private practice and was deeply involved in charitable and social work activities. She was a founding member of the Society of Polish Culture and an active advocate of women's rights. She died

in 1918, exhausted by her active and difficult life, and especially her work during the war. Appendixes give: an ancestry record; autobiographical note; letters to her son, her sister, and her friend Eliza Orzeszkowa.

386. ["The First Hungarian Woman Doctor"]. A Het, 2 (1895) 781. (Hun)
[Article not examined by editors.]
387. ["The First Hungarian Woman Gynecologist"]. Ui Idok, 1 (1897) 506. (Hun)
[Article not examined by editors.]
388. Gavrilovic[j], Vera S. ["The First Two Serbian Women Doctors of Medicine"]. Acta Historica Medicinæ Pharmaciae Veterinae, (1967) 65-72. photos., ports. (Ser)
"In Serbia, the old fashioned patriarchal notions, as far as the education of women was concerned, were a governing factor for a very long time. Dositej Obradovic was the first to point to the necessity of education for Serbian women. He believed that no nation can strive to become a cultural nation if 'their women remain in the darkness of commonness and barbarity.' Therefore, he demanded that special attention be extended to the education of women. In this paper, the author deals with the first two women physicians in liberated Serbia, who completed their medical studies in Zurich, Switzerland. Because of government regulations, woman doctors at that time could not hold jobs in Serbian state service, but could only work on their own. Dr. Draga Milosevic-Ljocic (1855-1926) was born in Sabac, in West of Serbia. She finished the High School for Girls in Belgrade and went on to study medicine in Zurich, where she obtained her degree of 'doctor of medicine, surgery and midwifery (obstetrics)', and eye diseases.' In June 1876, when Serbia became engaged in war with Turkey, she took part as a student of medicine in the battle of Sumatovac, serving as a lieutenant of the medical corps of the Serbian army. After the end of the wars that Serbia waged for its independence (1876-1878), Dr. Ljocic was very active. She devoted much effort to the organization of the Society of Women Doctors. She set up a Mothers' Association in Belgrade, where she was both the physician and the first chairman. Dr. Marija Vucetic-Prita (1866-1954) was born in a well known family at Pancevo, near Belgrade, where she went to school. She obtained her secondary education in Zurich, Switzerland, where she completed also her medical studies since, at that time, being a girl, she could not either go to a high school or study medicine in Serbia itself. In 1893 she began to work as a doctor in a hospital at Sabac. She wrote a number of articles for the Srpski archiv za celokupno lekarstvo (the Serbian Archives for Medicine), as well as for medical annuals (Pancevo, Zagreb, Novi Sad). During the First World War she worked as a doctor in a reserve hospital in

Kragujevac, then in Pristina in 1915, and finally in Prokuplje where the hospital was dissolved. After retreating with the Serbian army through Albania, Dr. Prita reached Italy, where from she went to Switzerland, where she worked as a doctor in Lausanne. In the summer of 1918, Dr. Prita went to Toulon, France, where she worked as a doctor of the Toulon Detachment of Disabled Soldiers. She returned to her native land in 1919. She accomplished an immense job in public health services. She helped very much to build the Dr. Elsie Inglis Memorial Hospital in Belgrade. In the International Society of Women Doctors she worked as the representative of the Belgrade Society of Women Doctors. She was also a founder of the Women's Party. She died in active duty as a very old woman." [Article English summary.]

- 388a. Gavrilovicj, Vera S. ["Nadezda Stanojevicj, M.D., First Woman-Pediatrician in Our Country"]. Srpski Arhiv za Celokupno Lekarstvo, 103:4 (April 1974) 335-340. fac-sim., port. (Ser)

Dr. Nadezda Stanojevicj was born August 3, 1887, in Pirota. After finishing high school in Belgrade in 1905, she went to Petersburg, Russia to study medicine. She graduated in 1911 and returned to Belgrade where she worked in a clinic as an intern. During the war, in 1914-1915, she worked in the reserve in Uzhitsa, Valjevo, Chachka, and again in Belgrade. In 1919 she went abroad to specialize in pediatrics, studying in Rome and Paris and in other cities along the way. In Paris she worked in the clinic of the Hôpital des Enfants Malades. She returned to Belgrade with her diploma in 1920 and worked there as a pediatrician with Dr. A. Stampary. She retired in 1953. Dr. Stanojevicj has been awarded many Yugoslavian orders and medals in honor of her work.

389. Gavrilovicj, V[era S.] ["Oldest Serbian Woman Physician--Katitsa Jakshicj-Radulaski"]. Srpski Arhiv za Celokupno Lekarstvo, 102:10-11 (October-November 1974) 843-845. port. (Ser)

Katitsa Jakshicj-Radulaski was born in Glini on November 1, 1884. After completing school in Zagreb, she went to Zurich, where she studied medicine. In 1908 she became a physician in Zagreb and later moved to Sarajevo. In 1912-1913, during the Balkan Wars, she joined the army, where she was mainly engaged in sanitation; she was awarded the Order of St. Sava for her work. In 1914-1918 she worked in a Zagreb clinic. She later went to Paris for advanced studies, and then practiced in various pediatric institutions in her home country. She retired in October 1948. Her 90th anniversary is being observed this year [1974].

390. Harris, Harry. "The Little Czech Woman in Black." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:8 (August 1947) 58-59.
Dr. Vlasta Kalalova-DiLotti tells in her own words of the "cruelties of World War II" during which time her husband,

son, and daughter were killed in Czechoslovakia by the Nazis retreating from Russia.

391. Jasinska, W. ["Some Remembrances of Dr. Wandzie Starkowskie"]. Przegląd Lekarski, 22 (1966) 237-238. (Pol)
[Article not examined by editors.]
392. Jaworski, Jozef. ["Dr. Anna Tomaszewicz-Dobrska"]. Gazeta Lekarska, 53:27 (1918) 215-216. (Obituary.) (Pol)
[Article not examined by editors.]
393. Jaworski, Józef. ["Dr. Anna Tomaszewicz-Dobrska"]. Zdrowie, 34:10 (1918) 272-273. (Obituary.) (Pol)
[Article not examined by editors.]
394. ["Jubilee of a Doctor"]. Liječničkog Vjesnika, 47:5 (May 1925) 125-126. (Slo)
February 28, 1925, was the 70th birthday of Dr. Draga Ljocic-Milosevic. She studied medicine in Zurich and received the doctoral degree in 1879, but the Ministry of Internal Affairs in her native land refused to recognize the degree. With a colleague, Dr. Vladana Gjorgjevic, and others, she formed a society to advocate the admission of women to the medical qualification tests given to male medical graduates. The state, however, at the urging of the medical establishment, decreed that foreign medical degrees would not be recognized. It was only after a long difficult struggle that the law was changed and Ljocic-Milosevic was able to devote her life to the practice of obstetrics and to the Women's Medical Society. She is to be congratulated on a long life spent in service to women in her native Belgrade.
395. Katona, Ibolya. ["The First Hungarian Woman Doctor"]. Az Orszagos Orvostorteneti Konyvtar Kozlemenyei, 2 (1956) 80-98. (Hun)
[Article not examined by editors.]
396. Klodzinaki, S. ["Dr. Dorota Lorska"]. Przegląd Lekarski, 23 (1967) 236-241. (Pol)
[Article not examined by editors.]
397. Koscialkowska, W[ila]. ["Eliza Orzeszkowa: Biographical Sketch"]. Klosy, 32:812 (1881) 35. (Pol)
This biographical sketch is apparently continued in issue number 813 (p. 54-55) and issue number 814 (pp. 67-68). [Article not examined by editors.]
398. Lathrop, Julia. "A Married Woman of Genius." The Woman Citizen, (7 October 1922) 16. port. (What the American Woman Thinks.)
Dr. Radmila Miliovitich Lazarevitch, daughter of the first woman physician in Serbia, studied medicine in Zurich. This article recalls, from facts given by Dr. Lazarevitch, the story of Dr. Miliovitich, her mother.

399. Lazar, Szini C. ["Dr. Elena Puscariu: 1875-1965"]. Rev. Med. (Turgu Mures), 12 (1966) 224-225.
This article also appears in Orv. Szl., 12 (1966) 214-215.
[Article not examined by editors.]
400. Madarasz, Erzsebet. ["The First Hungarian Woman Doctor; a Memory of Vilma Hugonnai"]. Magyar Noi Szemle, 3 (1937) 2-7. (Hun)
[Article not examined by editors.]
401. Marko, Miklos. ["The First Hungarian Woman Gynecologist"]. Vasarnapi Ujsag, 44 (1897) 22. (Hun)
[Article not examined by editors.]
402. "News Notes." Medical Woman's Journal, 55:1 (January 1948) 50. port.
A biography is given of Dr. Antoinette Popovici, a specialist in internal medicine in Bucharest, Rumania.
403. "Notes from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:3 (March 1947) 56.
Mention of Dr. DiLotti's talk at the College headlines these news items, most of which deal with recent graduates' appointments. Dr. Vlasta Klalova DiLotti is a surgeon and underground leader from Czechoslovakia.
404. Podgorska, Klawe Zofia. ["Women Physicians from Warsaw"]. Archiwum Historii Medycyny, 28:3 (1965) 243-250. (Pol)
Before World War I Poland was part of Russia, so women who wished to study medicine generally did so in Russia or, like many Russian women, in Switzerland. The author discusses the careers of ten Polish women who began to practice medicine during that period. Anna Tomaszewicz-Dobrska was born in 1854 in Mlawie and studied in Warsaw, Petersburg, and Zurich. She practiced obstetrics and pediatrics in Warsaw for many years. Teresa Ciszewicz studied medicine in Warsaw and Berne and received her diploma as a doctor of medical sciences in 1879. She practiced gynecology in Warsaw and died in 1920. Elzbieta Downarowicz, a neurologist, was the first woman accepted into the Warsaw Medical Society (in 1896). Stanislaw Poplawska studied medicine in Warsaw and Zurich. In 1907 she became the first woman staff physician in Warsaw; she specialized in physiology and hygiene. Michalina Paschalis studied in Warsaw and Petersburg and practiced in Warsaw, Krakow, and Lodz. In 1913 she became a staff physician at the Karola-Marii Hospital. Justyna Budzinska-Tylicka was born in 1867, received her medical diploma in Paris in 1898, practiced pediatrics in Krakow and Warsaw. She died in 1936. Maria Ratynska studied in Switzerland, practiced pediatrics in Warsaw, and died in 1920. Marta Ehrlich was the first woman professor of medicine in Warsaw. She studied in Berne, specialized in pediatrics, and

was appointed to the full professorship in 1938. Wanda Szczawska was born in 1866, studied in Geneva, and received a doctorate in natural sciences in 1891. She completed her medical education in Paris in 1902, then worked at the Sorbonne and at the Pasteur Institute. She then became a pediatrician and practiced in Warsaw from 1911 until her death in 1955. Natalia Zilberlast-Zandowa, a well-known neurologist and researcher, was a strong advocate of women's rights. The author notes that in 1938 there were 664 women practicing medicine in Warsaw.

405. Poglubko, K. A. ["Contribution to the Biography of A. Golovina--the First Bessarbian-Bulgarian Female Doctor"]. Askelpii, 1 (1970) 124-130. (Rus)
[Article not examined by editors.]
406. "Princess and Physician." Woman's Medical Journal, 5:4 (April 1896) 99.
Mlle. Beglarion, an Armenian princess with an M.D. degree, plans to build a hospital on her father's estate.
407. Przerwa, Tetmajer A. ["Helena Wolf ('Anka') and Janina Zachariasz, Doctors in the 'Zycie' Youth Organization"]. Przegląd Lekarski, 22 (1966) 234-236. (Pol)
[Article not examined by editors.]
408. Reti, Ende and Vilmon, Gyulane. ["Gleanings from the Medical Council Records"]. Orvostorteneti Kozlemenyek. Communications de Historia Artis Medicinae, [n.d.], 81-96. (Hun)
In studying the records of 1878-79, the authors came across notes on the first woman physician in Hungary, Vilma Hugonai. While living in Switzerland with her husband, she became interested in medicine and started studying at the university there. She obtained her M.D. diploma in 1879 and returned to Hungary hoping to practice. This article recounts some of the struggles she went through before she was given a baccalaureate degree in 1881. The government finally recognized her medical degree in 1896 and allowed her to practice.
409. Sebesta, Vilma. "The Year Spent in the United States on the Mary Putnam Jacobi Fellowship of the Women's Medical Association of New York, 1937-38 (Second Part of Report)." Medical Woman's Journal, 46:1 (January 1939) 25-27.
Dr. Sebesta, of Budapest, reports on her year's work and studies in the United States, which was made possible by the Mary Putnam Jacobi Fund. She draws comparisons between the U.S. and Hungary, giving special attention to the differences in medical philosophies and practice.
410. Svejcar, J. ["In Memory of Grazyna Volna, CSc.,"]. Ceskos-

- lovenska Pediatrie, 29:12 (December 1974) 651. (Cze)
The distinguished pediatrician, Dr. Volna, died on June 13, 1974. She was born in 1919 in Poland, moved to Prague during the war, and obtained her degree at the Charles University in 1947. Until 1960 she was at the pediatric division of the Polyclinic and from 1965 at the Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences in the University Department of Pediatrics. Her doctoral thesis in 1962 presented new observations and concepts on eczematous diseases in infants. Later she developed new immunological techniques and specialized in allergy; her advice and observations were much sought by colleagues. She published 40 papers in the field. Her sensitivity and highly cultured manner were much admired by patients, and her intelligence, skill, and dedicated energy made her work admired by fellow pediatricians. She was able to communicate in Czech, Polish, and Slovak. Her gracious skill and delicacy in human relations with patients are an irreplaceable loss.
411. Szenajch, Wladyslaw. [Dr. Maria Ratynska. "Marynka"]. Warsaw, Poland, 1932. (Pol)
[Book not examined by editors.]
412. Vida, Tivadar. ["Vilma Hugonnay"]. Orvosi Hetilap, 116: 42 (19 October 1975) 2492-2494. port. (Hun)
Vilma Hugonnay, the first Hungarian woman doctor, was born in 1847, the daughter of Count Kalman Hugonnay. In 1865 she married Gyorgy Szillassy and had a child who died at the age of six years, an event which stimulated her interest in pediatrics. While living in Zurich in 1872, she began to study medicine seriously, taking lectures from prominent doctors of the time. Because foreigners could not become physicians in Zurich at that time, she first matriculated in Latin and mathematics. After graduation, she became a nursing assistant to a professor at the medical school. She passed the oral examination for the diploma of Doctor of Medicine three years later, in February 1879. During this period she published two papers, one on tracheotomy in diphtheria and the other on the diagnosis and treatment of burns. When she returned to Budapest in 1879, she could not be recognized as a physician but was given a certificate as a midwife. She received a baccalaureate in 1881 and became an assistant at the Budapest Clinics to Professor Vince Wartha, whom she later married. When the Ministry of Culture finally recognized her Zurich degree in 1897, she began an extensive medical practice, treating 174 patients during the first six months. She died of heart failure in 1922. Her name is associated with major research progress in Hungarian medicine, as well as with improvement in the social and professional status of women.
413. "Women Physicians in Germany." Woman's Medical Journal, 5:11 (November 1896) 302.

Drs. Krayevska and Keck, two female physicians, have been employed to attend to the Mohammedan population of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

414. "Yugoslav Woman Physician Stays on the Go in Her Roles of Clinician, Housewife, Mother." Medical Tribune, (4 September 1974) 16-17. illus. (G. P. Around the World series.)

[Article not examined by editors.]

EUROPE, WESTERN

415. Aggebo, Anker, ed. [Danish Physician Memoirs, Fourth Collection: Denmark's First Woman Physician, Nielsine Nielsen's Reminiscences]. Nyt Nordisk Forlag, Arnold Busck, Copenhagen, Denmark, 1941, 162 pp. port. (Dan)

This is the fourth book in the series, the first devoted to a single person. It has a brief foreword followed by an "Outline of the History of Women Doctors," which mentions many notable women healers and physicians and contains a summary of Nielsine Nielsen's career. The memoirs, previously unpublished, cover Nielsen's childhood, youth, and young womanhood, and her study-travels in the three years after her graduation. Her early interest in the women's movement probably encouraged her to petition the Ministry of Education for admission to medical studies in 1874. When the medical schools were opened to women by royal decree in 1875, following a vote of approval by the faculty, she was one of the first to enroll. She received her doctoral degree in 1885 and, after her foreign study years, set up practice in Copenhagen in 1889. After the initial shock, the community accepted her for her abilities. She continued to be active in the women's rights movement, but medicine was her life. She practiced primarily in the fields of gynecology and venereology, and was appointed city venereologist in 1906.

416. Aigner, Reinhold. ["Dr. Oktavia Aigner-Rollett, the First Woman Doctor in Graz: Biography of an Early Austrian Woman Physician"]. Historisches Jahrbuch der Stadt Graz, 2 (1969) 141-157. facsim., ports. (Ger)

The author, the youngest son of Dr. Rollett, included much material from family archives. Oktavia Rollett was born in Graz in 1877, daughter of a professor of physiology and histology at the University of Graz and later rector of the university. After graduation from the girl's lyceum in Graz, she continued to study and take courses in languages until she was admitted as a regular auditor in philosophy. She switched to medicine in 1901 and completed the course in 1905 with distinction. She set up private practice in Graz in 1907, and remained the only woman practicing there until 1915. She also served as a school doctor and was the first woman member of several medical organizations. In 1908 she mar-

ried Dr. Walter Aigner, for many years associated with the Anatomical Institute at Graz; they had three sons. She remained in private practice for nearly 20 years, through the 1914 war. Beginning in 1925 she shifted to health insurance work, again as one of the first women in the field. In 1935 she received the title of *Medizinalrat*, in recognition of her service to her fellow citizens. She began to give up her practice in 1949, at the age of 73, exhausted by the war years and the growing burden of paperwork, and retired completely at the beginning of 1953. In 1955, on the 50th anniversary of her doctorate, she received a Golden Diploma from the University--the first woman so honored. She died in May of 1959, one day before her 82nd birthday.

417. "American Association of University Women Fellowships." Medical Woman's Journal, 55:2 (February 1948) 53-54. port.

Five European women physicians received grants from the American Association of University Women to study in the U.S.: Drs. Anna M. Jorgensen, Sigrid Holm and Helene Ytting of Denmark; Dr. Helene Goudsmit of Belgium; and Dr. Ada Middelhoven of Holland. Biographies of these women focus on their war-time activities.

418. Andreae, Horst. ["Maria Montessori, Physician and Educator: On Her 100th Birthday"]. Agnes Karll Schwester, 24 (October 1970) 412, 414. (Ger)

Maria Montessori was born on 31 August 1870. As a child she was considered a mathematical prodigy. She was the first woman to study natural science and medicine in Rome and the first woman physician in the psychiatric clinic in Rome; she also studied philology and pedagogy. Her experience in children's clinics, homes, and schools convinced her that even retarded children could learn more and better when teaching methods were adapted to the developmental rhythms of the individual child and that learning begins with the hands, not the brain. Her first school started in 1906 and her methods soon spread throughout the world. She fled Italy's fascist dictatorship, traveling to India with her adopted son in 1933 and returning to Europe after the end of the war. She died in Holland in 1952.

419. Andreen, Andrea. [Karolina Widerström: Sweden's First Woman Doctor]. P. A. Norstedt and Sons, Stockholm, Sweden, 1956, 95 pp. illus., photos., ports. (Swe)

Karolina Olivia Widerström, the first woman licenciate in medicine in Sweden, was born in Hälsingborg in December 1856, daughter of a veterinary physician-medical gymnastics teacher. She entered medical studies at the Karolinska Institutet in 1881 and passed her candidate's examination in 1884. The next year she and four friends took an extended walking tour of Norway, the first of many foreign travels. She passed her medical licenciate examination in 1888

and one brother all received the same education, an unusual circumstance for the times. After the death of the brother, Isala decided she wanted to be a doctor. She attended college in Berne, Switzerland, then returned to Louvain where she demanded admission to the medical school. When the rector offered her the opportunity to take only the physiology and midwifery courses, she returned to Berne and enrolled with 22 other women in the Faculty of Medicine there. The author notes that women were having better success in some other countries, citing Elizabeth Blackwell and Elizabeth Garrett who were both admitted to practice in England after studying in America. Van Diest received her diploma as doctor of medicine in 1877 with a thesis on a South American plant reputed to have medicinal properties. In 1880 the Free University at Brussels finally accepted women students, and in 1882-83 Van Diest registered for courses in surgery and obstetrics. She appeared on the list of practitioners for the Brussels district in 1884, continuing until 1903. She devoted much of her activity to social works, such as a society for public morality, the Belgian League for Women's Rights, and a home for "the repentant." Although she studied in a foreign country, she is considered the first Belgian woman doctor. The first woman graduate in medicine at Brussels was Clemence Everaert (in 1893), and the first at Ghent was Bertha DeVriese (in 1900).

424. de Azevedo, Nair. "Domitila de Carvalho, M.D.: Physician-Poet of Portugal." *Journal of the American Medical Women's Association*, 6:7 (July 1951) 280. port. (*Medical Women Around the World*.)

Dr. Domitila de Carvalho's advanced studies were sponsored by Queen Amelia de Braganca, Queen of Portugal. Dr. de Carvalho graduated almost simultaneously in medicine, philosophy, and mathematics. During her career she introduced two bills which became law: one governing the admission of children to the cinema and the other providing for the teaching of hygiene and child care in all lyceums for women. She is a writer, a teacher, and a poet whose name had been chosen to be engraved on the Penedo da Saudade, "a place full of the traditions of Portugal's literary life."

425. "Dr. Aletta Jacobs." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 45:6 (June 1938) 175.

Dr. Jacobs, the first woman to practice medicine in Holland, is profiled in this short article. (Her portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the *Journal*.)

426. "Dr. Alma Sundquist." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 46:2 (February 1939) 59.

A very brief biography profiles Dr. Sundquist, a noted Stockholm physician. (Her portrait is featured on the front cover of this issue of the *Journal*.)

427. "Dr. Dora Brucke-Teleky." Medical Woman's Journal, 44:10 (October 1937) 291.
Dr. Brucke-Teleky (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) was the first medical woman to be appointed assistant in the surgical clinic of Professor Eiselberg in Vienna. She was also the first to be elected as a member of the scientific society, Gesellschaft der Aerzte, in Vienna. In addition, Dr. Brucke-Teleky founded the Vienna Medical Women's Association.
428. "Dr. G. Montreuil-Straus." Medical Woman's Journal, 45:10 (October 1938) 310.
Germaine Montreuil-Straus founded the Committee for the Education of Women, a branch of the "French Society of Sanitary and Moral Prophylactics." Shortly before this biography was written, Dr. Montreuil-Straus joined the Journal staff. (Her photograph appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal.)
429. "Eugenia Delanoe, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:11 (November 1945) 32, 54.
Dr. Delanoe graduated in medicine from the University of Paris in 1910. In 1930 she became health officer for the French Protectorate hospital in Casablanca, Morocco, where she introduced smallpox vaccination.
430. ["A Female Physician in Vienna"]. Allg. Wiener Med. Ztg., 40 (1895) 488-489. (Ger)
[Article not examined by editors.]
431. "The First Woman Police Physician in Vienna." Medical Woman's Journal, 36:6 (June 1929) 156.
Dr. Helene Jokl was appointed first woman police physician in Vienna. Other firsts for women physicians in Viennese government posts are listed.
432. "Gladys M. Sandes, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S." British Medical Journal, 1:5586 (27 January 1968) 255. port.
(Obituary Notices.)
433. "Greek Doctor Receives Soroptimist Clubs Fellowship Award." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:9 (September 1949) 45.
Among her other accomplishments in the field of psychiatry and neuropsychiatry, Dr. Dora Papara tested for the first time on humans, the effects of high-dosage hypertonic solutions injected in the veins. She performed this research while chief of the Women's and Children's Section of the Athens "Public Lunatic Asylum." Dr. Papara will study at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School.
434. Harlem, O. K. ["We Interview: Ida Nakling, General Practitioner, Strand"]. Tidsskrift for den Norske Laegeforening (Oslo), 84 (15 June 1964) 930-932. (Nor)
[Article not examined by editors.]

435. Hayes, A. J., ed. At Work: Letters of Marie Elizabeth Hayes, M.B. Missionary Doctor, Delhi, 1905-8. Marshall Brothers Ltd., London, England, xii, 263 pp. maps, photos., port.
Born in Ireland, Marie Elizabeth Hayes took her degree in the school of medicine connected with the Royal University. In addition to her residencies, she studied at the School of Tropical Medicine in London in preparation for work in India. At the time of her death in 1908 at the age of 33, Dr. Hayes had full charge of a mission hospital in Rewari, India. A ward in the St. Stephen's Hospital, Delhi, was named in her memory. This collection of Marie Hayes's letters, edited by her mother, also contains correspondence by Dr. Hayes's coworkers and a biographical foreword by G. R. Wynne, archdeacon of Aghadoc.
436. Heise, Agnete. "Alma Sundquist." Kvinden og Samfundet, 56:2 (31 January 1940) 18. port. (Dan)
Not only the women in the Swedish women's movement but women the world over will mourn the death of Alma Sundquist. Born in 1872, she took her medical examinations in skin and venereal diseases. She served for a time as municipal venereologist and was a member of the commission on sex education. Despite her busy professional life, she found time to take a serious interest in the health and welfare of working women and to be active in the feminist movement. She was one of three physician representatives on the committee of the first woman suffrage conference. In 1930 she was a member of a League of Nations commission, studying working conditions of women and children in the East. She was an active member of the Medical Women's International Association and its international president in 1934-1935. She also worked enthusiastically for full equality of women physicians in Scandinavia.
437. "Honor Accorded a French Woman." Medical Woman's Journal, 39:9 (September 1932) 230.
M. Condat became, in 1923, the first woman in France to occupy the post of associate professor of medicine at the Faculté de Médecine de Toulouse. She was then appointed to the chair of therapeutics at that institution.
438. Hübsch, M. ["Dr. Pischinger"]. Österreichische Ärztezeitung, 26:2 (25 January 1971) 155. (Ger)
A brief obituary is presented of Dr. Olga Pischinger, who at the time of her death at 93 was one of the oldest physicians in Vienna.
439. Humpal-Zeman, Josephine. "Under the Kaiser." Woman's Medical Journal, 1:8 (August 1893) 164-165.
The appointments of Drs. Anna Bayerova and Bohmulla Kectova as provincial physicians of Bosnia have advanced the hopes of women in medicine throughout the Austrian empire.

440. Hurd-Mead, Kate Campbell. "Doctoresse Legey of Maternité Indigène." Bulletin of the Medical Women's National Association, 24 (April 1929) 10.

At the time of this article, Dr. Legey was the pioneer woman physician in the French territories of Algeria and Morocco. Her accomplishments are cited.

441. Hurd-Mead, Kate Campbell. "Scandinavian Medical Women-- Then and Now: [Part 1]." Women in Medicine, 47 (January 1935) 16-19.

In the ancient graves of Scandinavian women are buried surgical instruments such as are not found in the graves of the men. In the Scandinavian literature are also found references to women serving as "surgeons, midwives, nurses, and makers of medicine." In Finland, it was 1870 before the first woman physician, a Russian named Mme. Chabanow [sic], was admitted to the medical school at Helsingfors. Today, ten per cent of the physicians in Finland are women. Denmark is treated more extensively in this article. In the 15th century, the University of Copenhagen was founded, and in 1875, the University opened its registry to women. Dr. Eli Moller [sic] was the first woman surgeon and obstetrician in Copenhagen. Dr. Marie Jorgensen-Krogh has done important work in metabolism. Dr. Estrid Hanses-Hein did work to "free her country from the curse of prostitution." Other important women physicians are mentioned. In Sweden, 1888 marked the date that Carolina Olivia Wiederstrom, the first woman doctor in this country, received her medical degree. She had a very successful practice in obstetrics and gynecology, and had a great interest in hygiene for women. Swedish physician Alma Sundquist, president of the International Association of Women, is a specialist in venereal diseases and sex hygiene.

442. Hurd-Mead, Kate C[ampbell]. "Scandinavian Medical Women --Then and Now (Continued)." Women in Medicine, 48 (April 1935) 15-16.

Norway is the final Scandinavian country discussed in this two-part report. In 1876, the first Norwegian university was open to women: today almost 10 per cent of each medical class are women. Helga Spangborg-Holth was the first woman to graduate from the medical school. Dr. Holth's areas of interest and special accomplishments are reviewed as well as those of other pioneer Norwegian medical women.

443. Irish Medical Association Journal, 34 (1954) 84. (Obituary Notice.)

An obituary notice is given for Dr. Dorothy Stopford Price. [Article not examined by editors.]

444. Irish Medical Association Journal, 37 (1955) 321. (Obituary Notice.)

An obituary notice is given for Dr. Kathleen Lynn. [Article not examined by editors.]

445. Jacobs, Aletta H. "Holland's Pioneer Woman Doctor." Medical Woman's Journal, 35:9 (September 1928) 257-259, port.
The first woman to study medicine in Holland, Aletta H. Jacobs obtained her degree in 1879 from the University of Groningen. Dr. Jacobs was also "the first woman to interest herself in the conditions under which girls and women worked; the first to tackle the never-to-be-mentioned subject of prostitution; the first physician to establish a clinic for poor women, and the first to raise the issue of birth control. In addition, she led the women of Holland in the suffrage movement, and in the latter years of her life has worked equally hard for peace."
446. Jadassohn, Werner. ["Biography and Obituary: Aida Steiner-Wourlisch, M.D.,"]. Schweizerische Medizinische Wochenschrift, 13:1 (2 January 1932) 16. (Ger)
This obituary for the 20th-century Swiss dermatologist, Aida Steiner-Wourlisch, recalls her training and especially her professional successes. Dr. Wourlisch worked in particular in a campaign against venereal disease, an endeavor that called for numerous public speeches and other activities. Her untimely death at the age of 35 ended a very promising career. The article lists her scientific publications.
447. Jelliffe, S. E. "Madame Dejerine-Klumpke: 1859-1927." Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine [2nd series], 4 (1928) 655-659.
[Article not examined by editors.]
448. Kalopothakes, Mary. "Pioneer Medical Women in Greece." Bulletin of the Medical Women's National Association, 42 (October 1933) 19-20.
The work of the first woman to enter the Greek Medical School in the late 1800s is described. Dr. Anthe Vassilaidon was appointed in 1902 as physician to the Woman's Prison, where she began a study of the prison psychology of women. Dr. Anna Katsigra devoted her career to school hygiene. She refused a lectureship in obstetrics in the University of Athens as she felt "the time not ripe for this step." Dr. Vessalide Papgeorgion, another Greek pioneer medical woman, devoted herself to philanthropic organizations. Dr. Angelique Panayotation was the first Greek woman graduated from the Medical School of the University of Athens.
449. Landry, L. Thuillier. "Dr. Dejerine Klumpke." Medical Women's International Journal, 1:5 (November 1927) 47-48. (Necrology.) (Fre)
The professional affiliations, honors, and writings of the eminent French neurologist Dr. Dejerine Klumpke are mentioned in this obituary.
450. Lide, Frances. "Belgian Doctor Receives Grant to Study

Here: Holds Fellowship at G. W. Hospital." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:1 (January 1949) 63. port. (Notes from the George Washington University.)

Dr. Eli Ann Hoebeke received a grant from the American Association of University Women and is now a fellow in anesthesia at the George Washington University Hospital. Her experiences as a medical student in Belgium during the war are described.

451. McKibben-Harper, Mary, ed. "Autobiography of Mary Kalopothakes, M.D." Bulletin of the Medical Women's National Association, 42 (October 1933) 17-19.

Because the University of Athens would not allow women to receive higher education in the early 1880s, Mary Kalopothakes went to Paris for her medical education. While she was interested in anatomy, she specialized in children's diseases because that was the health care need in Greece. Dr. Kalopothakes also founded the profession of nursing in Greece. Active in public health work, she devoted special attention to the prevention of tuberculosis. She also wrote a textbook for school hygiene courses and edited a monthly journal, Hygeia.

452. Madame Dejerine: 1859-1927. Masson et Cie Editeurs, [Paris, France], 1929, 106 pp. photos., ports. (Fre)
The publishers have collected in one volume a number of eulogies and obituaries of Augusta Dejerine-Klumpke, an outstanding neurologist, by her colleagues and former students. They include a biography by Dr. André-Thomas (reprinted from Encephale), a eulogy given at a meeting of the French Neurological Society by its president Gustave Roussy, three eulogies given at her funeral, and 11 obituaries reprinted from European and American journals, or presented at meetings of learned societies. Augusta Klumpke was born in San Francisco, received her bachelor's degree at Lausanne, and her medical training at Paris. She was the first woman extern and later the first woman intern in the hospitals of Paris. She worked closely with her husband in research and writing until his death in 1917, and continued her work alone and with her daughter. She was a founding member and one-time president of the French Neurological Society. With the help of her daughter she established the Dejerine Foundation, with a laboratory, library and museum which contain much of the work of the husband and wife team. Neurologists the world over mourn the loss of a personality rich in character and in scientific achievement.

453. "A Memorial to Dr. Aletta Jacobs." Medical Woman's Journal, 38:9 (September 1931) 235.

A memorial dedicated to Aletta Jacobs, Holland's first woman physician and a leader of the suffrage movement, was uncovered at the Westerveld, Holland, crematorium. Made by a famous Dutch woman sculptor, the memorial shows the figures of a woman and a man--Dr. Jacob's husband C. V. Gerritsen--kneeling on the globe and holding a lighted torch.

454. Michel, Auguste Marie. A Mutilated Life Story: Strange Fragments of an Autobiography. Sketches of Experiences as a Nurse and Doctor in an African Hospital, and in the American West. Published by Auguste Marie Michel, Chicago, Illinois, 1911, iii, 171 pp.

Auguste Marie Michel, M.D., begins her autobiography by telling her experiences in Africa as a missionary nurse in the 1890s. Another chapter reprints a letter to President McKinley, in which she volunteered as a physician in the Spanish-American War. In this letter she describes herself as "perfectly fearless ... with the strength and build of a Venus," and "completely immune from all diseases." The largest part of the book consists of an account of a suit brought by Michel against an express company, which she accused of stealing her autobiography. A third section is devoted to short pieces espousing universal suffrage, praising the workers, and decrying the evils of capitalism. Several of her poems also appear. A short foreword gives details of her upbringing in France, her education at the National Medical University of Chicago, and her marriage. There is neither index nor bibliography.

455. Montreuil-Straus, G. "Two Medical Women in Morocco." Medical Woman's Journal, 45:10 (October 1938) 287-294. photo.

At its last annual banquet, the Association Française des Femmes Médecins heard the "story of the interesting and lively experiences of Mademoiselle Broido." Large extracts from her account of her medical career in Morocco form the major portion of this article. Another French physician who served in Morocco was Française Entz Legey, who died in 1935. Dr. Legey's adventures and professional activities are also detailed.

456. Nilsson, Ada. [Glimpses from My Life as a Doctor]. Natur Och Kultur, Stockholm, Sweden, 1963, 173 pp. photos., ports. (Swe)

In this anecdotal autobiography of one of Sweden's early women doctors, Dr. Nilsson talks of her childhood, her early education and determination to be a doctor, her friends, her medical education and training, her practice, and some of her travels. She was active in women's rights and in the radical movements of the early 20th century and was a friend of some of the women radicals of the period, as well as of other celebrated women. An example is Alexandra Kollontay, the first accredited woman diplomatic representative from one country to another, minister from the Soviet Union to Norway in 1923 to 1925 and to Sweden from 1930 to 1945. Nilsson continued to practice until she was past 80, when she was forced by progressive blindness to retire. The book has no index.

457. Pirami, Edmea. "An 18th Century Woman Physician."

World Medical Journal, 12 (1965) 154-155. port.
 Maria Dalle [sic] Donne (1778-1842) "was the first woman in the world to graduate in medicine and get a doctorate, which she obtained in the University of Bologna."

458. Price, Mary C. "Rachel Ethel Bamford, J.P.: B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. Belfast, 25 September 1958." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 41:2 (April 1959) 106. (Obituary.)
 Dr. Bamford studied medicine at Queen's University, Belfast, Ireland and received her M.B., B.Ch. in 1922.
459. "Queen Amelie of Portugal." Woman's Medical Journal, 16: 3 (March 1906) 47. port.
 A caption under Queen Amelie's portrait notes that she--a doctor of medicine--will serve as honorary president of the [1906] international medical congress.
460. Regnault, Paule and Stephenson, Kathryn L. "Dr. Suzanne Noël: The First Woman to Do Esthetic Surgery." Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, 48:2 (August 1971) 133-138. illus., port.
 Born in 1878, Suzanne Blanche Marguerite Gros Pertet Noël received an M.D. from the Faculty of Medicine of Paris and passed the "Internat des Hôpitaux de Paris" examinations in 1913. Following her second husband's death, she became an ardent feminist, fighting for the franchise and women's rights. She founded the first European chapter of the Soroptimist Association. In 1928 she received the "Légion d'honneur" for her war contributions. The authors of her biography recall Dr. Noël's personality and describe her surgical techniques. Dr. Noël, who herself had many face-lifts, stressed the importance of physical appearance on the personality and "the value of fighting against the ugliness of age to give one moral strength and confidence." This philosophy is discussed in her first book, La Chirurgie Esthétique, Son Rôle Social, published in 1926.
- 460a. Roussy, Gustave. [Eulogy of Madame Dejerine-Klumpke: 1859-1927]. Printed by Imprimerie Lahure, Paris, France, 1928, 21 pp. port. (Fre)
 "Remarks presented at the meeting of the Society of Neurology of Paris on 1 December 1927 by Professor Gustave Roussy, President of the Society." Mme. Dejerine, born Augusta Klumpke in San Francisco and educated in Europe, is eulogized as one of the great figures of modern neurology, one of the founding members and most active workers of the Neurological Society and its president during the war, and a woman "of great learning and infinite goodness." She received her bachelor's degree at Lausanne and her medical degree at Paris. She was the first woman extern (1882) and intern (1886) at the Paris hospitals. She and her husband worked so closely together that it is often impossible to iden-

tify their individual contributions to their many research projects and publications. With her daughter she established in 1920 a foundation--with laboratory, library, and museum of neurology--in the Faculty of Medicine. She later established a fund with the Society of Neurology for the encouragement of original research in the field of neurology. This eulogy contains no index or bibliography.

461. Ruys, A. Charlotte. "Pioneer Medical Women in the Netherlands." *Journal of the American Medical Women's Association*, 7:3 (March 1952) 99-101. ports.

Dr. Aletta Henrietta Jacobs was the first woman physician in the Netherlands (c.1878). She was militantly active in working with the poor, with women's rights, and women's suffrage (which began in 1919 in the Netherlands). Other pioneer women in the Netherlands are also discussed briefly.

462. Satran, Richard. "Augusta Dejerine-Klumpke: First Woman Intern in Paris Hospitals." *Annals of Internal Medicine*, 80:2 (February 1974) 260-264. port. (History of Medicine.)

Born in 1859 in San Francisco, Augusta Dejerine-Klumpke lived most of her life in France and died in Paris in 1929. While a medical student at the Faculty of Medicine in Paris, she became the first to describe and elucidate mechanisms of lower brachial plexus palsy ('Klumpke palsy'). This biography also describes her struggles to secure an externship, and ultimately the first woman's internship, in the hospitals of Paris.

463. Schnabel, Ilse. "Medical Practice Around the World: Pioneer Medical Women of Switzerland." *Journal of the American Medical Women's Association*, 8:7 (July 1953) 246-247. ports.

Two Swiss women doctors, Drs. Anna Heer and Marie Hein-Vögtlin, and a nurse, Oberin Ida Schneider, founded the *Schweizerische Pflegerinnenschule und Krankenhaus* (Swiss school for nurses and hospital) in Zurich. Brief biographies of the lives of the doctors are given.

464. Selvini, Mara. "Maria Montessori, M.D." *Journal of the American Medical Women's Association*, 7:2 (February 1952) 64. (Medical Women Around the World.)

Dr. Montessori took her medical degree at the University of Rome and began work in the education of abnormal children. Her methods were employed with normal children with the same "brilliant" results. Since 1931, International Congresses of Montessori Studies have been held annually.

465. Selvini, Mara Palazzoli. "Myra Carcupino Ferrari, M.D." *Journal of the American Medical Women's Association*, 12:2 (February 1957) 60. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)

Founder (c.1921) and president of the Italian Association of Women Doctors, Myra Carcupino Ferrari held professional positions in several welfare organizations.

466. Selvini, Mara Palazzoli. "Piera Locatelli, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 8:7 (July 1953) 250. port. (Medical Women Around the World.)
Dr. Locatelli received her medical degree in 1924 from the University of Pavia. Her work has been done in the field of neurology, and in 1926 she received the Lallemand Prize from the Academy of Science in Paris for her studies "in the influence of the nervous system on the regeneration of organs and tissues in animals of different species."
467. Sheppard, Amy and Ramsay, Mabel. "Florence Ada Stoney, O.B.E., M.D., B.S.Lond., D.M.R.E. Camb." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (January 1933) 64-66. (Obituary.)
468. Siebel, Johanna. [The Life of Dr. Marie Heim-Vögtlin, the First Swiss Woman Physician: 1845-1916]. Rascher & Cie., Zurich, Switzerland, 1919, 275 pp. photos., ports. (Ger)
Marie Heim-Vögtlin was the first woman medical student of Swiss birth, the first woman in Switzerland to receive a doctor's degree, and the first European woman to go through the same education and examinations as male students to achieve the doctorate. She was born on 7 October 1845, the daughter of a pastor in the village of Boezen. After considerable struggle with ill health, with her family, and with public opinion, she entered the medical courses at Zurich in 1868 and was licensed in January 1873. The next year she defended her dissertation and received her doctor of medicine degree. She was married in 1875 to Albert Heim, a professor of geology. Her favorite and first child, a son, was born in 1882, and a daughter in 1886. Dr. Heim-Vögtlin maintained a busy practice throughout these years, as her interests in child care became stronger. She was instrumental in the founding of a woman's hospital and nursing school in 1899, and devoted much of her time to the infant department. Through this she became interested in the problems of adoption, as well as of the family and home. She was active in the temperance movement for many years. She died in 1916, after a long illness.
469. Sorrel-Dejerine, Y. "Madame Dejerine Klumpke." Presse Med., 62:2 (1959) 1997-1999.
[Article not examined by editors.]
470. Steppanen, Anni. "Finland." Medical Woman's Journal, 55: 9 (September 1948) 26-29.
Dr. Steppanen, of Helsinki, tells of her experiences in Finland during the war. While admitting that "physicians rarely understand high politics," she offers her opinion of the events in her country during the past decade.

471. Svartz, Nanna. [Step by Step: An Autobiography]. Albert Bonniers, Stockholm, Sweden, 1968, 257 pp. photos., ports. (Swe)

This informal autobiography contains many anecdotes about Svartz's family, her travels, friends, and work. She was born in 1890 and started her medical studies in 1911 in a class of 16 men and two women. She defended her doctoral thesis, on anaerobic infections, in 1927. Her interests included infectious diseases and antibacterial agents, rheumatology, and especially bacteriology and immunology. She traveled to most of Europe--as well as Russia, the U.S. and Canada--to international congresses, and on visits to clinics and laboratories. Included in the book are her memories of the famous scientists she met and worked with, and some of the interesting patients she treated. The book contains no subject index, but does include a name index.

472. Vilar, Lola. Woman and Physician. Valencia, Spain, 1972, 95 pp.

Lola Vilar, a Spanish physician, headed the Spanish Association of Women Doctors. This booklet is a collection of her writings--poems, meditations, and essays on professional, social, and personal issues as perceived by her. Dr. Vilar collected them for presentation to her colleagues in the Spanish Association of Women Doctors. Included in the book are poems and essays about women physicians (one essay is dedicated to Esther Pohl Lovejoy, another profiles Dr. Fe del Mundo, and others salute women medical missionaries). This English translation, encouraged by members of the Medical Women's International Association, contains frequent errors in spelling and grammar.

473. Widerström, Karolina. "Anna Stecksén." Dagny (1904) 375-377. (Obituary.) (Swe)

474. Widerström, Karolina. ["Memories of Dr. Anna Stecksén"]. Svenska Lakaresällskapets Forhandlingar, 18:10 (1904) 275-277. (Swe)

A eulogy for Dr. Stecksén was presented by Dr. Widerström at the October 18 meeting of the [Swedish Medical?] Society. Anna Stecksén, born in 1870 in Stockholm, passed the medical candidate examination in 1893 and was licensed in 1897. After three years of additional study in Stockholm and abroad she presented her thesis on "Curtis' Blastomycete" and was granted a doctoral degree in 1900. She was deeply interested in the pathogenesis of cancer and did considerable research on the possibility of an infectious cause. Unfortunately, during her laboratory work she picked up an infection which first took the form of an acute otitis, then later, after she had returned to work, reappeared as endocarditis. During her illness she was able to continue her research at times with her normal energy, but the illness cut short her promising career in October 1904.

475. ["A Woman Doctor in Vienna"]. Allgemeine Wiener Medizinische Zeitung, 40 (1895) 488-489. (Ger)
A news item from the Institute for Officers' Daughters in Hernels (Austria) announces that as of the beginning of the current school year a woman physician has been performing medical services for the students there. Georgine von Roth, daughter of a deceased field-marshal-lieutenant, studied medicine and passed her qualifying examinations in Bern, Switzerland. The editorial writer comments that von Roth was originally appointed to teach natural sciences and to act as assistant director, and the duties of staff physician have been added; her foreign diploma has not yet been accepted for practice in Vienna. Her appointment will add pressure for the solution of the question of legal recognition of women doctors.
476. "The Work of Dr. Maria Montessori." Woman's Medical Journal, 21:9 (September 1911) 205.
Maria Montessori was the first woman to receive a medical degree from the University of Rome. Her work in pedagogical psychology is the subject of this article.

GERMANY

477. Biermer, Leopold. "Käthe Heinemann." Nachrichtenbl. Dt. ges. Gesch. Med. Naturwiss. Technik, 22:2 (1972) 41-42. (Ger)
Born in 1889 in Frankenberg, Käthe Heinemann studied in mathematics, physics, chemistry, mineralogy, botanics, and zoology and obtained a doctorate in pedagogy in 1922. She then worked in Breslau and Kassel but was dismissed in 1933 for opposition to the national socialist regime. Although she studied medicine in Göttingen and passed the exams, the diploma and licensure were denied her. She therefore worked as a private assistant in pathology in Freiburg. In 1945 she became chief of internal medicine in the Kassel City Hospital and in 1948 she became director of the Institute of Pathology. She published several articles on medical history. After her retirement in 1954 she lived in Kassel, where she died on May 6, 1972.
478. Boedeker, Elisabeth and Mayer-Plath, Maria. [Fifty Years of Women's Appointments to Academic Positions in Germany: A Documentation of the Period 1920-1970]. Verlag Otto Schwartz & Co., Göttingen, Germany, 1974, xii, 387 pp. (Ger)
This is a listing, divided into prewar Germany-Federal Republic and East Germany (DDR), of women who, after obtaining their doctorates, have taken higher examinations and become "dozents"--assistant professors in universities. Listings are by subject field, e.g., archeology, mathematics, medicine, philosophy. For each woman, data given include date and place of birth; address (if still in Germany) or date of emi-

gration or death (if not); date, place, and title of doctoral dissertation; date, place, and title of inaugural dissertation; teaching and other positions held; field(s) of specialization; monographs and other publications; memberships and honors. The chapters on medicine contain 91 names for Germany-Federal Republic and 49 names for the DDR. Also included are an overall statistical summary, a list of women dozent who emigrated for political or racial reasons between 1932 and 1945, a combined name index to the total listing, a bibliography, and lists of East and West German universities and technical universities. This book was sponsored by the German Association of University Women, the Federal Ministry of the Interior (Women Section), the Federal Ministry of Education and Science, and the German Science Writers' Association, Inc. A foreword is by Professor Werner Poels, president of the College Association (Hochschulverband). Dr. Elisabeth Schwarzhaupt, chairman of the German Association of University Women, wrote the introduction.

479. Dettelbacher, Werner. ["Josepha von Siebold and Her Daughter Charlotte--the First Women Obstetricians in Germany"]. Münchener Medizinische Wochenschrift, 114:16 (April 1972) 788-791. facsim., port. (Ger)

Josepha Henning, born in Geismar (Eichsfeld) in 1771, was trained in Goettingen and Duderstadt to manage her uncle's large agricultural estates. At 22, Josepha married the physician Damian Siebold, with whom she worked as a midwife and assistant, as the medical profession strictly excluded women from medical practice other than midwifery and kitchen-help. (The only German woman to obtain her medical degree in the 18th century, Dorothea Christiane Leporin, could only do so with special permission by Frederic II of Prussia.) When Damian Siebold became incapable of continuing his medical practice for mental reasons, Josepha began to study obstetrics in Wuerzburg, under her brother-in-law, Elias von Siebold. In 1807, she obtained permission to practice obstetrics and pox vaccination from the Archducal Medical College in Darmstadt and began an extensive country practice. In 1815, she was given the honorary doctorate in obstetrics by the University of Giessen, the first woman in the history of German universities to be granted this title. She carried on a large and charitable practice until her death in 1849. Her daughter, Charlotte Heidenreich-von Siebold, obtained her medical degree from Giessen University after successfully defending her thesis on ectopic pregnancy. She worked in Darmstadt and Giessen; like her mother, she was involved in charitable practice. In the spirit of her work, the women of Darmstadt created the Heidenreich-von Siebold Foundation for indigent expectant mothers which was continued until 1948.

480. Heusler-Edenhvizen, Hermine. "A Pioneer Woman Doctor in Germany: Dr. Franziska Tiburtius." Medical Women's International Journal, 1:5 (November 1927) 8-10.

Germany's first woman physician, Franziska Tiburtius, died in May, 1927 at the age of 84. Dr. Tiburtius and her friend and colleague Dr. Emilie Lehmus founded a polyclinic for poor women in Berlin, and later, a nursing home for women. Quotes excerpted from Dr. Tiburtius's autobiography are included in this obituary.

481. Kashade, R. ["Charlotte Heidenreich-von Siebold, Germany's First Woman Obstetrician"]. *Janus*, 42 (1938) 185-188. (Ger)

Born in 1788 as the daughter of Josepha von Siebold, the first woman to obtain an honorary doctorate in obstetrics, Charlotte studied medicine in Goettingen and later in Giessen and received her medical degree in Darmstadt in 1814. To obtain the degree of doctor of medicine she applied to Giessen University, and was granted the right to defend her thesis in obstetrics on March 26, 1817. The decision was preceded by some dispute as to whether a woman should be admitted at all, and if the traditional form of a public defense of the doctorate thesis should be used for women. By insisting on the traditional procedure, Charlotte von Siebold created an important precedent for women medical doctors. She became a very famous obstetrician and worked with many noblewomen. She also treated the poor, and after her death in 1859, the Charlotte Heidenreich-von Siebold Foundation was formed in commemoration of her services to the indigent.

482. Köhnecke, Ingeborg. ["No Dormitory for the Emancipated. Seventy-five Years of Female Medical Studies. A Pioneer: Dr. Franziska Tiburtius"]. *Deutsches Arzteblatt*, 49 (6 December 1973) 3402-3406. photo. (Ger)

This article is a brief biography of Dr. Franziska Tiburtius, written in commemoration of the 75th year after women were admitted to university studies in Germany. The author describes the hardships endured by Franziska Tiburtius and her colleague Emilie Lehmus because of their pioneer role as female physicians. The influence Tiburtius had on the future development of women's acceptance to professional life is stressed.

483. Krüger, Gisela. [The Importance of Charlotte Heiland, Called von Siebold, for Obstetrics in Her Time]. University of Berlin, Berlin, Germany, 1969. (M.D. thesis.) (Ger)
After a short introduction to women's education, this thesis concentrates on the life and work of the 19th-century female physician Charlotte Heiland. The book then extensively discusses the merits of Heiland's medical thesis on ectopic pregnancies and quotes contemporary views of her work. There is a bibliography.

484. Lange, Helene. ["Our First Female Physicians"]. In: [Times of Struggle: Essays and Speeches of Four Decades], 2 vol., Berlin, Germany, 1928. (Ger)

As a co-founder of special high school courses for women, the author describes the success of two of her students who obtained medical degrees: Else von der Leyen and Irma Klausner. They were the first German women to obtain a medical degree from a German university after having undergone the same preparatory and medical training as their male colleagues. Although they both had a recognized high school diploma, the two women encountered considerable resistance when they wanted to register in medical school. But with the support of the women's movement, they successfully concluded their studies. In the view of the author, every woman at the university is a success of the women's movement. [This article first appeared in *Die Frau*, August, 1900.]

485. La Roe, Else K. Woman Surgeon: The Autobiography of Else K. La Roe, M.D. Dial Press, New York, New York, 1957, 373 pp.
In this autobiographical account, Dr. La Roe begins by relating incidents from her life in Germany which set her on the track of medicine. She continues to tell of wartime experiences, when she found herself playing hostess to Joseph Goebbels and Hermann Goering. Throughout the book, Dr. La Roe tells her story by means of the people she knew and the events which gave them their context--from her childhood in Heidenheim, Germany through the days of her Manhattan, New York medical practice. Dr. La Roe fills the pages of her book with case histories reflecting her life as a plastic surgeon. She covers such topics as her experiences with cancer patients, homosexuality, intersex, war victims, and women patients, per se.
486. Lauer, Hans H. ["Two Courageous Women for their Period: Josepha von Siebold and Her Daughter Charlotte Heidenreich-von Siebold"]. Medizinischer Monatsspiegel, 2 (1966) 29-31. facsim., ports. (Ger)
In this account of the lives of Josepha von Siebold and her daughter Charlotte Heidenreich von Siebold, the author emphasizes their professional work and their publications. He gives some insight into the training and the private life of Josepha von Siebold and shows the difficulties she encountered in obtaining payment for her work in pox vaccination. The author describes the studies of Charlotte Heidenreich in Goettingen and Giessen and her very successful obstetrical practice.
487. Moenckeberg, A. ["A German 'Hakima' in Yemen: A Diary"]. Medizinische Klinik (Munich), 58 (22 March 1963) 483-488. (Ger)
[Article not examined by editors.]
488. Platzter, Elisabeth. ["Life Portrait: For the 80th Birthday of Dr. Ilse Szagunn"]. Münchener Medizinische Wochenschrift, 109:37 (15 September 1967) 1914-1915. port. (Ger)

Dr. Ilse Szagunn (née Tesch) was born on 16 September 1887 and even as a child had determined to become a doctor. Because women were not allowed to matriculate in medicine in Prussia, she started her medical studies in Heidelberg in 1908. Even after women were permitted in the school at Berlin, they had to take private courses--in anatomy, for example, because Professor Waldeyer refused to accept them in his classes. Ilse Tesch passed the state medical examination in 1913 and shortly thereafter married Walter Szagunn, a lawyer. Dr. Szagunn's primary professional interests have always been in the socio-medical problems, such as mother and child care, school medicine, and social welfare; she was a pioneer as a vocational school physician. Her activities as author, editor, and speaker have been concerned mostly with the health and welfare of the young, of women and especially of mothers. She was a member of the Prussian state board of health from 1921 to 1933. In 1945 she opened a medical practice in Berlin, in which she is still active. She was a founder of the German Society of University Women and is an honorary member of the German Society of Women Physicians and the Berlin Medical Society.

489. Schaefer, Romanus Johannes. ["Dr. Charlotte Heidenreich von Siebold, nee Heiland. In Commemoration of Her 150th Birthday: September 12, 1938"]. Munchener Medizinische Wochenschrift, 85:36 (9 September 1938) 1393-1397. port. (Ger)

Regina Josefa (Henning), widow of Georg Heiland, married the physician Johann Theodor Damian von Siebold in 1795. She studied obstetrics with her father-in-law and brother-in-law and in 1807 was authorized to practice obstetrics; in 1813 she was certified for the practice of obstetrics, vaccination, and as a teaching associate to her husband. In 1815 she was awarded the diploma of Doctor of Obstetric Arts honoris causae by the University of Giessen. Her daughter from her first marriage, Charlotte Heiland, who was adopted by von Siebold, began her instruction in anatomy, physiology, and midwifery. Charlotte was awarded a doctoral degree in obstetrics at Giessen in 1817, with a thesis on extrauterine pregnancy based on a case which she had helped treat. She built up a large practice in Darmstadt, assisted at the birth of the future Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha in 1818 and of the future Queen Victoria in London in 1819, and consulted on the care of various pregnant princesses. She married a military surgeon, Dr. Andreas August Heidenreich, in 1829 and continued her practice and interest in maternity care until her death on July 8, 1859, at the age of 71.

490. Schmidt-Schütt, Margarete. [Doctor in Haiti]. Herbig, Berlin, Germany, 1942, 303 pp. photos. (Ger)

As an autobiography covering the three years of Dr. Schmidt-Schütt's life in Haiti (1923-1926), the book concentrates on the delivery of medical care in Haiti. The author worked as a primary care physician in Haiti and gives interesting accounts of her personal contacts with the population. She is acutely aware of the cultural differences between her and her patients and describes the numerous communication problems. In a chapter on medical experiences, she describes some of the common tropical diseases in Haiti and discusses several treatments and medications. She is equally interested in the influence of tropical climates on Europeans who work there and discusses her own experiences and studies on the subject. Photographs show hospital facilities and some landscape views.

491. Schönfeld, Walther. ["Franziska Tiburtius (1843-1927)"]. Pommersche Lebensbilder, 2 (1936) 296-301. port. (Ger)

Franziska Tiburtius and Emilie Lehmus, the first German women doctors certified in Zurich, settled in Berlin in 1876 without official permission--a truly revolutionary step for the time. Tiburtius was born in 1843 on the island of Ruegel. After finishing school, she taught in private families for several years, part of her plan to become a teacher and open a school in her home town. Later, while teaching in England, she became interested in medicine; an older brother was a doctor and his wife had been the first woman dentist in Berlin. She enrolled in the medical school in Zurich in 1871, and after graduation she and Lehmus set up practice in Berlin, although the city had denied both certification. In spite of ridicule, they stayed in the city and in 1878 founded the first polyclinic for women. Tiburtius continued in practice until 1907, when she retired but remained in Berlin. She died in 1927 in the women doctors' clinic to which she had devoted so much of her work.

492. Tiburtius, Franziska. [Memories of an Octogenarian]. C. A. Schwelschke and Sohn, Berlin, Germany, 1925, 223 pp. port. (Ger)

In this autobiography by the 19th-century German woman physician, Franziska Tiburtius, the author briefly describes her childhood in Northern Germany and her years in England where she worked as a governess. Writing about her years as a medical student in Zurich, where she was among the first women to be admitted to medical studies, she illustrates the tensions and the help and friendship of many professors and fellow students with anecdotes and letters. She then extensively narrates her work in Berlin where she founded a free women's clinic with her fellow student, [Emilie] Lehmus, and ran an extensive private practice. Throughout the book, the author analyzes the various problems and the gratifications of her contemporaries who, as women physicians, were pioneers in an almost exclusively male field.

GREAT BRITAIN

493. Acres, E. Louis. Helen Hanson. A Memoir. H. R. Allenson, Ltd., London, England, 1928, 118 pp.
Dr. Sybil Pratt writes about this book: "Mrs. Marston Acres, in her Memoir of Dr. Helen Hanson, gives us a vivid and sympathetic account of one to whom was indeed granted her heart's desire. No one who knew Helen Hanson could imagine her serving with anything less than her fullest capacity all the numerous and varied loyalties which claimed her allegiance. It was no easy task which confronted Mrs. Acres, when she set out, as she says herself, 'to visualize the Daughter, the Friend, the Christian, the Traveller, the Medical Woman in the hospital and the school, the Doctor on war service and the Suffragist.' ... As with so many women who enter the medical profession, the training was but a means to an end, and, as Mrs. Acres says, Helen Hanson's 'burning desire for service made her spread her energies over many departments in life instead of concentrating them on intensive work in one field.' 'The Woman's Question,' we are told, 'was never far from her mind,' and yet it never became an obsession. The unlimited opportunities for surgical experience to be gained in India filled her with enthusiasm..." [Book not examined by editors.]
494. Adamson, R. H. B. "Florence Stacey-Cleminson, M.B., B.S. Lond." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (July 1935) 59-60. (Obituary.)
495. Aitken, Janet and Kennedy, Agnes. "Eve Attkins. M.B. B.E." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 45: 4 (October 1963) 235-236. (Obituary.)
496. Anderson, Louisa Garrett. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson: 1836-1917. Faber and Faber Limited, London, England, 1939, 338 pp. photo., ports.
This biography of Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, by her daughter Louisa, mixes Dr. Garrett Anderson's personal and professional life from youth through retirement with the history of women in Great Britain during her lifetime. Dr. Garrett Anderson began her medical training at the Middlesex Hospital in London; but refused admission to formal education at Middlesex, Oxford, Cambridge, and London, she studied privately, and finally was listed on the medical register as an L.S.A., having passed the apothecaries examination. She opened the St. Mary's Dispensary for Women in 1866. This later became the New Hospital for Women and Children, and finally was named the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital. In 1870, she obtained her M.D. from the University of Paris. Dr. Garrett Anderson was active in supporting admission of women to the University of Edinburgh. In 1883 she became Dean of the London School of Medicine for Women and held that office for 20 years. She then became president of the school, serving until her death in 1917. This biography includes appendices of selected names and numbers of women

on the medical register in the late nineteenth century, and enrollment figures for the London School of Medicine from 1887 to 1917. There are also biographical notes on persons mentioned in the book, as well as an index and bibliography.

497. Anderson, Olive M. "Elizabeth Garrett Anderson and Her Contemporaries." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 40:3 (July 1958) 167-179. (Address, Ulster Medical Society, 21 November 1957.)
Biographical sketches are presented of Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, Elizabeth Blackwell, and Sophia Jex-Blake. [This article also appears in the Ulster Medical Journal, 27 (1957) 97-107.]
498. Andrews, Mabel L. V. "Reminiscences of My Return to Medical Work." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 43:3 (July 1961) 126-127.
This account by Dr. Andrews recalls her experience in returning to work after her marriage and the birth of two children forced her to leave medical practice. Dr. Andrews tells of her doubts and fears after having been away from hospital ward work for 18 years. "Looking back I realize how helpful it would have been to all concerned if some facilities could have been available in the way of a refresher course to help to bring me up to date before returning to medicine."
499. "Anna Broman, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 44:3 (July 1962) 129-130. (Obituary.)
500. Baker, A. H. "Elizabeth Bolton: C.E.B., M.D." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 43:3 (April 1961) 138-139. port. (Obituary.)
Dr. Bolton was dean of the Medical School of the Royal Free Hospital from 1931 to 1945. She was educated at the London School of Medicine for Women and qualified in 1904 from the Royal Free Hospital.
501. Balfour, Frances. Dr. Elsie Inglis. Hodder and Stoughton, London, England, [n.d.], 253 pp. ports.
This biography of Elsie Inglis (1864-1917) tells of her upbringing in India, Edinburgh, and Paris, and her medical education at the Edinburgh School of Medicine for Women (where women were not admitted to clinical work in the hospital except in two special women's wards). In Glasgow, wanting to study surgery, she fought for and won the right to attend classes with men. After her qualification in 1892 she was house-surgeon in the New Hospital for Women in London; many of her letters dealing with conditions there are printed. Other letters support suffrage, advocate women as sanitary inspectors, etc. Later she practiced in Edinburgh, where she obtained an M.D. (in 1899) when the Uni-

versity of Edinburgh finally admitted women to its examinations for degrees. She founded the Elsie Inglis Hospital, the only maternity center run by women in Scotland. During World War I she founded and led the Scottish Women's Hospitals in Serbia and Yugoslavia, and in Russia in 1917. There is no index or bibliography.

502. Balfour, M. I. "Elizabeth Bielby, M.D." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (November 1929) 56-58. (Obituary.)
503. Barclay, E. R. "Lilian Enid Watney, M.B., B.S. (Lond.)." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (January 1934) 75-76. (Obituary.)
Dr. Watney worked as a physician in China.
504. Barrett, Florence E. and Berry, F. May Dickinson. "Dame Mary Scharlieb, D.B.E., J.P., M.D., M.S." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (November 1930) 71-76. (Obituary.)
505. Bartley, Eileen. "Winifred Eileen Hadden: M.D., D.P.H. 6 May 1960." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 42A:3 (July 1960) 148-149. (Obituary.)
Facts of both Dr. Hadden's personal and professional life are mixed in this brief obituary notice.
506. Benson, Annette M. "Margaret Lamont, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Camb.)" Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (January 1932) 65-66. (Obituary.)
507. Bernard, Marcelle. "Catherine Chisholm, C.B.E., M.D. (Manchester), Hon. F.R.C.P." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 8:6 (June 1953) 209. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Founder of the Duchess of York Hospital for Babies, Manchester, England, Catherine Chisholm was the first woman to enter and, in 1904, to graduate from the Manchester University School of Medicine, as well as the first woman general practitioner in that city. For postgraduate work she went to the United States and wrote a thesis on menstruation in adolescent girls. She was a founder of the British Medical Women's Federation and from 1928 to 1929 was president of this group. She worked hard to extend suffrage to women, and to promote the right of married women to work.
508. Berry, (Lady). "Anaesthetic Reminiscences." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (March 1928) 17-24.
Relating her experiences as an anesthetist during the late 1800s to the present, Dr. Berry gives her opinion of various anesthetics and procedures. She urges her female counterparts to become more active within the societies of anesthetists, and make their work known in medical journals.

509. Blackledge, Joan and Dixon, Dorothy. "Mona Macnaughton, M.A., M.D. 22nd May, 1964." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 46:3 (July 1964) 194-195. (Obituary.)
510. Blair, Mary A. "Dr. Cecily Phelps, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (July 1936) 62-64. (Obituary.)
511. Bolton, Elizabeth. "Helen Nora Payne: M.D., B.S. Lond., D.P.H. 24 August, 1958." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 41:1 (January 1959) 50-51. (Obituary.)
This account of Dr. Helen Nora Payne's student and professional life is given by her former classmate and good friend.
512. Bolton, Elizabeth; Orr, Ellen B.; Chisholm, Catherine; Martindale, Louisa; Carling, Esther; Thomson, St. Clair and Mead, Kate C. H. "Jane Harriett Walker, C.H., LL.D., J.P., M.D.: A Founder and First President of the Medical Women's Federation." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (January 1939) 17-25. (Obituary.)
Each of the authors offers a brief tribute to Jane Harriett Walker, who introduced open air treatment of tuberculosis to England and directed the East Anglian Sanatorium at Nayland, near Colchester.
513. Bothma, J. H. ["The First Women to Become Doctors Had to Be Nurses"]. South African Nursing Journal, 39 (March 1972) 10-12. (Afr)
It is a little-known fact that the first two women to receive degrees of Doctor of Medicine--Elizabeth Garrett and Elizabeth Blackwell--both had to serve for a while as nurses before they could become recognized as physicians. Garrett, inspired by Blackwell's example, determined to become a doctor, but no medical school or hospital would accept her and no examining board would admit her. She proposed to the director of the Middlesex Hospital that she become a nurse there for a year, as a way of attending dissections and operations without being noticed. She also served as a nurse in the London Hospital during the five years of private instruction and demonstrations by which she studied medicine. She was finally admitted to the examination of the Society of Apothecaries and licensed by them to practice. Eventually she obtained an M.D. from the Sorbonne. Blackwell was accepted at Geneva Medical College, but the only hospital position she could get after graduation was in a "poorhouse" in Philadelphia that took in various "incorrigible characters." Later she served as a nurse at La Maternité in Paris. In London she met Florence Nightingale who offered her a position as head nurse in her hospital.
514. Burgess, Alan. Daylight Must Come: The Story of a Cou-

rageous Woman Doctor in the Congo. Delacorte Press, New York, New York, 1974, 297 pp. maps, photos.

This story begins with the capture and torture of Dr. Helen Roseveare, British Protestant missionary and physician in Zaire (Congo) during the Simba uprisings of 1964. Dr. Roseveare and some of her colleagues were saved by mercenaries and taken to England. She returned to continue her work, which included the establishment of a medical school for the Congolese at Nyankunde and the initiation of regional medical care through the use of an airplane to fly physicians from Nyankunde to surrounding community health centers. Dr. Roseveare came to Zaire in 1953 at the age of 28. She was born in England and received her medical degree at Cambridge. She worked under the auspices of the Worldwide Evangelization Crusade. Photographs of Dr. Roseveare with patients, colleagues, and students have been included. A map of Zaire locates Nyankunde and other communities discussed in the book.

515. Burton, Katherine. According to the Pattern: The Story of Dr. Agnes McLaren and the Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries. Longmans, Green and Co., Inc., New York, New York, 1946, 252 pp.

Until 1936 canon law of the Roman Catholic Church forbade women in religious orders to become doctors. This book tells the story of the founding of the Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries through the biographies of Agnes McLaren, who spearheaded the effort to support Catholic missionary activities with women physicians, and Anna Dengel, who fulfilled Dr. McLaren's work. Dr. McLaren, a friend of Sophia Jex-Blake, was born in Scotland in 1837. Long associated with suffragist activities, she decided upon a medical career and received her degree from the University of Montpellier in 1878. She then practiced in Cannes. In 1898 she converted to Catholicism and began her efforts to provide women physicians for Catholic missions. She was helpful in achieving the appointment of Elizabeth Bielby, also a Catholic convert, to a mission in Rawalpindi, India. Anna Dengel, born in Austria in 1892, received her M.D. degree from the University of Cork in 1919 and joined the mission in Rawalpindi, India. She came to the United States for fund raising and in 1925 recruited Joanna Lyons to the service; Dr. Lyons was the first American Catholic woman medical missionary in India. Drs. Dengel and Lyons founded the Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries in 1925. In 1941 the Society received the approval of the Pope as a religious congregation with public vows. This history includes a bibliography and index.

516. Campbell, Janet M. "Ethel Maud Stacy, L.S.A., M.B., B.S. Lond." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (January 1939) 83-84. (Obituary.)
517. Campbell, Janet and Herzfeld, Gertrude. "Marguerite H.

- Kettle, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (July 1939) 84-86. (Obituary.)
518. Campbell-Mackie, Mary. "Fifty Years as a Woman Doctor." South African Medical Journal, 13:44 (28 March 1970) 371-374.
When the centenary of the admission of women in medicine was celebrated in November 1965, pioneer women doctors were remembered as having confronted not only the prejudice of male doctors but also the prejudice of their own families. When Mary Campbell-Mackie entered Glasgow University in 1910, there were eight women students and about 300 men. As a resident, she had to eat by herself because the 18 male residents refused to eat with her. As the first woman doctor in Baghdad, she was able to enter the homes and care for the Arab Moslem women. Medical care can transcend the differences created by language, religion, and thought.
519. Campbell-Mackie, M. "Looking Back ... Fifty Years of Medicine as a Woman Doctor." South African Nursing Journal, 34:4 (April 1967) 12-14.
Dr. Campbell-Mackie discusses the utilization of medical women-power, the "many frustrations" of a woman who enters medicine, her first appointment, and her work in Baghdad.
520. "Caroline Gordon Lennox McHardy." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (July 1929) 80-81. (Obituary.)
Dr. McHardy graduated in 1922 from the London Hospital School.
521. Carter, R. Adelaide. "Harriet Rosa Delo Ford, M.B., D.O.: 12 March, 1960." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 42A:3 (July 1960) 150. (Obituary.)
522. Casson, Elizabeth and Wilson, Isabel G. H. "Margaret Scoresby-Jackson, M.D. Durh." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (January 1940) 65-66. (Obituary.)
523. "Cecilia F. Williamson, L.R.C.P. & S.I., F.R.C.S.I. 27th June, 1964." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 46:4 (October 1964) 260. (Obituary.)
524. Chadburn, Maud M. "Eleanor Davies-Colley, M.D., F.R.C.S." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (January 1935) 65-66. (Obituary.)
525. Chesser, Elizabeth Sloan. "Annabel Burdoch Gale, M.D." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (March 1931) 51-52. (Obituary.)
Dr. Annabel Burdoch Gale (formerly Clark) probably became the first woman appointed house physician to a mixed hospital when she joined the Macclesfield Infirmary in 1902. Be-

cause her appointment was followed by the resignation of the entire hospital staff, she carried on her hospital work with a male house surgeon until her resignation six months later.

526. Chisholm, Catherine. "Kate King May-Atkinson, M.B. Ch.B." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (January 1934) 73-74. (Obituary.)
527. Christie, A. F. Mary. "Doreen Robinson, M.D., Ch.B. Edin." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (April 1935) 53-54. (Obituary.)
528. Clark, Ida Clyde. "First Woman Doctor." Literary Digest, 124 (Digest 1) :23 (7 August 1937) 23-24.
The article on Dr. James Barry was reprinted from Coronet. Dr. Barry was Army Inspector General of Hospitals for Great Britain. At death, Dr. Barry was discovered to be a woman. Previously, no one had realized the truth of Dr. Barry's sex. When she entered college she was described as "a frail looking young man" who would not box and insisted upon being accompanied through rough neighborhoods.
529. Coghill, Violet A. P. "Grace Giffen Dundas, F.R.C.S., D.P.H., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.)." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (January 1934) 74. (Obituary.)
530. Cormier, Hyacinthe M. [Miss Agnes McLaren of the Third-Order of St. Dominic, Doctor of Medicine]. Librairie Poussielgue, Paris, France, 1915. (Fre)
[Book not examined by editors.]
531. "Correspondence." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (July 1931) 79-80.
This letter to the editor is in response to an obituary notice of Dr. Annabella Gale (formerly Dr. Daisy Clark) which stated that in 1902 she was appointed house physician to the Macclesfield Infirmary--the first woman to be given such a position in a mixed hospital. The letter writer informs the News-Letter that in 1890 Dr. Alice McLaren was appointed house physician to Leith General Hospital.
532. "Daisy Annabelle Macgregor, M.D. Glasgow." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (March 1928) 70. (Obituary.)
533. Dally, Ann. Cicely: The Story of a Doctor. Victor Gollancz Ltd., London, England, 1968, 238 pp.
This biography of Cicely Williams, the first person to describe the deadly disease kwashiorkor, tells of her early life in Oxford, England and her medical training there (which she was able to obtain thanks only to the absence of men students during World War I). The book recounts her experiences in

the Gold Coast (Ghana), where she became interested in tropical diseases in children, a specialty to which she devoted her life. She was transferred from Ghana to Singapore, where she found terrible malnutrition in babies. She fought against company propaganda promoting the feeding of babies with sweetened condensed milk at birth. The book describes her experiences as a prisoner of the Japanese during World War II. After the war she joined the World Health Organization as maternal and child health advisor, where she emphasized educating mothers in childcare on an individual level to prevent malnutrition and disease. Now in her seventies, she has become an expert in family planning.

534. "Dame Louisa Aldrich-Blake, D.B.E., M.S., M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 33:3 (March 1926) 81.
A posthumous tribute to Dame Louisa Aldrich-Blake, the first woman to obtain a Master of Surgery degree, highlights major achievements of her career.
535. "Dame Mary Scharlieb, D.B.E., J.P., M.D., M.S. Lond." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (July 1926) 19.
The announcement "of the bestowal of His Majesty the King of the honour of a Dame of the British Empire upon Dr. Mary Scharlieb" includes the text of a congratulatory letter by Christine Murrell, the Federation president.
536. Dawson, Kathleen A. "Ethel Pryce, M.D., Ch.B." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (April 1937) 57.
(Obituary.)
537. "Dinner Given to Dr. Jane Walker, A Distinguished English Woman Physician, By the Women's Medical Society of New York City." Medical Woman's Journal, 30:12 (December 1923) 375.
In her speech before the Society, Dr. Walker expressed "great disgust regarding our American sleeping cars" and "deplored the fact that medical women are not organized in America as they are in England...."
538. Dobbie, Mina L. "Gertrude Grogan, B.A., M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., R.U.I." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (November 1930) 80-82. (Obituary.)
539. "Dr. Christine Murrell." Medical and Professional Woman's Journal, 41:2 (February 1934) 60.
Christine Murrell was the first woman elected to the British Medical Association's Medical Council. Upon her death in 1933, one published tribute to Dr. Murrell read, "... man's strength to comfort man's distresses was surely hers." A list of her professional activities is given.
540. "Dr. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson--An English Pioneer." Women in Medicine, 54 (October 1936) 22.

Elizabeth Garrett Anderson was the first woman doctor in England. While there was some "not unnatural family opposition, she found an ally in her father" in her desire to study medicine. Since she was not allowed to practice in any established hospitals at the time because she was a woman, she opened in 1866 a small dispensary, the beginning of the New Hospital for Women, which after her death was called Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital. She was the first woman in England to gain the civic distinction of becoming mayor when she held that position in her home town of Aldeburgh in 1908.

541. "Dr. Elizabeth Hurdon." Medical Woman's Journal, 43:9 (September 1936) 248.
Dr. Hurdon's biography is complemented by her portrait, which appears on the cover of this issue of the Journal.
542. "Dr. Elizabeth Hurdon." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:3 (March 1941) 92. (Editorial.)
This brief memorial to Dr. Hurdon is presented upon the occasion of her death. (Dr. Hurdon's portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal.)
543. "Dr. Elsie Inglis." Medical Woman's Journal, 44:6 (June 1937) 171.
Dr. Inglis (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) obtained her degree in 1892 at Edinburgh. She founded the Scottish Women's Hospital during World War I. This brief article gives an overview of Dr. Inglis's life during the war years.
544. "Dr. Elsie Inglis: Founder of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, Died December 26, 1917." Women's Medical Journal, 28:1 (January 1918) 21.
545. "Dr. Elsie Maud Inglis (1864-1917): Pioneer Scottish Woman Doctor and Founder of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, 1914. H. P. Tait, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 46:3 (July 1964) 170-174.
546. "Dr. Fanny Jane Butler." Medical Missionary Record, 5:3 (March 1890) 57-62.
This article presents a biography of Dr. Butler, the first "fully equipped lady Medical Missionary" from England to India. (A portrait of Dr. Butler appears on page 46 of this issue of the Record.)
547. "Dr. Hamilton Converts the Ameer." Woman's Medical Journal, 6:10 (October 1897) 319.
Dr. L. Hamilton of Scotland serves as physician to the Ameer of Afghanistan's royal family. She has won the Ameer's approval to vaccinate the Afghan population.

548. "Dr. Louisa Martindale." Medical Woman's Journal, 42:11 (November 1935) 309.
Dr. Martindale (whose picture appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) studied at the London School of Medicine for Women, taking her M.B. and B.S. degrees in 1890. She received her M.D. in Berlin.
549. "Dr. Mary B. Scharlieb." Medical Woman's Journal, 44:3 (March 1937) 76.
Dr. Mary Scharlieb (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) graduated from the Royal Free Hospital in London and did extensive work in India. In 1916 she helped form a woman's medical service for India. In 1920 she was appointed one of the first woman magistrates in England.
550. "Dr. Mary Gordon: Supervisor of All Women's Prisons in England." Medical Woman's Journal, 27:1 (January 1920) 21. port. (Special Article.)
551. "Dr. Mary Scharlieb: President of the London School of Medicine." Medical Woman's Journal, 33:11 (November 1926) 329-330. port.
In 1866, Mary Bird Scharlieb left England for India, where her husband had chosen to practice law. Anxious to be of help to Indian women who unnecessarily suffered in childbirth, she entered the Medical School in Madras, as one of four women students. Believing in the "'undesirability and folly of educating women to be doctors,'" the school's superintendent told the women that he could not prevent them from walking through the wards, since the government had sent them to the college, but that he would not teach them. His attitude changed when the women proved themselves capable of handling the work. After three years' work in Madras, Dr. Scharlieb returned to England and obtained a degree from the Royal Free Hospital. Her many professional activities in England and in India are recounted. In her autobiography, Reminiscences, Dr. Scharlieb writes that her life "separated itself into three divisions: professional, home and social life and the growth and development of the medical woman's movement."
552. "Dr. Mary Walker." Lancet, 2:7896 (28 December 1974) 1582.
Mary Walker discovered physostigmine in the 1930s and this, along with her observations of the properties of curare, "led her to make the most important British contribution to therapeutic medicine up to that time." Nevertheless, she received little recognition for her work.
553. "'Dr. Scharlieb's Reminiscences.'" Medical Woman's Journal, 31:9 (September 1924) 264-265.
After going to India as the wife of an English barrister, Mary Scharlieb wanted to become a doctor to alleviate the

suffering she saw among the women of India who were forbidden the services of men physicians. Dr. Scharlieb was one of the pioneer women surgeons not only in India but in England as well. "She is inclined to the opinion that women should confine themselves to midwifery and the diseases of women and children, pointing out that there is ample scope for women physicians and surgeons in this particular field."

554. "Dr. Violet Kelynack." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:11 (November 1940) 341-342.
Drs. Mabel Ramsay, Catherine Chisholm, and Elizabeth Bolton pay personal tributes to Violet Kelynack, who for 20 years served as medical secretary of the British Medical Women's Federation. In 1903 she won the degree of M.D., Ch.B. Edin., but married and never practiced medicine. Dr. Ramsay, writing of Dr. Kelynack's devotion to the rights of women to medical education, also describes the struggles of women students at Edinburgh University. (Dr. Kelynack's portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal.)
555. Doherty, Winifred J. "Jane E. Wood, M.B., B.S. Lond., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (January 1932) 67. (Obituary.)
556. Dollar, Jean M. "D. Winifred Hall: M.B., Ch.B. Liverp., F.R.C.S. Eng., F.R.C.S. Edin. 17 February, 1958." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 40:3 (July 1958) 213-214. (Obituary.)
This article enumerates the various facets of Dr. Hall's "definite personality": her ability to make brief but incisive observations at medical meetings, her insight into her patients' troubles, her exact and careful surgical technique, and her invaluable advice to colleagues.
557. Dunnett, Agnes. "Madeline Phyllis Parker, L.M.S.S.A." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (March 1928) 72. (Obituary.)
558. E. C. "Elizabeth Sykes, M.B., Ch.B. Sheffield." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (January 1943) 72-73. (Obituary.)
559. "Edith Neild, M.B." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (November 1927) 63. (Obituary.)
Dr. Neild, who qualified in Edinburgh in 1898, was the first woman to be appointed house physician at the London Homeopathic Hospital.
560. "Elizabeth Garret [sic] Anderson, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:12 (December 1941) 384-385.
This article presents a brief account of Elizabeth Garrett's early life and her decision to enter the field of medicine. In her thirties, Dr. Garrett married J. G. S. Anderson. They

had three children, the eldest of whom, Louisa, also entered the medical profession. The second half of this account is devoted to the adult life of Dr. Louisa Garrett Anderson, who was active in the woman suffrage movement (initially in the non-militant faction and later with Mrs. Pankhurst, the militant leader). She and a friend, Dr. Flora Murray, formed the Women's Hospital Corps at the outbreak of war in 1914. After the war, Dr. Louisa Garrett Anderson and Dr. Flora Murray retired from practice and settled together at Penn in Buckinghamshire. (Dr. Louisa Garrett Anderson's portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal.)

561. "Elizabeth Hurdon, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:3 (March 1941) 93.
Dr. Hurdon (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) was one of the founders of the Marie Curie Hospital (London). She received her medical training at the University of Toronto and Johns Hopkins University. She taught at the latter institution for several years before offering her services to the war department. After the war, she returned to London, England.
562. "Elizabeth Jane Moffett. B.Sc., M.D. 22 September, 1960." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 43:1 (January 1961) 34-35. port. (Obituary.)
563. "Elsie Cooper: M.B., Ch.B. 17 April, 1958." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 40:3 (July 1958) 212. (Obituary.)
564. "Emily M. Spencer Mecredy: M.D., B.S. Lond. 4 December, 1958." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 41:2 (April 1959) 105-106. (Obituary.)
Dr. Mecredy received her medical training at the London School of Medicine for Women, obtaining her M.D. degree in 1910. This obituary notice recalls Emily Mecredy's personality as well as her professional activities.
565. Evans, Barbara. "Lucy Wills, M.D., B.S. 26th April, 1964." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 46:4 (October 1964) 261. (Obituary.)
566. Fancourt, Mary St. J. They Dared to be Doctors: Elizabeth Blackwell; Elizabeth Garrett Anderson. Longmans Green and Co. Ltd., London, England, 1965, xii, 148 pp. illus., photos., ports.
This joint biography of Elizabeth Blackwell and Elizabeth Garrett Anderson turns on their meeting in London in 1859 when Blackwell inspired a determined Garrett to study medicine. It tells of the education of both women, the obstacles they overcame, and their professional careers. The book describes Blackwell as thinker and innovator and Garrett Anderson as

absorbed practitioner, and their common strengths, courage, and dedication despite their different personalities. The book includes several portraits and an index.

567. Farrer, Ellen M. "Hilda Crichton Bowser, B.Sc., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (July 1941) 63-64. (Obituary.)
568. Fay, Marion. "Memoir of Helen Ingleby: 1887-1973." Transactions and Studies of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 41 (April 1974) 314-315.
With Dr. Jacob Gershon Cohen, Helen Ingleby coauthored Comparative Anatomy, Pathology and Roentgenology of the Breast in 1960, after many years of research and teaching, including 20 years as chief of the department of pathology at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.
569. Fisk, Dorothy. "Sarah Gray, F.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P. & S. Edin., L.R.F.P.S. Glas." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (April 1941) 58-59. (Obituary.)
Dr. Gray, in 1921-22, was elected the first woman president of the Nottingham and Notts Chirurgical Society.
570. Fitter, Clara. "Annie Christina Sutherland, M.D." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (July 1933) 53-54. (Obituary.)
571. G. M. K. "Constance Elaine Field, M.D., F.R.C.P., J.P." University of Hong Kong Gazette, 19:1 (January 1972) 9-10.
The founder of Hong Kong's Paediatric Society and the developer of a Department of Paediatrics within the [University of Hong Kong's] medical faculty, Dr. Field retired to England in 1971.
572. Gaffikin, Prudence E. "Edith Mary Guest, M.A. Oxon., M.D. Lond." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (April 1942) 59-60. (Obituary.)
573. "General Memoranda." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (November 1930) 88-89. port.
A portrait complements this biography of Dr. Harriet Clisby who, at the age of 100, is the world's oldest medical woman. Born in 1830, she obtained her M.D. in New York in 1865.
574. Gillett, Richenda. "Alice Brown, M.D. Brux., L.R.C.P. & S. Edin." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (April 1942) 58-59. (Obituary.)
575. Gillie, K. Annis. "Some Women Doctors I Met in the United States of America." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 43:4 (October 1961) 190-193.
K. Annis Gillie reminisces about her trip to the United

States where she visited hospitals and women doctors in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, D.C., Ann Arbor, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Houston.

576. Goodbody, Norah C. and Braid, Frances. "Mabel Donovan, M.D., Ch.B. Birm." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (January 1942) 55-56. (Obituary.)
577. Green, Pearl. "Monica Down, M.B., B.S." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (November 1927) 64. (Obituary.)
Dr. Down, who qualified in 1921 at the Royal Free Hospital, "was unselfish to an extraordinary degree, never putting herself first...."
578. Guthrie, Sylvia K. "Catherine Corbett: M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. June 22, 1960." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 43:3 (April 1961) 141. (Obituary.)
Dr. Corbett was, with Catherine Chisholm, the first woman doctor to enter the Manchester Medical School.
579. H. M. P. and H. B. R. "Ethel Rowley, L.M.S.S.A." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (January 1942) 56-57. (Obituary.)
580. Handley-Read, Eva. "Alice Marion Benham, M.D., B.S. Lond." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (July 1939) 86. (Obituary.)
581. Herzfeld, Gertrude. "Some Impressions of a Recent Visit to America." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (April 1933) 36-45.
582. Hogarth, Margaret and Fairfield, Letitia. "Jane H. Turnbull, D.B.E., M.D., B.S. Lond.: October 15, 1958." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 41:1 (January 1959) 46-48.
Dr. Turnbull was one of the pioneers in working for the reduction of maternal and infant mortality, and the organization for the welfare of mothers and children. She was a medical officer in the Ministry of Health in 1919 and in 1933 took over as senior medical officer upon Dame Janet Campbell's retirement. This article recalls her personal characteristics as well as her professional activities.
583. Hubert, Marjorie B. and Gillie, Annis. "Octavia Margaret Wilberforce. 19th December, 1963." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 46:1 (January 1964) 52-54. (Obituary.)
584. Hurd-Mead, Kate Campbell. "Elizabeth Garrett-Anderson: 1836-1917." Medical World, 58:7 (July 1940) 405-408. (Guest Editorial.)

585. Hutton, I. Emslie. With a Woman's Unit in Serbia, Salonika and Sebastopol. Williams and Norgate Limited, London, England, 1928, 302 pp. photos., ports.
A year after the war broke out, Isabel Emslie Hutton went to the Edinburgh war office and offered her services. But the "patronizing" RAMC officer could see no use for women doctors in a war. Dr. Hutton then approached the Scottish Women's Hospitals, and in August 1915 joined a unit in France. It marked the beginning of several years of work with Scottish women's units that took her to such culturally diverse places as Serbia and Macedonia. Interwoven with descriptions of medical work are reports of the changing political scene (including Bolshevik activity in Russia and elsewhere) and of native customs. Many women physicians are mentioned. Photographs of coworkers, political figures, and hospitals illustrate Dr. Hutton's narrative, which contains the text of many letters written by the author. An index concludes the book.
586. "Items of Interest." Woman's Medical Journal, 18:5 (May 1908) 106-108.
Among other items of interest is the announcement that Dr. Mary Louisa Gordon of London has been appointed as inspector of prisons and assistant inspector of state and certified inebriate reformatories. It is the first time a woman has been given such a position.
587. Ivens-Knowles, Frances and Joyce, Margaret. "Phoebe Mildred Bigland, M.D., D.P.H. Liverpool, M.R.C.P. Lond." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (November 1930) 76-79. (Obituary.)
588. "Jane Walker, C.H., M.D., LL.D." Lancet, (26 November 1938) 1259-1261. port.
Jane Harriett Walker gained fame for her work in the treatment of tuberculosis, and for her activities as a founder and active member of the Medical Women's Federation. Noted for her "vigorous, constructive Elizabethan courage" and for her unconventional appearance and mind, Dr. Walker was a magistrate for Suffolk county, a prolific writer, and a founder of Godstowe (a preparatory girls' school).
589. Janisch, Ruth N. "Ada J. MacMillan, M.D." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (April 1942) 60-61. (Obituary.)
590. Janisch, Ruth N. "Hilda Byett, M.B., B.S., D.P.H." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (April 1942) 61. (Obituary.)
591. Jeffries, L. M. Blackett and Brown, Gwendolen. "Alice Sanderson Clow, M.D. (Lond.): July 29, 1959." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, [41]: 4 (October

1959) 218-219.

Dr. Clow received her M.D. from the London School of Medicine for Women in 1915. This obituary presents a brief biography of her life.

592. Jervis, J. Johnstone. "Gladys J. C. Russell, M.B., Ch.B. St. And., D.P.H. Manch." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (January 1943) 70-71. (Obituary.)
593. Joyce, Margaret. "Ariel R. S. McElney, M.B., Ch.B." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (January 1934) 75. (Obituary.)
594. "Julia Pringle: M.B., Ch.B. January, 1960." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 42A:3 (July 1960) 147-148. (Obituary.)
Dr. Pringle qualified in medicine in 1903. Shortly thereafter she went to Baltimore and studied at Johns Hopkins under the famous gynecologist, Professor Kelly.
595. Kidd, Mary. "Helen Beatrice de Rastricke Hanson, M.D., B.S. Lond., D.P.H. Oxon." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (November 1926) 68-69. (Obituary.)
Kind words are offered by Mary Kidd on behalf of her friend, Helen Hanson, recently killed in an automobile accident. Dr. Hanson worked as a medical missionary in India and as a school medical officer in London. She also served during the war.
596. Kirby, Percival R. "Dr. James Barry, Controversial South African Medical Figure: A Recent Evaluation of His Life and Sex." South African Medical Journal, 44:17 (25 April 1970) 506-516. illus., photo.
James Barry had a long career as a military doctor in the British colonies. Serving in Africa and the West Indies, he ended his career as Inspector-General of Hospitals in Canada. He had made a number of controversially strict administrative decisions about health care and sanitary conditions and the diet of the sick wherever he supervised: he also presented significant pharmaceutical official report on a plant that grew at the Cape of Good Hope that successfully cured both syphilis and gonorrhoea. Included in this article are documents about his death and sexual identification. The doctor who wrote James Barry's death certificate, D. R. McKinnon, avoids mentioning a gender pronoun. When the Registrar-General heard rumors that Dr. Barry might have been a woman, he makes further inquiries of Dr. McKinnon. In answer, the doctor writes that a woman who performed the last offices for Dr. Barry said "that she had examined the body, and that it was a perfect female and farther that there were marks of her having had a child when very young..." The doctor himself adds, "But whether Dr. Barry was male, female, or hermaphrodite I do not know, nor had I any purpose in making the discovery..." The author concludes

from all the evidence that, "What is really important is that he was reared, as far as we know, as a boy" and that he was "definitely a male, though one who was unfortunately feminine in external appearance."

597. "Lady Barrett, C.H., C.B.E., M.D., M.S. Lond." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (October 1945) 35-40. (Obituary.)
Dr. Mary A. Blair, Professor Winifred C. Cullis, Miss Margaret M. Basden, Dr. Louisa Martindale, and "A Friend" join in paying tribute to Lady [Florence Willey] Barrett, dean of the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women from 1926 to 1931.
598. Ledgerwood, Hilary; Fairfield, Letitia and Cox, Alfred. "Christine Murrell: A Tribute." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (January 1934) 68-71. (Obituary.)
599. Leney, Lydia. "Isabel Hill, M.B., Ch.B. Edin." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (October 1933) 59-60. (Obituary.)
600. Lewin, Octavia. "Elizabeth Knight, M.B., D.P.H." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (January 1934) 71-73. (Obituary.)
Dr. Knight, who took the Bachelor of Medicine degree in 1904 at the London University and did her medical work at the London School of Medicine for Women, actively participated in the push for women's rights. Once, arrested and jailed for her political activity, she was ordered to scrub the cell's floor: when she finished, "there read across the floor, in letters strangely contrasting in colour with that of the areas she had neglected, the words 'Votes For Women.'"
601. Lewis, Nancy R. "Kathleen Muir, M.D. 10 August 1962." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 44:4 (October 1962) 169-170. (Obituary.)
602. Lutzker, Edythe. "Edith Pechey-Phipson, M.D. Pioneer Woman of Victorian England and India." Warsaw-Cracow, (August 1965) 24-31.
603. Lutzker, Edythe. Edith Pechey-Phipson, M.D.: The Story of England's Foremost Pioneering Woman Doctor. Exposition Press, New York, New York, 1973, 259 pp. photos., ports.
This is the first full length biography of Dr. Pechey, one of the five women who initiated the struggle for medical education for women in Great Britain. Edith Pechey, along with her better known colleague, Sophia Jex-Blake, and three other women, was admitted to the University of Edinburgh in 1869. In 1883, following a practice in Leeds, Dr. Pechey went to India under the auspices of the Medical Women for

- India Fund. She worked at the Cama Hospital in Bombay, and then, in 1894, turned to private practice. She was an advocate of improved health and medical services for women, and of the banning of child marriages. In 1905 she left India with her husband and returned to England via Australia and Canada. She died in 1908 in England. One of the monuments to her work is the Pechey-Phipson Sanitarium for women and children near Nasik, India, which she and her husband founded and endowed. This work includes photographs, a bibliography, and an index.
604. Lutzker, Edythe. "Edith Pechey-Phipson, M.D.: Untold Story." Medical History, 11 (1967) 40-45.
605. Lutzker, Edythe. Some Missing Pages from the Histories of Nineteenth Century Medicine: [Paper presented at the 21st Congress of the History of Medicine, Siena, 22-28 September 1968]. Arti Grafiche E. Cossidente, Rome, Italy, 1970, 3 pp.
Edith Pechey-Phipson (1845-1908) is the subject of this biography.
606. Lutzker, Edythe. "A Woman for All Seasons: Edith Pechey-Phipson, M.D." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 55:3 (October 1973) 136-139.
607. MacDonald, J. Ramsay and Bone, Honor. "Ethel Bentham, M.P., J.P., M.D." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (March 1931) 48-51. (Obituary.)
Dr. Bentham was the first woman physician to become a member of Parliament. She obtained this honor when nearing 70 years of age, after three unsuccessful attempts. One of the founders of the Women's Labour League, Dr. Bentham was active in the woman suffrage movement. Mr. MacDonald, who wrote one of the tributes to Dr. Bentham, is the prime minister.
608. McIlroy, Louise. "Mary Lauchline McNeill, M.B., Ch.B., Glasg." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (November 1928) 62-63. (Obituary.)
Dr. McNeill, who "had the mind of a poet and of a mystic," died in Africa where she served as a medical missionary.
609. MacKenzie, Ridley. "'Doctor James Barry.'" Canadian Medical Association Journal, 21 (July 1929) 85-86. (Men and Books.)
Said to have qualified at Edinburgh at the age of 15, James Barry--a woman who masqueraded as a man throughout her medical career--ultimately became inspector-general of hospitals for the British army. This biography, which speculates that Dr. Barry was the granddaughter of a Scottish earl, concentrates on her life during the 1850s when she was stationed with the Montreal garrison. A strict vegetarian,

Dr. Barry was excessively vain and engaged in many quarrels. At social gatherings, she "invariably attached herself to the best looking woman ... causing much annoyance to the men present." She wore three-inch thick innersoles to add to her height and wrapped towels around her body to disguise her figure. When she was discovered upon death to be a woman, her previously arranged military funeral was countermanded.

610. McLaren, Alice J. and Smith, E. D. Chalmers. "Elizabeth Helen Smith, M.D., Ch.B. Glas." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (April 1939) 74-75. (Obituary.)
611. McLaren, Barbara. Women of the War. George H. Doran Company, New York, New York, 1918, x, 160 pp. illus., photos., ports.
This is a collection of biographical sketches highlighting the work of outstanding British women in the war. Each biography is generally given a separate chapter and photograph. Of the 31 chapters, three include physicians. Louisa Garrett Anderson and Flora Murray were cited as the first women doctors to operate a military hospital (Endell Street, London). Elsie Inglis, founder of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, was included for this contribution and her special services in Serbia and Rumania. Florence Stoney was noted for her x-ray work in military hospitals.
612. McLaren, Eva Shaw and Barton, Ethel M., ed. Elsie Inglis: The Woman with the Torch. Macmillan Company, New York, New York, 1920, xv, 80 pp. photos., ports. (Pioneers of Progress Series.)
Dr. McLaren wrote this book upon the request of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the sponsors of the Pioneers of Progress Series. A portion of the biography has been taken from the manuscript of a novel written by Dr. Inglis between 1906 and 1914, but never published. This novel, The Story of a Modern Woman, "very evidently ... expresses Elsie Inglis's views on life," and quotations are taken from it. This book begins with tributes to Dr. Inglis from various sources, followed by a description of the milieu in which she is seen as the central figure. A biographical account of Dr. Inglis's life covers her childhood, her medical career, her work with the Scottish Women's Hospitals, and her activities in Serbia and Russia. A brief bibliography of works related to the field of medicine, the spiritual aspects of health, and men and women physicians is included.
613. McLaren, Gertrude D. "Annie T. Brunyate, M.D., B.S. (Dur.)." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (January 1938) 60-61. (Obituary.)
614. MacMerchy [sic], Helen. "The Life of Sophia Jex-Blake,

M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 27:7 (July 1920) 179-185.

The "greatest English pioneer among medical women," Sophia Jex-Blake found inspiration to study medicine when she met Dr. Lucy Ellen Sewall at the New England Hospital for Women and Children. The two women became lifelong friends and co-workers in medicine and in the women's cause. This biography focuses upon Dr. Jex-Blake's struggle at Edinburgh University. Her temperament and her physical appearance are described as well. The information in this article comes from Dr. Margaret Todd's book, The Life of Sophia Jex-Blake.

615. Macnicol, Mary. "Alexandra Mary Chalmers Watson, C.B.E., M.D., C.M.: an Appreciation." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (October 1936) 19-22. port.
Dr. "Mona" Chalmers Watson was the daughter of Mrs. Auckland Geddes, one of the original founders of the Medical College for Women, Edinburgh. Dr. Chalmers Watson was also the niece of Dr. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson. An active supporter of the suffrage campaign, she was a member of the Women's Social and Political Union.

616. Malleson, Hope. A Woman Doctor: Mary Murdoch of Hull. Sidgwick and Jackson, Ltd., London, England, 1919, vii, 231 pp. ports.
This biography of Mary Murdoch (1864-1915) of Hull, England, based on her correspondence and recollections of friends and relatives, gives a historical sketch of the London School of Medicine, where she was posted briefly on graduation in 1892 from Edinburgh Medical College for Women. The rest of her life, however, was spent in Hull, where she practiced privately and at first performed operations in private houses. Later, in 1910, she became honorary assistant physician and honorary senior physician at the Victoria Hospital for Children, after which many more women physicians were employed. She supported housing reform, creches, and schools for mothers in prevention of illness. Many of her letters dealing with her support of the suffrage movement and the National Union of Women Workers are printed in the book. There are numerous other quotations from her letters. Appendixes include eight lectures and addresses by her, and reprints of her obituaries.

617. Manton, Jo. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson. E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., New York, New York, 1965, 382 pp. illus., photos., ports.
This comprehensive biography of England's first woman physician is divided into two parts. The first half of the book, "The Medical Student," describes Elizabeth Garrett Anderson's family background, her decision to enter the medical profession, and her early struggles to obtain a medical education. One chapter provides historical details on European women

healers. Part Two, "The Physician," traces Dr. Garrett-Anderson's career from 1870 (when she obtained her M.D. from the Faculty of Medicine in Paris) to her death in 1917. The biography is based largely on previously unpublished materials from hospitals and medical schools where Dr. Garrett-Anderson worked, and on private letters and other documents of the Garrett and Anderson families. Several appendixes containing letters, minutes, and records pertaining to Dr. Garrett-Anderson's medical studies, are included. A list of sources is also given, as well as an index.

618. "Marjory Winsome Warren, C.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 5 September, 1960." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 42A:4 (October 1960) 197-199. (Obituary.)
Dr. Warren was one of the British pioneers in the field of geriatric medicine. This article recalls her specific contributions to the profession.
619. Martindale, Louisa. "L. Martindale, M.D., B.S., J.P." Medical Woman's Journal, 31:6 (June 1924) 177-178. port.
A gynecologist who used x-ray therapy, L. Martindale was one of the first two women to be appointed as Justice of the Peace to the Brighton Borough. In 1921, Dr. Martindale was appointed president of the London Association of the Medical Women's Federation.
620. Martindale, L[ouisa]. A Woman Surgeon. Victor Gollancz Ltd., London, England, 1951, 253 pp. port.
This autobiography of L. Martindale tells of her medical education at the London School of Medicine and her world tour, during which she observed medical conditions in India, Ceylon, New Zealand, Australia, and the U.S. In 1901 she became the partner of Dr. Mary Murdoch in Hull. In 1906 she settled in Brighton and founded the New Sussex Hospital, because no other institution would accept women physicians. Each year she took her holidays abroad so she could do graduate work, which was impossible for women in England. She gives accounts of the Mayo Clinic, her consulting practice as an obstetrician/gynecologist in London, her trips to the conventions of the Medical Women's International Association of which she was president, and her research on uterine and cervical cancers. She also includes an account of Dr. Mary Murdoch. There is no index.
621. Martindale, Louisa; Barrett, Florence E.; and McIlroy, A. Louise. "Elizabeth Hurdon, C.B.E., M.D. Toronto." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (April 1941) 59-62. (Obituary.)
Dr. Hurdon is remembered by three friends who recall her outstanding work in cancer research.
622. Martland, E. Marjorie. "Marjorie Blandy, M.B., M.R.C.P."

Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (January 1938) 59-60. (Obituary.)

623. Mears, Mary. "Isabella Mears, L.K.Q.C.P.I." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (January 1937) 60-61. (Obituary.)
624. Miller, Florence Fenwick. "Pioneer Medical Women [A Record and Remembrance]." Fortnightly Review, 122 (November 1924) 692-706.

Florence Fenwick Miller began medical studies at the University of Edinburgh (in 1869) shortly after the first five women entered medical courses there. Only 16 years old at the time, she remembers the bitter opposition to her and the other women students and, finally, the events which led to most of them giving up the struggle; her own parents removed her from school while most of the other women continued studies abroad. While detailing the Edinburgh events, the author describes the medical women involved: Sophia Jex-Blake, May Thorne, Edith Pechey. Women physicians who pioneered elsewhere also enter into the author's recollections, among them Elizabeth Blackwell, who in old age had a "deprecating ... manner [and] nearly exaggerated gentleness: as if accustomed to apologise for existing just as she was, wise and learned." Dr. Lucy Sewall's appearance struck the author as "quite alarming; she wore those terrible spectacles that show the entire eyeball magnified, and as she fixed this piercing gaze upon me I felt an insect under a microscope...."
625. Miracle, Marian. "A Woman Army Surgeon." Medical Pickwick, 1 (1915) 302.

James Barry, the physician who masqueraded as a man throughout her career, is the topic of this article. [Article not examined by editors.]
626. Mole, Joyce B. "Else Spiegel, M.D.: 6 April, 1960." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 42A:3 (July 1960) 149. (Obituary.)

In 1938, Else Spiegel qualified as a doctor in Berlin. A very abbreviated biographical sketch is presented.
627. Morton, Barbara G. "Selina Fitzherbert Fox, M.B.E.: M.D. Durham. 27 December, 1958." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 41:2 (April 1959) 106-107. (Obituary.)

Dr. Selina Fox was the founder of the Bermondsey Medical Mission in 1904, as well as one of the early women doctor pioneers in medico-social work in London. She also served, during the 1914-1918 war, as the first woman governor of Girls at Aylesbury.
628. "Mrs. Elgood." Medical Woman's Journal, 30:10 (October

1923) 309-310. port.

Sheldon Amos Elgood, who obtained her M.D. at London University in 1900, became the first woman physician to be appointed in the service of the Egyptian government. In Egypt, she opened the first outpatient department for women and children in a government hospital and was instrumental in founding the first free children's dispensaries in Egypt. For these and her many other activities, "Mrs. Elgood" was awarded the Decoration of the Nile, the Order of the British Empire, and several other honors.

629. "New Professor of Pathology at Woman's Medical College." Medical Woman's Journal, 32:10 (October 1925) 282.
Helen Ingleby was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons and the first British woman physician to be appointed Licensure to the Royal College of Physicians. At the time this article was written, she had just been appointed professor of pathology at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.
630. "Norah Hamilton, M.B.B.S., F.F.A.R.C.S. 19 November, 1961." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 44: 2 (April 1962) 82. (Obituary.)
Dr. Hamilton qualified in 1921 at Durham after which she joined her father in general practice.
631. "Obituary." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (July 1926) 62-65.
Presented are brief tributes to the work and characters of Drs. Helen Louise Billett, Catherine Fraser, Mary Ethel Sim Scharlieb, and Kate Marion Vaughan.
632. "Obituary." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (July 1927) 60-61.
Briefly reported are the deaths of Dr. Gladys M. R. Webster (a medical missionary to India); Caroline Matthews (an army surgeon who had been imprisoned during the last war); and Franziska Tibertius (Germany's first woman doctor).
633. "Obituary." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (July 1928) 75-77.
Posthumous tributes are paid to Dr. Elizabeth Park Young Paterson, Isabel Elizabeth Imison, and Jane Henderson Ruthven.
634. "Obituary." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (July 1930) 83-84.
Brief biographies are presented of Drs. Susan Campbell, a medical missionary to India for over 30 years, and May Pigott, a specialist in ultra-violet therapy and venereology, who died at the age of 33.
635. "Obituary." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (March 1929) 63-64.

Dr. Alice Vickery is profiled herein. "She was a born feminist and a strong supporter of the equal moral standard, political equality, equal divorce and equal guardianship of children, married women's right to property and other kindred topics."

636. "Oldest Woman Doctor: Mentally Active at One Hundred Years." Medical Woman's Journal, 38:1 (January 1931) 18. port.
British physician and journalist Harriet Clisby obtained her M.D. in New York in 1865.
637. O'Neill, Frederick William Scott. Dr. Isabel Mitchell of Manchuria. 3d edition, London, England, 1918.
[Book not examined by editors.]
638. Orchard, Ethel. "Two Years Medical Practice in the White Tropics." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (January 1934) 38.
A British physician, Dr. Orchard, received an appointment to treat the Aborigines in Barclay, North Queensland, Australia.
639. Pam, Millicent. "Joyce E. Roffey: M.B., B.S. Lond., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 14 March, 1958." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 40:3 (July 1958) 214. (Obituary.)
Dr. Roffey "was one of the first twelve students to go from the London School of Medicine for Women to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddinton, for her clinical years." In 1948 she helped form the Gillingham Welfare Association for the Care of the Aged Sick.
640. Pantin, Amy. "Flora Levy. B.Sc. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 17th December 1962." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 45:2 (April 1963) 113-114. (Obituary.)
641. Parsons, Florence M. "Addie Wilkes: B.A. (Birmingham), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 12 February, 1958." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 40:3 (July 1958) 215. (Obituary.)
Dr. Wilkes qualified in 1928 at University College, London, and Charing Cross Hospital.
642. Payne, Sylvia M. "Dr. Dorothea Nasmyth: M.A., M.D." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 42:2 (April 1960) 98. (Obituary.)
Dr. Nasmyth, the first woman to read physiology in Oxford, was also the first woman general practitioner in Oxford.
643. Pickard, Ellen and Stewart, Marguerite. "Margaret Thackrah, B.A., M.D., B.S., M.R.C.P." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (April 1937) 56-57. (Obituary.)

644. Pocock, Dorothy. "Muriel Marrat, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (November 1926) 70. (Obituary.)
Brief notes on Dr. Marrat's career are given in this obituary. At the time of her death, she had intended to start a practice in Woking, where she had served as deputy assistant medical officer.
645. "The President-Elect: Dr. V. Mary Crosse, O.B.E., M.D. (Lond.) D.P.H., M.M.S.A., D. Obst. R.C.O.G." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 45:3 (July 1963) 171-172.
Dr. Crosse obtained her M.D. degree in 1930 from the London School of Medicine for Women. A history of her professional career is given herein.
646. "The President Elect: Dorothy McNair, M.D. London, F.F.A., R.C.S." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 44:3 (July 1962) 122-123.
Elected president of the Medical Women's Federation (1963-64), Dr. McNair is profiled in this article.
647. "The President-Elect: Georgiana M. Bonser, M.D. Manch., F.R.C.P. Lond." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 40:3 (July 1958) 202-204.
Dr. Bonser entered medical school at the age of 16 and in 1920 qualified M.B., Ch.B. Her work in cancer research is known and appreciated worldwide.
648. "The President-Elect: Sylvia Kema Guthrie, M.D. Manch., M.R.C.P. Lond." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, [41]:3 (July 1959) 159.
A native of Manchester, England, Sylvia Kema Guthrie returned there to work with children's health problems shortly after receiving her M.D. degree in 1926. This article announces that she is president-elect of the Medical Women's Federation.
649. "Professor Margaret Fairlie. LL.D., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.ED., F.R.C.O.C. 12th July 1963." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 45:4 (October 1963) 237. (Obituary.)
Dr. Fairlie, professor of midwifery at the University of St. Andrews from 1940 to 1956, is profiled in this obituary notice.
650. Racster, Olga and Grove, Jessica. The Journal of Dr. James Barry. John Lane, the Bodley Head, London, England, [1932], 183 pp.
The authors state that their main intention in publishing this fictionalized journal of James Barry was "to analyse and lay bare the mind of a woman who could keep up such a lifelong deception." They also confess concern about the danger "in

turning scanty fact into fiction." An appendix distinguishes what facts they did uncover.

651. Radford, Muriel. "Amy Hodgson, M.D., D.P.H. (Liverpool), M.R.C.P. (London)." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (March 1931) 52-54. (Obituary.)

652. Rae, Isobel. The Strange Story of Dr. James Barry: Army Surgeon, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Discovered on Death to be a Woman. Longmans, Green and Co., London, England, 1958, 124 pp. illus., ports.

This book is presented as a factual biography of the life of Dr. James Barry. Certain questions are central to the life of Barry: "Was Barry, as rumour said, in fact a woman? ... could [she] have concealed her sex successfully for more than forty years? ... [if so] was she then, also, the first woman M.D. in Britain?" Isobel Rae focuses on Barry's professional competence her dedication, and her humanitarianism, rather than on the "old romantic figure." This chronological narrative is supported with excerpts of letters and papers from various sources, including the "Barry Papers" of the War Office. A bibliography for each chapter is given. The work is also indexed.

653. "Recognition Accorded English Medical Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 41:9 (September 1934) 249-250.

In 1934 Helen M. M. Mackay was elected a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London--the first time in its 400-year existence that a woman has been so honored. Lucy Wills of London was awarded the William Julius Mickle Fellowship for 1934. The award is given by the University of London to a University graduate who has done most to advance medicine and science. Brief biographies of both physicians are given.

654. Rew, Mabel. "Lady Hutton, C.B.E.: M.D. Edin. 11 January, 1960." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 42:2 (April 1960) 95. (Obituary.)

Lady Hutton received her M.D. degree in 1912 in Edinburgh. She was a prolific writer and wrote several medical books as well as an account of her experiences with the Scottish Women's Hospitals during World War I: With a Women's Unit in Salonika, Serbia, and Sebastopol.

655. Riddell, (Lord). Dame Louisa Aldrich-Blake. Hodder and Stoughton Ltd., London, England, [n.d.], 91 pp. photos., ports.

Born in 1865, Louisa Aldrich-Blake entered the London School of Medicine for Women in 1887 and received her M.D. degree from London University in 1894. Her career was as a surgeon: 1895-1902 as assistant surgeon at the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital; 1895-1906 as anesthetist to the Royal Free Hospital (first woman to hold the post); and 1896-

1898 as surgical registrar at the Royal Free Hospital (first woman in that position). From 1902 to 1925 she rose from full surgeon to senior surgeon and consulting surgeon at the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital. Dame Louisa was dean of the London School of Medicine for Women from 1914 until her death in 1925.

656. Rolant-Thomas, Catherine M. "Dorothy Lancaster: M.B., B.S. May 7, 1961." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 43:3 (April 1961) 139-141. (Obituary.)
Dr. Lancaster, a dermatologist, founded a new department at the Caernarvon and Anglesey Infirmary in North Wales, and became the first woman consultant appointed to the honorary medical staff of that hospital.
657. Romieu, Claude. ["Agnes McLaren, First Woman Physician at the University of Montpellier"]. Monspeliensis Hippocrates, 31 (1966) 21-28. facsim., ports. (Fre)
Agnes McLaren started her medical studies in Edinburgh in 1873, at the age of 38 years. When the school was closed to women two years later, she went to Montpellier to complete her studies. She defended her thesis, "Flexions of the Uterus," and received her doctor of medicine degree in August 1878. The only place in the United Kingdom that would recognize her degree was Ireland, where she was licensed by the Royal College of Physicians in 1878. She did not remain in Britain, however, but returned to France, where she practiced primarily in gynecology and pediatrics. She converted to Catholicism at Lyons in 1898 and the next year joined the Third Order Dominicans. For the rest of her life her great ideal was the founding of an association of women physicians who would devote themselves to the care of women and children in the poor countries. In 1909, in her 72nd year, she traveled to India for the opening of a hospital in Rawalpindi, and in the next few years made five trips to Rome on behalf of a proposed new order of medical missionaries. She died in 1913, while preparing for yet another trip. The Medical Mission Sisters, founded after the war, now has more than 300 medical sisters and more than 60 hospitals throughout the world, especially in India.
658. "Rosa Bale, L.R.C.P. & S. Edin., L.R.F.P.S. Glas." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (January 1942) 54-55. (Obituary.)
659. Rose, Joan K. "Christina McCulloch Blaikie, M.B., Ch.B. Edin." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (October 1945) 40-41. (Obituary.)
660. Rose, Joan K. and Pringle, Julia. "Katherine Jane Stark Clark: M.D., Ch.B. Edin., D.P.H.: 6 October, 1958." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 41:1 (January 1959) 48-49. (Obituary.)

This brief biography of Dr. Clark is followed by a letter from Dr. Pringle which discusses Dr. Clark's medical school days.

661. Russell, M. P. "James Barry--1792(?)--1865: Inspector-General of Army Hospitals." Edinburgh Medical Journal, 50:9 (1943) 558-567.
Eighty-two years before Sophia Jex-Blake's fight won for women admission to medicine at Edinburgh University, James Barry, disguised as a male, obtained her M.D. (in 1812) from that institution. She entered the Army Medical Service the following year, and after 46 years' service, achieved the rank of inspector-general of army hospitals. Drawing on material from other sources, this biography follows the events in the career of Dr. Barry, offers physical and personality descriptions, and speculates about Dr. Barry's origin and her motivations for carrying out her remarkable sex impersonation for 73 years.
662. Rutherford, N. J. C. "James (Miranda?) Barry." Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps, 96-97 (May 1951) 278-281.
[Article not examined by editors.]
663. St. John, Christopher. Christine Murrell, M.D.: Her Life and Her Work. Williams & Norgate Ltd., London, England, 1935, 133 pp. port.
The most significant honor in the life of Christine Murrell was her election in 1933 to the General Medical Council of Great Britain as its first woman member. Dr. Murrell received the M.D. degree in 1905 from the University of London. She had a general practice in London's West End with Dr. Honor Bone. She was a member of the St. Marylebone Health Society, served in the Woman's Emergency Corps during World War I, was elected to the Council of the British Medical Association in 1924, and was president of the Medical Women's Federation in 1925. Dr. Murrell wrote "Womanhood and Health," published in 1923. This biography includes a photograph of the subject. There are no references, bibliography, or index.
664. Scharlieb, Mary. "Lillias Hamilton, M.D. Brux., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (March 1925) 44-45. (Obituary.)
Dr. Hamilton worked as a physician in Afghanistan. She also organized the Studley Horticultural College for women in agriculture and domestic management, and served during the war in Serbia.
665. Scharlieb, M[ary]. "The Pioneer of Women Practitioners, Elizabeth Garrett Anderson." Hospital (London), 63 (1917) 270-272.
[Article not examined by editors.]

666. Scharlieb, Mary. Reminiscences. Williams and Norgate, London, England, 1924, xi, 239 pp. port.
Mary Scharlieb uses her diaries as a basis for recalling her life as a young woman in India and her decision to become a midwife-physician when she discovered all upper-class Indian women, both Hindu and Moslem, were barred by their religion from being treated by male doctors. She tells of her struggles to acquire this education in Madras in the 1870s, recounts the extreme difficulty experienced by women wishing to study medicine in England, and tells of her own struggle to pass the required examinations and to obtain practical experience in Vienna, since no London hospital would accept women. During a further five years in India, she founded the Royal Victoria Hospital for Caste and Goshia women and lectured at Madras Medical College. Upon her return to England, her old friend Elizabeth Garrett-Anderson assisted her in beginning a private practice when teaching posts were closed to her because of prejudice, and finally obtained for her the post of chief surgeon at New Hospital when Garrett-Anderson retired. She mentions many women physicians encountered in her work and gives an extensive discussion of Elizabeth Garrett-Anderson and of Florence Nightingale, who especially encouraged her Indian projects. She mentions her work on prenatal care and venereal diseases, and devotes a chapter to the history of the London School of Medicine for Women, where she states the student body has increased since its founding from 14 to more than 500. She concludes by giving qualifications for various specialties, such as public health, medical missions, general practitioner, and consultant and specialist.
667. Schw., W. ["The Male General Inspector of the British Army Hospital Was--a Woman"]. Kurz und Gut, 6:5 (1972) 24. port. (Ger)
This article outlines the main events in the life of Dr. James Barry, a woman who, disguised as a man, became Inspector-General of Hospitals in the British army and an "officer and gentleman" admired for "his" medical knowledge and conscientious work. The author very briefly describes Dr. Barry's behavior, especially underlining her "manliness" and the difficulties she had because of her soprano voice. Dr. Barry, born as Miranda Barry (an orphan), went to medical school as a man and later joined the army. Her real sex was known to one physician and probably to the highest army command. It was discovered during her autopsy (but not publicized by the army) that she was a woman.
668. Smith, Mary Sloan. "Florence M. Robinson, M.B., Ch.B. Glas." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (July 1931) 80. (Obituary.)
669. Soltau, B. Eleanor. "Edith Louisa Young, M.D." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (March 1930) 62-63.

(Obituary.)

Dr. Young qualified in 1901 at the London School of Medicine. She spent 24 years in India as a medical missionary and built the Rohmatpur Hospital in Palwal.

670. Stewart, Clara. "Kathleen Wilson, M.B., Ch.B." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (April 1942) 57-58. (Obituary.)
671. Stewart, Clara. "Maude Elizabeth Seymour Abbott, B.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. Canada, L.R.C.P.E." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (January 1941) 63-64. (Obituary.)
672. Stuart, Madeleine. "Winifred Drummond Cargill, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (November 1930) 79-80. (Obituary.)
673. Sutherland, Joan K. "Isabella Ferrier Pringle, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., D.P.H. 7th May 1963." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 45:4 (October 1963) 238. (Obituary.)
674. Swanson, A. Maud. "Mary J. Pirret, M.D. Glas., D.P.H. Camb." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (January 1943) 71-72. (Obituary.)
675. Sylk, Ellen. "Agnes Keen, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edinburgh, L.R.F.P.S. Glas." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (April 1933) 63. (Obituary.)
676. Taylor, L. Dorothea. "Marie Moralt, M.B., B.S." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (January 1932) 66-67. (Obituary.)
677. Thorburn-Johnstone, Mabel. "Refugee Work in Salonica." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (March 1928) 40-42.
 Dr. Thorburn-Johnstone tells of her experiences as a physician with the Society of Friends in Greece.
678. Thorne, May and Jex-Blake, Sophia. "Pioneer British Medical Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 33:6 (June 1926) 176-177.
 After going to China in 1856, "Mrs. Isabel Thorne ... was led to the study of medicine solely by the fact that in her early married life she sorely felt the need of medical knowledge, as she was unable to get skilled medical knowledge for her children, and attributed the death of her first baby to the lack of such knowledge." In 1869, she gained admission as a medical student to the University of Edinburgh. In 1870, however, the University reversed its decision to open medical training to women. "Mrs. Thorne" is the first name on the

student enrollment list of the London School of Medicine for Women, which was founded by Sophia Jex-Blake in 1874. Mary Edith Pechey was, in 1869, one of the first five women to matriculate in Edinburgh's medical training program, but because no British university would give medical degrees to women, she obtained her M.D. at the University of Bern. Dr. Pechey practiced in India from 1883 to 1905.

679. Todd, Margaret. The Life of Sophia Jex-Blake. Macmillan and Co., Ltd., London, England, 1918, xviii, 574 pp. ports.
This biography is divided into three parts: Sophia Jex-Blake's childhood and youth, her attempts to get a medical education and degree, and her subsequent practice. Dr. Jex-Blake is best known for leadership in the struggle for admission and examination of women medical students at the University of Edinburgh. In 1874 she founded the London School of Medicine for Women, in 1886 she opened the Edinburgh Hospital for Women and Children, and in 1888 she opened a medical school for women in Edinburgh. She was the first woman physician in Scotland. Both the text and appendixes are replete with letters, essays, and journal excerpts by the biographe. There is an index to this work.
680. "Veronica Catherine Jessica McPherson, M.B., CH.B. (GLAS.)." South African Medical Journal, 13:12 (1975) 2206. port.
This obituary notice for Dr. McPherson recounts her service in South Africa, as well as her origins and medical studies in Scotland.
681. "Violet Redman King, M.B., Ch.B. Leeds." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (July 1941) 64-65. (Obituary.)
682. Wade, Phyllis. "Marjorie Pearl Christine Greene (Mrs. P. P. Cole). M.B., B.S., D.M.R.E. 22nd May, 1964." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 46:4 (October 1964) 259. (Obituary.)
683. Walker, Jane. "Dame Mary Scharlieb, D.B.E., J.P., M.D., M.S." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (November 1930) 101-104. (Obituary.)
Dr. Walker, who describes herself as Mary Scharlieb's oldest living friend among women physicians, mingles personal reminiscences with the facts of Dr. Scharlieb's educational and professional accomplishments. "[Dr. Scharlieb] never had an operating knife in her hand till she was turned 40 years of age, and yet very shortly she became one of the six great abdominal surgeons of the world."
684. Walker, Jane H. "Dame Millicent Garrett Fawcett, G.B.E., J.P., LL.D." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (November 1929) 58-59. (Obituary.)

685. Walker, Jane. "Dr. Jane Waterston." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (January 1933) 66-68. (Obituary.)
686. Watson, Anne Mercer; Stephen, James A.; Thompson, Constance M.; Hutton, Isabel Emslie; and Innes, Elizabeth. "Appreciations of the Late Laura Stewart Sandeman, M.D." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (July 1929) 19-26.
 Dr. Sandeman, who obtained her M.D. in 1900, served with the Scottish Women's Hospitals during the war. She practiced medicine in Aberdeen, Scotland, where she also ran twice as Parliamentary Unionist candidate; she was never elected to Parliament, because the people of Aberdeen "were threatened with the loss of their doctor...."
687. Wauchope, Gladys Mary. The Story of a Woman Physician. John Wright & Sons Ltd., Bristol, England, 1963, vii, 138 pp.
 Gladys Mary Wauchope was the first woman medical student at the London Hospital Medical College, having attended from 1918 to 1921. Her autobiography begins with her ancestry, childhood, and leisurely Edwardian girlhood. Largely as a result of World War I, "which shattered the Edwardian world," she turned her thoughts to a career in medicine. As a student during the war, she often went "out on the district." After graduation, Dr. Wauchope practiced at the London for a time and then, in 1922, took a post as assistant to a country doctor; then on to Queen Charlotte's Hospital, then back to the London. "By 1924 it was time for me to launch into practice." One chapter is devoted to medical personalities, including Dr. Florence Edmonds and Dr. Helen Boyle. World War II changed the character of her work--"less general practice, more hospital consulting work, and a continuous series of lectures to St. John Ambulance Brigades." Dr. Wauchope developed a special interest in diabetes and hypoglycemia and became a specialist in this field, contributing articles to encyclopedias and professional journals. In 1946 she became the eighth woman to be elected a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in London. In 1948 the National Health Service began and she became a part-time consultant for them, giving up her general practice. At retirement age in 1954, she began teaching premedical courses in addition to her private consulting practice. The last chapter reflects on the overwhelming advances made in medical knowledge just during her own medical career. A bibliography and an index of names is included.
688. Wilberforce, Octavia M. "Mary Addams Leslie-Smith, M.B. February 3, 1961." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 43:2 (April 1961) 75-77. (Obituary.)
689. Williams, Ethel M. N. "Mabel R. Campbell, M.A., M.B., Ch.B." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (January 1940) 64-65. (Obituary.)

690. Williams, Ethel M. N. "Mary Gordon, L.R.C.P.E., L.M." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (July 1941) 63. (Obituary.)
691. "World's Oldest Woman Physician." Medical Woman's Journal, 36:9 (September 1929) 256.
A brief biography is presented of Dr. Harriet Clisby of London, England, adjudged at the time of this article to be the oldest living woman physician at the age of nearly 100. She received her M.D. degree in 1865 from the New York Medical School.

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692. Bass, Elizabeth. "Dedications in Books by Medical Women." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 5:8 (August 1950) 328-329.
Dedications often "give insight into the life of the author." Examples include Mary E. Walker's dedication to "The Practical Dress Reformers, The Truest Friends of Humanity..."; and Elizabeth Blackwell's dedication of an early work to "... That Ever-Living Manifestation of Divine Goodness, Our Lord, who is crucified afresh in every outcast woman."
693. Bass, Elizabeth. "These Were the First." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 7:11 (November 1952) 432. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
May Farinholt Jones was the first woman physician at the Mississippi State College for Women, the first woman doctor to take the Mississippi State Board medical examination, and the first woman physician admitted to the Mississippi State Medical Society. In 1919 Anna Dengel was sent to India, where she became director of St. Catherine's Hospital for Women and Children. The first of the Catholic sisterhood to practice medicine in conjunction with her religious duties, she founded the Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries. Receiving her medical degree in 1866, Susan La Flesche Picotte, an Omaha, was the first Indian woman to study medicine in the United States. Kying Yuo Me [sic] was the first native Chinese woman to receive a degree (in 1885) in the United States. Specializing in obstetrics and gynecology, Helen MacMurchy, in 1901, became the first woman physician admitted to the staff of Toronto General Hospital. An obstetrician, Sarah Windsor was the first woman to serve in the maternity department of Boston's Massachusetts Homeopathy Hospital and the first woman physician elected president of the Boston Homeopathic Medical Society.
694. Bass, Elizabeth. "These Were the First." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 10:8 (August 1955) 284.
Dr. Consuelo Vadillo was the first woman in Yucatan to re-

ceive a medical degree. Dr. Bethenia Owens-Adair was one of the first to decry constricting corsets, to urge swimming and skating, and to advise against side saddles. She helped obtain passage of a law in Oregon requiring medical examinations for all of those seeking marriage licenses. Dr. Edna Lyle Thomas was the only woman physician in Australia who visited her outlying patients by airplane. She instituted a diphtheria immunization campaign. Dr. Mary Louise Jennings was the first woman physician to practice in Geneva, New York. Dr. Nettie L. Gerish organized the first Play Ground Association in 1945.

695. "Century of Service." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:2 (February 1949) 54-55. (News Notes.)
The centennial of Elizabeth Blackwell's graduation from Geneva Medical School was celebrated by Hobart (formerly Geneva) and William Smith Colleges by presenting citations to 12 distinguished women doctors from the U.S., Canada, England, and France.
696. "Honors for Medical Women." Bulletin Medical Women's Club of Chicago, 16:6 (February 1927) 7.
Dr. Mabel E. Elliott is the only American woman doctor allowed to practice (and recently licensed) in Japan. Dr. Brian Garfield is the first woman surgeon in France.
697. Hume, Ruth Fox. Great Women of Medicine. Random House, New York, New York, 1964, 268 pp. illus., photos., ports.
This collection of biographies of outstanding medical women includes Elizabeth Blackwell, Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, Sophia Jex-Blake, Mary Putnam Jacobi, as well as Florence Nightingale and Marie Curie. A final chapter on 20th-century women mentions Louise Pearce, Helen Taussig, Florence Sabin, Maude Slye, Anna Williams, Gerty Cori, Alice Hamilton, Estella Warner, Martha Eliot, Leona Baumgartner, Cicely Williams, and Frances Kelsey. A bibliography of sources and additional readings and an index have been included, as have many portraits and photographs of these women physicians.
698. "In Memoriam." Medical Woman's Journal, 40:2 (February 1933) 55.
Obituary notices on Dr. Jane Waterston and Dr. Marcena S. Ricker give a brief look at the professional activities of these women. Dr. Waterston practices in Cape Colony, Africa. Dr. Ricker was the physician of Susan B. Anthony.
699. Knapp, Sally. Women Doctors Today. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York, New York, 1947, 184 pp. illus.
This collective biography of women in medicine includes quotations from, and brief accounts of, the lives of 12 women physicians: Katherine Li, in 1947 a cancer surgeon at Wo-

men's Christian Medical College in her native Peking; Vesta Rogers, a general practitioner who is quoted on the difficulty of getting a medical education as a woman; Edith Summerskill, British gynecologist and M.P.; Lena Edwards, a black obstetrician, who speaks of her problems in overcoming racial and sexual barriers to a medical career; Ida Scudder, medical missionary who founded a medical college for women in India (this chapter includes a recipe from an India witch doctor); Lauretta Bender, a psychiatrist who writes of her experiences with psychotic children; Emily Van Loon, a Philadelphia ear, nose and throat specialist; Katharine Elsom, a nutritionist who specializes in vitamin treatment; Sophie Rabinoff, a public health physician in New York City; Hanna Hirszfeld, a Polish pediatrician who served in Serbia during World War I and carried on an underground clinic in the Warsaw ghetto during World War II; Barbara Stimson, O.B.E., an American orthopedic surgeon who served in Britain's Royal Army Medical Corps in World War II; and Rita Finkler, a Russian-born endocrinologist. The book contains no index or bibliography. Each chapter is headed by a portrait sketch of its subject.

700. "Medical Women of Today." Medical Woman's Journal, 40: 1 (January 1933) 18-19.
Biographical sketches are presented of the professional lives of the following women: Dr. Mary E. Bates, a surgeon from Denver, Colorado; Dr. Dora Brucke-Teleky, an Austrian surgeon; Dr. Alice Bryant, one of the leading otolaryngologists in the East; Dr. Frances Eastman Rose, a West Coast surgeon; and Dr. Olga Stastny.
701. "Medical Women of Today." Medical Woman's Journal, 40: 2 (February 1933) 45-46.
Biographical sketches are presented of the professional lives of the following women: Dr. Martha Tracy, Dean of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania; Dr. Ellen C. Potter, the first woman to occupy a position in a governor's cabinet; Dr. Paulina Luisi, the first woman graduate of the University of Montevideo and the first woman to obtain a medical degree in Uruguay; Dr. Mary T. Greene of Castile, New York; Dr. Mabel E. Gardner, an outstanding Ohio surgeon; and Dr. Harriet Doane, the only woman physician in Pulaski, New York.
702. Roth, Nathan. "The Personalities of Two Pioneer Medical Women: Elizabeth Blackwell and Elizabeth Garrett Anderson." Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine, 47:1 (January 1971) 67-79.

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703. "About the Author." Medical Woman's Journal, 59:1 (Janu-

ary 1952) 15-16. port.

This article gives biographical information on Dr. Maria Luisa Aguirra, one of the authors of "Drepanocytic Anemia" (an article appearing in this issue of the Journal).

704. Beregoff-Gillow, Pauline. [My Life in Colombia. Cartagena: 1922-1925, Research Student; 1932-1933, Teacher by Invitation. My Calvary in Bogota, 1965-1973]. Colombia, 1974?, 104 pp. illus. (Spa)

As the author's introduction says, this is not an autobiography but the testimony of a profound love for the Colombian people. It is also a testimony of her deep dislike for inefficiency and corruption, as they appeared in her struggles to establish and maintain the Arthur S. Gillow Foundation for Scientific Research and Preventive Medicine in memory of her husband. The book is written in the form of letters to her dead husband, the first part being anecdotal memories of her life in Cartagena, her early career as a microbiologist, and her education in Colombia, where she was the first woman to earn an M.D. degree, and again in the United States. After her marriage she and her husband spent many years in research and practice in Canada. On his death in 1964, she returned to Colombia with the intent of establishing a research institute, and much of the book is devoted to her struggles with the Colombian authorities and the medical-scientific establishment over this project. At the time of writing, the Institute, which she had supported almost single-handedly, was apparently in danger of closing for lack of money and adequately trained help, and of being taken over by the Central Military Hospital. There is no table of contents, index, or bibliography for this work.

705. Beregoff-Gillow, Pauline. [The Only Love]. Printed in Bogota, Colombia, [n.d.], 137 pp. (Spa)

This book is written as letters to the author's deceased husband, Dr. Arthur Gillow, on each anniversary of his death and on numerous occasions between anniversaries, during the years from 1965 to 1972. The letters or essays discuss the author's efforts to establish a "preventorium" or institute of preventive medicine, the difficulties encountered in building it, and the great problems in running it. The latter include interference by governmental authorities, poorly trained staff, and even thieving professional staff members. In addition to the discussions of the institute, but closely related, are discussions of the author's philosophy of medicine, which was primarily that prevention of disease is the main objective, rather than treatment after disease has occurred. This work contains no table of contents, index, or bibliography.

706. Bernard, Marcelle. "Ines L. C. deAllende, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 9:1 (January 1954) 30. port.

Ines L. C. deAllende received her degree in 1934 in Argen-

tina. She worked as a member of the Institute of Physiology and then began researching and writing a number of articles in the field of endocrinology. Aparato Sexual Gemenina del Bufo Arenarum Hensel she wrote by herself, and with Dr. Orias she coauthored La Etiologia Vaginal Humana en Condiciones Normales y Patologicas, which was translated by George W. Coener for publication in the United States.

707. Brodie, Jessie Laird. "Margarita Delgado de Solis Quiroga, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 7:10 (October 1952) 396. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)

When the Pan American Medical Women's Alliance was founded in 1947, a Mexican, Margarita Delgado de Solis Quiroga, was active in this group and eventually became president. She was the first woman to hold a chair in abnormal psychology, pedagogic psychotechnic and physiology on the Faculty of Medicine. Other posts of importance in her career include professor in chief of physiological and biological research of the Medical Faculty, head of the biology department of the Institute of Hygiene, and chief of scientific research in the Department of Health.

708. Brodie, Jessie Laird. "Maria Luz Donoso de Carrasco, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 13:8 (August 1958) 347. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)

A Bolivian, Maria Luz Donoso de Carrasco is president-elect of the Pan American Medical Women's Alliance. She was the first woman to receive an M.D. degree from the Universidad Mayor de San Andres of La Paz (1941). In 1956, with the help of the Bolivian Red Cross, she organized a day-care center for children of working mothers.

709. Brodie, Jessie Laird. "Tegualda Ponce, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 9:1 (January 1954) 29. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)

A president of the Pan American Medical Women's Alliance, and a native of Chile, Tegualda Ponce's professional specialty was primarily obstetrics and gynecology.

710. "Dr. Pauline Luisi--Member of Disarmament Conference." Medical Woman's Journal, 39:3 (March 1932) 67-68.

A native of Uruguay, Pauline Luisi was the first South American woman representative to the League of Nations and was Uruguay's representative to the 1932 disarmament conference at Geneva. Her other distinctions include being the first woman doctor in Uruguay and serving as head of the clinic at the Medical Faculty of Montevideo. She advocated the revising of history textbooks so that the concept of settling differences between countries by arbitration rather than war, would be presented. She also served on the League of Nations' International Committee of Experts on white slave traf-

fic as well as on the consultative commission for the protection of children and young people.

711. "Dra. Elvira Rey Chilia: Physician-Surgeon; President of Cuban Medical Women's Association." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:2 (February 1947) 24, 44. port.
Dr. Chilia received her M.D. degree in Havana, Cuba in 1940. This article profiles Dr. Chilia's education and professional affiliations.
712. "Dra. Margarita Delgado de Solís." Medical Woman's Journal, 57:3 (March 1950) 27-28. port.
Margarita Delgado, a president of the Pan American Medical Women's Alliance, was the first woman to hold a chair in the "Introduction to Psychology of Abnormals," Psychotechnic Pedagogy and Physiology of the Faculty of Medicine. She worked for a number of years with juvenile delinquents at the Woman's Reformatory of Mexico City.
713. "Dra. Ruth Wresinski Tichauer: Vice President for Bolivia, P.A.M.W.A." Medical Woman's Journal, 57:9 (September 1950) 24-25. photo.
Ruth W. Tichauer went to Bolivia originally intending to be a professor of social medicine but worked in a number of government programs instead, including helping to set up the Department of Nutrition. She became a Bolivian citizen and set up a general practice as well as becoming a vice president of the Pan American Medical Woman's Alliance.
714. "Dra. Tegualda Ponce Vargas." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:11 (November 1946) 39. port.
715. "The First Mexican Woman Medical Student." Double Cross and Medical Missionary Record, 11:2 (February 1896) 29.
Petra Borilla Toral (whose portrait appears elsewhere in this issue) is the first Mexican woman to study to be a medical missionary in the U.S., or probably in any land.
716. Georgi, Audrey Adele. "Mexican Woman Physician." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:2 (February 1947) 51-53, 62.
This article presents a biography of Dr. Consuelo Vadillo Gutiérrez, the first woman to graduate from Merida Medical College in Mexico. The author attributes Dr. Vadillo's refusal to conform and active fighting of prejudice to the fact that she was able to do postgraduate work at several medical colleges in the U.S. (i.e., Johns Hopkins University, Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, and New York's Columbia University).
717. Lara, Maria Julia de. [Laura Martinez de Carvajal y del Camino: First Female Medical Graduate in Cuba. On the 75th Anniversary of her Graduation (15 July 1889)]. Havana, Cuba, 1964, 125 pp. (Publications in the His-

tory of Public Health, Number 28.) (Spa)

Laura Martinez de Carvajal was the first Cuban woman to graduate in medicine from the University of Havana and the first woman doctor to practice in Cuba, specializing in ophthalmology. If social progress is the result of individual progress, women in Cuba owe much to her determination and devotion, which set an example for others to follow. Laura Martinez was born in Havana on August 27, 1869. She learned to read by the age of four, received a bachelor's degree at 13, became a licenciante in physiomathematical sciences at 18 and in medicine at 19. Five days after her graduation she married Enrique Lopez Veitia, an oculist, and they worked together in the Clinic of Medical Specialists in Havana and on a textbook of clinical ophthalmology for over twenty years, until Enrique's death in 1910. She bore seven children and was interested in music, poetry, and needlework, as well as keeping up her practice. Some years after her husband's death, she moved to a home in the country where she became interested in gardening and fruit growing, and where she and her daughter Maria set up a school for poor workers' children, which they maintained for about twenty years. She died in January 1941. There is a marble bust of Laura Martinez in the Carlos Finlay Historical Museum of the Academy of Sciences in Havana, and her home, "El Retiro," is part of a tourist circuit. The author's concluding review of the history of women in medicine in Cuba, includes mention of an Enriqueta Faber who practiced for many years as a man. The appendix lists women who graduated in medicine from the University of Havana to 1964.

718. Lobo, F. B. ["Rita Lobato: The First Woman Medical Graduate in Brasil"]. Revista Hist., 42 (1971) 483-485. (Por)
[Article not examined by editors.]
719. "News Notes." Medical Woman's Journal, 55:8 (August 1948) 53.
Among information given on several women in this column is a biography of Esperanza Oteo de Hoogh, a graduate of the National Medicina School of Mexico, and currently director of Mexico's Department of Education Social Work Office.
720. "Prof. Ag. Dra. Maria Luisa Saldun de Rodriguez [sic]." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:8 (August 1947) 37-38, 67. port.
Dr. Saldun de Rodriguez is the first woman in Uruguay to obtain the title of "Professor Agregado" at the Medical School. Her various professional activities, memberships, and honors are cited in this article.
721. Silva, Alberto. [The First Woman Doctor of Brazil]. Irmãos Pongetti, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1954, 243 pp. facsim., photos., ports. (Por)

The author, a historian at the University of Bahia, started the research that led to this book after a radio program in Rio de Janeiro mistakenly identified the first Brazilian woman doctor as Ermelinda Lopes de Vasconcelos. Ermelinda graduated from the University of Rio de Janeiro in 1888, while Rita Lobato Velho Lopes received her doctor of medicine degree from the University of Bahia in 1887. The book describes Lopes' early life and student days in some detail, with extensive quotations from university archives and contemporary news sources to prove that she was the first woman in Brazil to achieve a doctorate. Lopes, Vasconcelos, and Antonieta Cesar Dias started medical school together; Dias also received her degree from Rio de Janeiro. The first women doctors in some of the other South American countries were Eloisia (Eloiza) Dias Inzunzo (Chile, 1866), Cecilia Guierson (Argentina, 1889) and Paulina Luisi (Uruguay, 1908). The book includes a list of all of the 131 women who received diplomas in medicine from the University at Bahia from 1887 to 1951; 20 of these in the years through 1931 submitted theses and received doctoral degrees but all after that date received only diplomas in medicine.

USSR

722. Barkman, E. and Vasilievskaya, O. ["Anniversary of a Distinguished Physician (1889-1969) Lyudmila Sergeevna Bogolepova"]. *Sovetskoe Zdravookhranenie*, 28:9 (1969) 82-83. port. (Rus)

Lyudmila Sergeevna Bogolepova graduated from the Moscow Higher Women's Courses in 1913. In 1921 she was appointed a member of the board of health of the city and participated in the organization of new medical services, such as mother and child care, school health, and sanatoria. She was especially interested in occupational diseases and their prevention. From 1925 to 1932 she was director of the Scientific Research Institute for Occupational Diseases. In 1933 she began to teach at the First Moscow Medical Sechenov Institute, then for seven years taught at the Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians. In 1948 she was given the title of professor. From 1946 to 1962 Bogolepova was assistant to the director of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Sanitary Education. Bogolepova delivered many public lectures on her particular interests: the prophylaxis of occupational disease and the education of the people in better care of their own health. She also wrote more than 100 publications, the most important being "Sanitary Education and Self-Activity of the Population" (1957); "Scientific Works in the Field of Sanitary Education and Hygienic Education of the People" (1967); and "Methods of Scientific Works on Hygienic Education of the People" (1965). She guided many scientists in writing and defending their dissertations. For many years she was a member of the executive committee of the Interna-

tional Union of Sanitary Education and is now an honorary member of this organization. She has received the Order of Lenin and many medals of the USSR.

723. Bisiarina, V. P. ['Contribution of Women Physicians to the Study of Marginal Pathology']. Klinicheskaya Meditsina (Moskva), 53:8 (August 1975) 15-18. (Rus)

Diseases which are regarded as marginal for some parts of Siberia are described, and the contributions of women pediatricians working in the area to their management are pointed out. Women physicians studied the clinical manifestations, variations, and course of brucellosis, opisthorchosis, endemic goiter, and tularemia in children. They introduced into practice new and effective methods of treatment and prophylaxis of these diseases. These methods resulted in a sharp reduction of morbidity in children; many severe forms of the diseases disappeared, and the course of some has changed favorably. Nine women physicians are mentioned; most of them were associated with the Omsk Medical Institute.

724. Dionesov, S. M. [V. A. Kashevarova-Rudneva, Russia's First Female Physician]. Wissenschaft, Moscow, USSR, 1965, 103 pp. facsim., ports. (Rus)

The author recalls the life of Varvara Alexandrovna Kashevarova-Rudneva, born Nafanova in 1844, an outstanding Russian woman of the 19th century and a pioneer of women's medical education. The book is based mostly on her autobiographical notes. The first chapter is about the early history of women's education in Russia, the second discusses her childhood and youth. She entered the Institute for Midwives in Petersburg in 1861, graduated in 1862, and was appointed midwife of the Bashkirskoye Kazach'e Voisko. She continued her medical education at the Medical-Surgical Academy in Petersburg during the years 1863-1868. V. Kashevarova (her first husband's name) received her physician's diploma in December 1868 and was awarded a gold medal for excellence in her studies. In 1870 she married M. M. Rudneva, a teacher. She defended her thesis at the Medical-Surgical Academy on May 25, 1876 and became the first woman doctor of medicine educated in Russia. Together with her husband, she participated in the First International Medical Congress in the summer of 1876 in Philadelphia. She left Petersburg in 1881 and died in Staraya, Russia in 1889. The book contains an index of dates and highlights of Dr. Kashevarova-Rudneva's life, and a list of her published works, as well as 101 references and footnotes.

725. "First World Health Assembly: Maria Dmirievna Kovrigina, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 3:10 (October 1948) 425. port.

This is a very brief biographical note on Dr. Kovrigina, deputy to the minister of health in the USSR and delegate to the first World Health Assembly in Geneva.

726. Gevorkov, A. A. and Farkhadi, R. R. ["First Women Physicians in the Samarkand Regions"]. Sovetskoe Zdravookhranenie (Moskva), 20:11 (1961) 61-63. (Ger)
[Article not examined by editors.]

727. Hurd-Mead, Kate Campbell. "Dr. Anna N. Shabanoff, Pioneer Woman Physician of Russia." Bulletin of the Medical Women's National Association, 28 (April 1930) 11-12.

Anna N. Shabanoff obtained her medical degree in Finland at the University of Helsingfors where she was the first woman medical student. In 1872, the Military Medical Academy of St. Petersburg opened its doors to women and Anna returned to her homeland to finish her studies (in 1878) but did not have the right to practice. Dr. Shabanoff and other women physicians founded the Women's Medical Institution for the education of women physicians. She also helped organize hospitals in Russia as well as the first day nursery for the children of working women in St. Petersburg. Dr. Shabanoff was the founder and permanent president of the Russian Women's Society, as well as founder and first president of the Women's League for Peace. In addition to these activities, Dr. Shabanoff produced many and varied scientific works. She provided the first scientific work in medicine by a woman physician, The Metabolism in Children.

728. Korchilava, D. S. H. ["Varvara Nikolaevna Kipiani: the First Georgian Woman Physiologist"]. Sovetskoe Zdravookhranenie, 31 (1972) 86-87. (Rus)

The name of V. N. Kipiani, the first woman physiologist in Georgia, was well-known in Europe at the beginning of the 20th century. She was born in 1879 in Kutaisi and studied in Tbilisi. After graduation she taught for four years. She then left for Brussels to join her father, a professor of law and sociology at the university there. After passing her entrance examinations and enrolling in the medical department of the university in 1901, she met the woman teacher and professor of psychophysiology, Ioteiko, who greatly influenced her career. During her student years she worked in Ioteiko's laboratory and for the Revue Psychologique, published by Ioteiko. From 1905 to 1913 Kipiani produced 22 important publications and worked in a variety of fields, which included studying the role of sugar in muscle work, the psychology of the deaf, dumb, and blind, and other problems in psychology and pedagogics. She participated in many international congresses and was the recipient of honorary awards, medals, and diplomas. Beginning in 1911 Kipiani was chairwoman of the Georgian section of the Belgian Museum of International Exhibits. She also taught Georgian and Russian and provided financial help to Russian students.

729. Magilnitskii, S. G. ["First Women-Ophthalmologists in Southern Russia in the 19th Century"]. Oftalmologicheskii

Zhurnal, 29:1 (1974) 73-76. (Rus)

Four women ophthalmologists are discussed. Olga Arkad'evna Mashkovtseva (1851-1933) was a graduate of the Higher Medical Courses for Women in Petersburg in 1878 and started her practice in Cherepovets. In 1887 she moved to Simferopol, where she worked for 46 years, combining practice with scientific work, mostly on glaucoma and trachoma, and lecturing. She was elected to participate in the work of the Ninth All-Union Congress of Ophthalmology in Moscow on 1 November 1926. Evgenia Elizarovna Dikanskaya graduated from the Petersburg Medical Courses for Women in 1883 and became the first woman ophthalmologist in Herson. She specialized at the Eye Hospital of Magavli and at the Raukhfus Hospital, but chose to return to Herson instead of pursuing a teaching career. She headed two expeditions to remote depths of the Zakaspiiskaya and Orenburgskaya provinces to fight eye diseases. In 1903 she opened an eight-bed eye hospital. She saw 150,000 patients and performed 1500 major operations during her 40 years in Herson. She was a highly educated woman, loved music and sculpture, and published many scientific reports. She was an active board member of the physicians' society in Herson and of the Odessa ophthalmologic circle and participated in the Congress of Ophthalmologists in Moscow in 1913. The first woman ophthalmologist in Kishinev, Julia Alexandrovna Kvyatkovskaya, started her practice in 1894. During one of Dikanskaya's expeditions, she performed 225 operations. She later (May 1899) opened an eye hospital, where 200 patients were seen daily. During one four-year period she saw 12,500 outpatients and 899 inpatients. Her major publication, "Laceration of the Sclera with Subconjunctival Dislocation of the Crystalline Lens in the Only Eye," based on her own experience, was published in 1909. The first woman ophthalmologist in Samarkand was Shmits. She operated an eye clinic, where she saw 21,783 outpatients and performed 574 operations, mostly for trachoma. She had to function as surgeon, nurse, pharmacist, and janitor of the hospital. In 1900 she published a detailed report on her work in Samarkand from November 1898 to November 1899.

730. Nesterenko, A. I. ["The First Heroes of Medical Work--Women Physicians"]. Klinicheskaya Meditsina (Moskva), 53:8 (August 1975) 151-153. (Rus)
During 1928-29 five women physicians were awarded the honorary title of "Hero of Labor." They are A. N. Shabanova, A. A. Krasuskaya and A. A. Eltsina from Leningrad, M. S. Prokofeva from Tombov, and M. T. Zalivako from Pskov. Their merits and their outstanding services to the fields of medicine they worked in are briefly described.
731. ["Olga Yaroslavovna Rezhbek (On Her 70th Birthday)"]. Arkhir Patologii, 30:2 (1968) 94-95. port. (Rus)
Dr. Rezhbek was born 23 June 1897 into the family of a

medical doctor. In 1915 she started to work as a nurse in Rostov-on-Don. In 1921 she graduated from the medical faculty of Donskoi University and worked at the same faculty in the department of pathological anatomy until 1932. In 1933 she was invited to teach in Ashkhabad in the Turkmen SSR. There she took an active part in organizing the medical institute. Since 1951 she has been the head of the Department of Pathological Anatomy of this institute. She has published more than 50 works in this field. She defended her first dissertation in 1937 and the second in 1945. She became the first woman doctor of medical science and Professor of the Republic. Professor Rezhbek is now retired, an Honorary Worker, but remains active in scientific, Party, and social life. She has been awarded many Orders of the Soviet Union.

732. Popova, A. P. ["A. P. Popova, M.D."]. Sovetskoe Zdravookhranenie, 24 (1965) 61-62. (Rus)
[Article not examined by editors.]
733. ["Professor Eugeniia Nikolaevna Tretjakova"]. Pediatrica, 49 (March 1970) 85-86. port. (Rus)
The students and colleagues of E. Tretjakova congratulate her on the occasion of her 70th birthday and the 46th anniversary of her scientific teaching and medical activities. Having graduated from the medical department of the Tomsk University in 1924, she became a pediatrician and combined her practical work with teaching medicine. In 1937 she defended her candidate's thesis, and in 1955 her doctoral thesis. She is an author of 70 works on pediatrics. Her main fields of interest are rheumatism, tubercular meningitis, and non-specific diseases of the respiratory tract in children. Tretjakova has been an active participant of many congresses, conferences, and symposia in the USSR and abroad. She has combined her scientific and pedagogical work with public and social activities. She has been awarded the title of Honoured Physician and the Order of the Red Banner.
734. Sechenov, I. M. ["Correspondence of I. M. Sechenov and M. A. Bokova-Sechenova"]. Nauchnoe Nasledstvo, 3 (1956) 233-264. (Rus)
A series of 45 letters written by Sechenov over a period of 28 years are collected. They were written from Paris (three letters dated October 1862 to February 1863), Graz (22 letters from October 1867 to March 1868), Petersburg (14 letters; March 1886 to April 1887), and Moscow (September 1889-February 1890). The letters describe Sechenov's life and scientific work during this period, describe his attitude toward women's education, and give advice and help to his wife in her own scientific work.
735. Skachilov, V. A. ["A. I. Veretennikova's Stay in Bashkiria (On the 100th Anniversary of the Beginning of Medical Education for Women in Russia)"]. Sovetskoe Zdravoo-

khrazenie, 32:4 (1973) 70-75. (Rus)
[Article not examined by editors.]

736. Strashun, I. D. ["The First Steps of Russian Women Physicians"]. Sovetskoe Zdravookhranenie, 7 (1960) 73-78. (Rus)

Now that Soviet women physicians enjoy equal rights with men, the author recalls the first women doctors in Russia and the hardships they had to overcome. Suslova and Kashevarova were the first ones board qualified to practice in all fields of medicine. Bokova was allowed to practice only obstetrics, gynecology, and pediatrics. All of the 19 women graduates of the Courses for Women Physicians in Petersburg in the years 1872-1882 participated in the Russo-Turkish War and showed great courage; V. S. Nekrasova lost her life in the war. At home, however, they met many obstacles in the way of practice, and hostility from officials, although the people needed their help badly. All went through humiliation and suspicion for their desire to practice medicine. These women included V. P. Matveeva, Mashkovtseva, and Yanovskaya in the Novgorod Province; N. Semyanovskaya and Angeleva in Tambov Province; Kochurova in the Nizhegorod Province; S. Bolot, S. Gasse, and A. Arkhangelskaya in Moscow Province. There were exceptions: in Tver (Kalinin) Province V. Bednyakova, the daughter of a state councillor, and in Kharkov Province S. Sharkhovaya, from a noble family, were allowed to practice with relatively little complication.

737. "A Woman in the Russian Council." Bulletin Medical Women's Club of Chicago, 5:11 (July 1917) 3.

Dr. Schischkina Yavein, head of the Defenders of Women's Rights (the Russian suffrage organization) was, at the beginning of the war, chief of a hospital unit supported by Russian women.

738. Zabludovskaia, Elena Davydovna. [V. A. Kashevarova-Rudneva]. Meditsina, Moscow, USSR, 1965. (Rus)
[Book not examined by editors.]

739. Zikeev, P. D. ["The Diploma of N. P. Suslova (on the 100th Anniversary of Her Doctoral Thesis)"]. Klinicheskaya Meditsina (Moskva), 46 (November 1968) 147-149. (Rus)

In December 1867 the medical world of Russia learned the exciting news from Zurich of the successful defense of the doctoral thesis by the young Russian woman physician Nadezhda Prokofievna Suslova, who had recently graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Zurich. The thesis was titled "Contribution to the Knowledge of the Lymphatic Heart." The author describes the obstacles facing the Russian women of that time in their struggle for acceptance in the study of medicine and medical sciences. The battle was

at least partly won in 1897 when the tsarist government opened the Women's Medical Institute. The image of N. P. Suslova inspired other Russian women to cope with the hardships they endured in their studies.

UNITED STATES

740. "AMWA Presents...." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 14:10 (October 1959) 923. port.
An otolaryngologist, Suzanne Howe was appointed the first woman physician to become a civilian consultant to the First Army.
741. "AMWA Presents...." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 15:6 (June 1960) 607. port.
A surgeon, Jane Cooke Wright's major professional area of concern has been researching a chemotherapeutic agent that will be able to cure human cancer. Her father, also a doctor, had initiated this research at the Harlem Hospital where, since his death, she has continued as director. Since her husband has formed the first life insurance company in Ghana, West Africa, Dr. Wright visited there and wrote a survey of the medical situation for the U.S. State Department. She was a recipient of the Spence Chapin award in 1958 for her excellent results in treating the Wilms tumor in children.
742. "AMWA Presents...." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 15:8 (August 1960) 792. port.
Dr. Eileen B. McAvoy, a 1952 graduate of Baylor University College of Medicine, was the first woman to intern with the U.S. Army Medical Corps (at the U.S. Army Hospital in Waltham, Massachusetts).
743. "AMWA Presents ... Dr. Margaret J. Giannini." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 15:10 (October 1960) 995. port.
A pediatrician, Margaret J. Giannini was a pioneer in working with retarded children. Amita, Inc., an organization that recognizes contributions of American women of Italian origin, presented her with their Woman of the Year award c.1960.
744. "AMWA Presents ... Eva F. Dodge, M.D.: First Woman Professor Emerita at University of Arkansas Medical School." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 19:10 (October 1964) 870-872. port.
A member of the obstetrics and gynecology faculty at the University of Arkansas Medical School, Eva F. Dodge was the first woman to be honored as a professor emerita there. The fifth woman to receive a medical degree from the University of Maryland Medical School, her father's alma mater, she became the first woman to be given a rotating internship and a residency in obstetrics at the University Hospital in Balti-

more. She was also the first woman to have a medical practice in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, where she organized and directed a maternity clinic at the City Hospital and later expanded a County Maternity Clinic at the Baptist Hospital with the Public Health Service for rural users. She helped to establish Planned Parenthood services in maternity clinics in other areas of the South as well. From 1962 to 1964 she was elected president of the Pan American Medical Women's Alliance. Early in her career she was offered a professorship at Woman's Christian Medical School in Shanghai, China.

745. "A. Parks McCombs, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 52: 8 (August 1945) 43.
Dr. McCombs (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) received her medical degree in 1929 from Cornell University Medical College.
746. "Additional Honors for Dr. Van Hoosen." Medical Woman's Journal, 34:10 (October 1927) 309.
When the Medical Woman's Journal editors asked Dr. Van Hoosen to furnish a list of her degrees, to their surprise, an LL.D. had been added to her honors--and the degree had been conferred over a year ago [1926]. "No better proof of the innate modesty of our junior editor could be advanced."
747. "Adelaide Ward Peckham, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:10 (October 1941) 323.
Dr. Adelaide Ward Peckham (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) began her study of medicine in 1882. Her career is followed in the course of this article, from her alma mater, the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, through her studies at the University of Pennsylvania and Johns Hopkins University, to her faculty appointment at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.
748. "Adele Schwartz, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:8 (August 1946) 59, 49.
749. Alexander, Ida M. "A Woman Doctor in France." Journal-Lancet, 39 (15 April 1919) 201-203.
A country doctor from the United States, Ida M. Alexander, was assigned to a tuberculosis clinic in Paris where she saw from 25 to 35 women, children, and babies each day. Because of crowded conditions in the sanatoria and a general lack of information about tuberculosis on the part of the public, Dr. Alexander considered this disease "the giant destroyer of France."
750. Alexander, Leslie L. "Susan Smith McKinney, M.D., 1847-1918. First Afro-American Woman Physician in New York State." Journal of the National Medical Association, 67:2 (March 1975) 173-175. photo., table. (Medical History.)

Susan Smith McKinney was the first Negro woman physician in Brooklyn and New York State, and the third in the U.S. She was graduated in 1870 from the New York Medical College for Women as valedictorian of her class. She practiced in Brooklyn for 24 years and during that period was a member of the staff of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women and was an organizer and staff member of the Brooklyn Woman's Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary. She took postgraduate work at the Long Island Medical College Hospital in Brooklyn and was a member of the Kings County Medical Society and the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society. Dr. McKinney was also official physician to the Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People. In 1895 she left New York to accompany her second husband, an army chaplain, to Montana and Nebraska, where she was also licensed to practice. In 1898 she became resident physician and faculty member at Wilberforce University, Ohio, where she remained until her death. A junior high school in Brooklyn was named in her honor.

751. "Alice Stone Woolley, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 51: 7 (July 1944) 34.

Recently inaugurated president of the American Medical Women's Association, Alice Stone Woolley (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) received her M.D. from the University of Maryland College of Physicians and Surgeons.

752. "Alice Stone Woolley, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 53: 12 (December 1946) 42. port.

This biography focuses on Dr. Woolley's professional and social affiliations.

753. Allee, Ann Silver, comp. A Contribution to the Reshaping of Values: A Story of Vision and Courage, in Tribute to Eleanor Bertine, 1887-1968. The Orchard, Bridge-water, Connecticut, March 1, 1968, 9 pp.

A reminiscence of the International Conference of Women Physicians held on 15-25 October 1920 includes "Synopsis of contents" of the proceedings of this conference. Dr. Eleanor Bertine's contributions to this conference, her paper on "Health and Morality in the Light of the New Psychology," is discussed, as well as her participation in the discussion period following the papers on "Adaptation of the Individual to Life."

754. "Alma Dea Morani, M.D., F.A.C.S." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:7 (July 1946) 53. port. (News Notes.)

Dr. Morani received a \$1500 fellowship for further study and work in her specialty, plastic surgery.

755. "Alma Dea Morani, S.B., M.D., F.A.C.S." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:2 (February 1945) 50.

Dr. Morani (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) received her M.D. degree in 1931 from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. She is an eminent plastic surgeon and is the only woman member of the Society of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery.

756. Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc. Heritage Series #4: Women in Medicine. Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc., Chicago, Illinois, 1971, 32 pp. ports.

The women physicians whose biographies appear in this pamphlet "are a representative group" of the approximately 200 black female physicians living and practicing in the United States. The successors of Dr. Susan McKinney Steward, the first black woman awarded a doctorate of medicine from New York Medical College (1879), are Dr. M. Mitchell Bateman, a 1946 graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania; Dr. Dorothy L. Brown, one of three black women who are fellows of the American College of Surgeons, as well as the first black woman legislator in the state of Tennessee; Dr. Elizabeth B. Davis, who graduated in 1949 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York City; Dr. Helen O. Dickens, a 1952 recipient of the Distinguished Daughter of Pennsylvania Award; Dr. Lillian Dove, who attended Meharry Medical College from 1913 to 1917; Dr. Effie O. Ellis, who has held several federal government positions and state appointments; Dr. M. Joycelyn Elder, assistant professor of pediatrics at the University of Arkansas School of Medicine; Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, who received her M.D. degree from Tufts University School of Medicine, and who came from a family of seven lawyers; Dr. Angella D. Ferguson, a faculty member at Howard University; Dr. Audrey Forbes, honored many times for her outstanding contributions to the field of medicine; Dr. Margaret E. Grigsby, a prolific writer on medical topics and professor of medicine at Howard University; Dr. Jean L. Harris; Dr. Alicia E. Hastings; Dr. Xa Cadenne Hill; Dr. Edith Irby Jones, the first black student admitted to the University of Arkansas School of Medicine; Dr. Margaret Morgan Lawrence; Dr. F. Pearl McBroom; Dr. Helen Payne; Dr. Mildred E. Phillips; Dr. Jeanne Spurlock, the first black person and first woman to receive the Strecker Award presented annually by the Institute of the Pennsylvania Hospital for outstanding contributions in psychiatric care and treatment; Dr. Mary A. T. Tillman; Dr. Maggie Walker; Dr. Ethel Sutton Weiseger; Dr. Jane C. Wright; Dr. Lois A. Young, the first black woman admitted to the University of Maryland College of Medicine (M.D. 1960); and Dr. N. Louise Young. Education, professional appointments, honors, awards, professional and civic affiliations, and hobbies are given for each woman in this pamphlet.

757. Alsop, Gulielma Fell. Deer Creek: The Story of a Golden

Childhood. The Vanguard Press, Inc., New York, New York, 1947, 310 pp.

This is a memoir of the childhood of Gulielma Fell Alsop (a 1908 graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania). Its title is taken from the location of her grandmother's summer home in Pennsylvania, where the author spent much of her childhood. There is little in the book related to the author's future medical education or career, save an indication that she wanted to be a missionary in China. Her father replied that she had better study medicine. There are no dates, references, or photographs in the book.

758. Alsop, Gulielma Fell. "Rachel Bodley, 1831-1888: Chemist-Scientist; Third Woman Dean of the Woman's Medical College." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 4:12 (December 1949) 534-536. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)

Rachel Bodley, a chemist and scientist, became the first woman professor of chemistry on the faculty of the Philadelphia Female Medical College in 1865. "At that time, in the eyes of the world, the entire venture of women in the field of medicine was a frail and insignificant thing, hardly worth the opposition it had aroused in the Philadelphia County Medical Society, hardly worth considering as a life career." In 1874 Rachel L. Bodley was appointed third woman head of the Female Medical College. She invited the first foreign student at that school to live with her, a young Brahman, Mrs. Anandibai Joshee. "Rachel Bodley came to the college when the importance of science in the medical curriculum was beginning to be felt. She, as well as Ann Preston, should be counted among its founders, as the firm foundation of science was needed for the stabilization of the curriculum."

759. "Always at the Front." Medical Sentinel, 13:7 (July 1905) 140.

According to this brief article, Dr. Mae H. Cardwell was the first woman physician on the staff of a Portland, Oregon hospital, the first president of the Portland Medical Club, the first woman treasurer of the State Medical Society, and the first woman physician to hold public office (as a member of the Portland City Health Board)--to mention just a few of her professional distinctions.

760. Anderson, M. Camilla. "New AMWA President, 1959-1960; Jessie Laird Brodie, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 14:7 (July 1959) 604. port.

761. Andriole, Vincent T. "Florence Rena Sabin--Teacher, Scientist, Citizen." Journal of History of Medicine and Allied Sciences, 14:3 (July 1959) 320-347.

This biography of Florence Rena Sabin was awarded the Ida and Henry Schuman Medical Historical Essay Prize for 1958.

Beginning with Sabin's birth in a Colorado mining camp, the essay discusses her early decision to study medicine, her research and teaching career at Johns Hopkins, her work in hematology and immunology at the Rockefeller Institute, and her energetic career in public health in her native Colorado during the last decade of her life.

762. "Angeline Frances Simecek, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:7 (July 1941) 216.
Dr. Simecek (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) graduated from the University of Nebraska College of Medicine in 1933. Upon receipt of the Mary Putnam Jacobi fellowship in 1936, Dr. Simecek chose to study at the University of Charles in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Her professional affiliations are included in this brief biography.
763. "Anita Gelber, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:11 (November 1944) 33.
Dr. Gelber (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) worked as a nurse for several years before studying medicine. The 1927 graduate of Rush Medical College specialized in dermatology.
764. "Anita Newcomb McGee, M.D." Woman's Medical Journal, 5:1 (January 1896) 27. (Biographical Series.)
765. "Ann Preston, M.D." Woman's Medical Journal, 10:9 (September 1900) 381-383. (Biographical.)
This biographical sketch of the life of Ann Preston tells of her sheltered Quaker girlhood, her graduation from medical school at the age of 39, and her work as educator and administrator at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.
766. "Anna E. Blount, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 32:6 (June 1925) 173. port.
Anna E. Blount became the president of the Medical Women's National Association. Frances Eastman Rose from Spokane, Washington was president-elect, which gave the west coast representation.
767. "Annie Sturges Daniel." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:9 (September 1944) 36. (Editorial.)
In this article, the Journal editors eulogize Dr. Daniel, whose history of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children was serialized by this publication. [The history is entitled "A Cautious Experiment..."]
768. "Another First." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:10 (October 1943) 256-257. port. (Section on War Service.)
Dr. Frances Phillips received the first navy commission for a woman physician in Southern California. Dr. Phillips's professional activities are briefly mentioned.

769. "Another First for DAR: The Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee Award." Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, 101:3 (March 1967) 247-248. ports.
The Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee Award was given by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) to Captain Linda A. Bowman, U.S. Army nurse. The award is named in honor of Dr. McGee, who organized the Army Nurse Corps during the Spanish-American War. A brief biography of Dr. McGee is presented.
770. "The Appointment of Dr. Mary E. Wooley." Medical Woman's Journal, 39:2 (February 1932) 40.
President of Mt. Holyoke College, Mary E. Wooley was appointed by President Hoover to the Geneva Disarmament Conference. In response to a question about the power of women to bring about world peace, she said, "... I believe that part of their strength and their effectiveness as peace advocates lies in the very fact that they have not had the experience in directing affairs that men have had. Their imagination is not cramped by the traditions of the case--that war has always been and therefore must always be. Their attitude is that it must stop. Here, as many times before, women rush in successfully where masculine angels fear to tread.'"
771. "Armina Sears Hill: Medical Woman of the Month." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 5:6 (June 1950) 246. port.
"She helped with the pioneer work among poor families, teaching the preparation of milk formulas, cleanliness, and baby care in the clinics at the University of Chicago Settlement House and at the Women and Children's Hospital, then known as the Mary Thompson Hospital.... In 1912, Dr. Hill organized a clinic for adolescent girls at the Mary Thompson Hospital...."
772. Arnold, Jeannie Oliver. "Fifty-Two Years a Doctor." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:7 (July 1944) 27-28.
A brief autobiography by Dr. Arnold, who received her M.D. degree in 1891, includes anecdotes of her practice in Providence, Rhode Island.
773. Arthurs, Ann Catherine. "In Memoriam: Jean Crump, M.D. (1892-1963)." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 18:9 (September 1963) 739. port.
Dr. Crump was a graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania where she served as professor of pediatrics. A pioneer in pediatric allergy, she served as president of both the Philadelphia and Pennsylvania Allergy Societies.
774. "Awards for Distinguished Teaching: Drs. O'Grady and Zapala Honored." School of Medicine Commentary: University of California, Davis, 1:4 (November 1972) 1. ports.

One of five recipients of "Citations for Distinguished Teaching" on the UCD campus, Dr. Lois F. O'Grady is associate professor in the department of internal medicine.

775. Bainbridge, Lucy Seaman. "One of the Pioneer Women in Medicine." Medical Woman's Journal, 28:3 (March 1921) 75-78. port.
Cleora Augusta Seaman received her doctor of medicine degree from the Western Homeopathic College (Cleveland) in 1860, at the age of 46. In 1869 she established the Seaman Free Dispensary. Dr. Seaman died that same year. This biography contains anecdotes of her personal and professional life.
776. Baker, Josephine. "Annie Sturges Daniel, M.D.: 1858-1944." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:9 (September 1944) 34-35.
Sixty years of Dr. Daniel's life were filled with her responsibility as director of the outpatient department of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. In that post she championed prison reform and the elimination of tenement houses and sweatshops. Following Josephine Baker's personal tribute to Dr. Daniel is a reprint of the obituary which appeared in the New York Times, and a poem entitled "Tenement Angel," dedicated to Dr. Daniel's memory.
777. Baker, Rachel. "Elizabeth Blackwell: The First Woman Doctor." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 2:3 (March 1947) 136-138. photo., port.
A brief, episodic sketch of Blackwell's life; from her early home environment, through her professional life, to her death in 1910.
778. Baker, Rachel. The First Woman Doctor: The Story of Elizabeth Blackwell, M.D. Julian Messner Inc., New York, New York, 246 pp. illus.
This biography of Elizabeth Blackwell was written for adolescent readers. More than one half of the text is devoted to her early family life, teaching career, and her decision to become a physician. The remainder of the book concentrates on her internship at La Maternité in Paris, and the founding and operation of the New York Infirmary. The book contains an index, but no bibliography. Assistance from the New York Infirmary and the New York Academy of Medicine Rare Book Room were acknowledged by the author.
779. Baker, S. Josephine. Fighting for Life. The Macmillan Company, New York, New York, 1939, 264 pp. photos., ports.
In this autobiography, dedicated to Dr. Annie Sturges Daniel, S. Josephine Baker tells of her early determination to become a physician, her education at New York Infirmary Medical College and the women physicians who influenced her, and her

first experience in public health with the New York City Department of Health in Hell's Kitchen. She tells of her conviction that well-baby care for the prevention of disease was more important than care after illness hit. In 1908 she proved this point by visiting mothers on the lower east side, which decreased the death rate by 1,200. She set up free milk clinics, licensed midwives, and taught the use of silver nitrate to prevent blindness in newborns. She recounts her experiences treating the poor families of New York, and throughout discusses the effect of her sex on her career. The book includes a summary of her experiences in the College Equal Suffrage League, for which she went to the White House and lobbied President Wilson. An index concludes the work.

780. Ball, Elizabeth B. "A Mother's Vision." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:1 (January 1946) 39-43, 58. port.
Crediting her decision to study medicine to her mother's influence, Dr. Ball (a 1907 graduate of the University of Illinois Medical School) recalls her own childhood and her many professional activities as a pediatrician in Quincy, Illinois.
781. Bancroft, Jessie Hubbell. "Eliza M. Mosher, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 32:5 (May 1925) 122-129. ports.
For Eliza M. Mosher to become a doctor after her mother had first said to her, "I would just as soon think of paying to have thee shut up in a lunatic asylum as to have thee study medicine," is a reflection of her determination throughout her whole professional career. Dr. Mosher was among the first five women to be admitted to the University of Michigan Medical School. Giving up private practice, she became the first resident physician at the new State Reformatory Prison for Women at Sherborn, Massachusetts and later superintendent of that institution. Returning to private practice, Dr. Mosher combined that practice with being resident physician at Vassar College. She later became dean of women at the University of Michigan, where she developed a physical education program for women. She was one of the founders of the American Posture League for which she designed an enteropneustic belt and a kindergarten chair. She helped to organize the Medical Women's National Association, and she wrote a book on personal hygiene entitled, Health and Happiness, a Message to Girls. Her "record is that of a pioneer, facing for the first time new situations, new needs, finding her own solution for the problems, with the courage of her own convictions, a constructive power that was not only original, but so entirely in accordance with all that the latter years have developed for such needs, that one marvels at the breadth and insight and efficiency of it all."
782. "Banquet in Honor of Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton: Winter Park, Fla., June 13, 1934--Cleveland, Ohio." Medical Woman's Journal, 41:8 (August 1934) 224-225. port.

783. "Banquet Tendered to Eliza M. Mosher, M.D., on Her Completion of Fifty Years in the Practice of Medicine." Medical Woman's Journal, 32:5 (May 1925) 132-144.

At this banquet, friends and colleagues reminisce about Dr. Mosher's contributions to medicine and society over her long influential career, as well as their friendship with her.

784. Barker-Ellsworth, Alice. "In Memoriam: Dr. Margaret Vaupel-Clark." Medical Woman's Journal, 39:3 (March 1932) 71.

In 1900, Margaret Vaupel-Clark created a method to measure the mental and physical well-being of children that was used at the Iowa State Fair. As a result of the effectiveness of this program, a women's and children's building was erected on the state fair grounds. Through her work and influence, a chair of eugenics for the scientific preparation of parenthood was established at the University of Iowa.

785. Barringer, Emily Dunning. Bowery to Bellevue: The Story of New York's First Woman Ambulance Surgeon. W. W. Norton & Company Inc., New York, New York, 1950, 262 pp. photo.

Emily Dunning Barringer's autobiography concentrates on the brief period of her life from 1902 to 1905 (when she retired as chief of staff of the Gouverneur Hospital in New York City). She joined the Gouverneur as an ambulance surgeon in 1902, following a well publicized and arduous battle to secure a position there. Born in 1876, she did her undergraduate work at Cornell University and received her M.D. degree from Cornell following study at the Medical College of the New York Infirmary. She was guided in her education and medical training by Mary Putnam Jacobi. In her later career, Dr. Barringer served with the American Women's Hospitals and worked on behalf of the American Medical Woman's Association to secure commissions for women physicians in the army and navy. The final chapter ends on a romantic note, with the newly-married Drs. Barringer sailing off to Europe and a "limitless horizon." [This book was the basis for an MGM motion picture, The Girl in White.]

786. Barsness, Nellie N. "Highlights in Careers of Women Physicians in Pioneer Minnesota." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 13:1 (January 1958) 19-22. The article briefly discusses many firsts for women physicians in Minnesota.

787. Barsness, Nellie N. "History of Medicine: Highlights in Careers of Women Physicians in Pioneer Minnesota." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 2:11 (November 1947) 524-525.

This article deals primarily with the life and work of Dr. Martha G. Ripley, who practiced in the late 19th century in Minneapolis. She was active in the suffrage movement and

in changing the Age of Consent Law from ten to 18 years. Dr. Mary Jane Snoddy Whetstone is also mentioned. She was the second woman to practice medicine in Minneapolis, the first woman to be elected a vice-president of the State Medical Association, the first woman to be appointed to the staffs of two city hospitals and, along with Dr. Mary Hood, headed the first staff of the Northwestern Hospital for Women and Children.

788. Bartholow, Roberts. New York Medical Journal, 5:2 (May 1867) 167-170. (Letters to the Editor.)
The author, a late assistant-surgeon (captain) of the United States Army, reminisces about his encounters with Mary Walker. When he first met her in Washington at Lincoln General Hospital, she functioned in "some pretended inspectorial capacity" which he perceived as functioning in fact as "spy and informer." At Chattanooga he also encountered Dr. Walker when she appeared for employment as medical officer before the medical director of the army of the Cumberland. Dr. Bartholow was a member of the medical board that examined her qualifications. He remembers that "she betrayed such utter ignorance of any subject in the whole range of medical science, that we found it a difficult matter to conduct an examination. The Board unanimously reported that she had no more medical knowledge than any ordinary housewife, that she was, of course, entirely unfit for the position of medical officer, and that she might be made useful as a nurse in one of the hospitals." He interprets her riding about outposts alone one day as a fully intended maneuver on her part to be captured and forwarded to Richmond. Department headquarters thought that she could spy with more facility as a medical officer and as a woman.
789. Bass, Elizabeth. "Alma Matilda Lautzenheiser Rowe, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 7:6 (June 1952) 223. port. (Album of Women.)
An advocate of foundation garments that conformed to the natural lines of the body instead of the tight corsets that contracted at the waist and pushed the abdominal organs downward, Alma Matilda Lautzenheiser Rowe started studying medicine in 1889 at the Woman's Medical College, Northwestern University. She also believed that babies should not be confined by the then fashionable lengthy baby clothes.
790. Bass, Elizabeth. "Another Past President: Louise Tayler-Jones. President 1928-1929." Women in Medicine, 90 (October 1945) 21-22. port.
Dr. Tayler-Jones, a 1903 graduate of Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, is remembered by the author as "the gentle woman, quiet yet forceful and farsighted, a good companion, a convincing campaigner" who, "because of her love for little children and pity for them ... selected the practice of pediatrics."

791. Bass, Elizabeth. "Belle Anderson Gemmell, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 7:2 (February 1952) 66. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.) Belle Anderson Gemmell, born in 1863, kept records of her experience as a student, and the early history of the medical profession in Utah, where her father was a pioneer physician. Her medical training proved especially valuable in 1901 when she went with her husband to live in the mining districts of Zacatacas in Mexico and helped the villagers.
792. Bass, Elizabeth. "Clara Israeli, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 11:3 (March 1956) 108. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.) Some facts of the life of Dr. Clara Israeli, a bacteriologist and pathologist, are given.
793. Bass, Elizabeth. "Elizabeth Comstock, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 11:2 (February 1956) 77. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.) Dr. Comstock's father, "a staunch believer in opportunities for women," encouraged his daughter (born in 1875) to study medicine. She was the first woman physician to be president of the Tri-County Medical Society of Buffalo, Trempealeau and Jackson counties [New York State].
794. Bass, Elizabeth. "Esther Pohl Lovejoy, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 6:9 (September 1951) 354-355. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.) An "impressionistic sketch" of Dr. Lovejoy is presented. She was the first woman to head a health department of a large United States city (Portland, Oregon).
795. Bass, Elizabeth. "Florence Rena Sabin, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 5:11 (November 1950) 466-467. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.) One of the most highly respected researchers in anatomic research and experimental work in tuberculosis, Florence Rena Sabin also authored a widely used medical text, Atlas of the Medulla and Mid-Brain (1901). The first woman to be appointed to the faculty of Johns Hopkins, she achieved the rank of professor of histology. She was the first woman president of the American Association of Anatomists. After Dr. Sabin retired, she returned to her home state of Colorado where she advocated preventive health care. In 1949 Dr. Sabin, then commissioner of health and charities, Denver, Colorado, was elected a vice-president of the American Public Health Association.
796. Bass, Elizabeth. "It Runs in the Family: Three Sisters Who Were Physicians." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 9:2 (February 1954) 45-47. illus.

The author cites families in which multiple members, especially sisters, were physicians. A few salient facts for each life are given.

797. Bass, Elizabeth. "Kate Campbell Hurd Mead, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 11:4 (April 1956) 155. port. (Past Presidents of AMWA.)
This article is a short biography of Dr. Hurd-Mead, a medical historian and the author of A Short History of the Pioneer Medical Women of America and A History of Women in Medicine.
798. Bass, Elizabeth. "L. Rosa Hirschmann Gantt, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 11:3 (March 1956) 109. port. (Past Presidents of AMWA.)
Rosa Hirschmann Gantt was the first woman physician to practice in Spartanburg, South Carolina. Her professional commitments included improving health and welfare conditions in rural areas by instituting traveling health trucks, medical inspection of schools, social hygiene programs, playgrounds, tuberculosis prevention measures, and many community movements. She helped extend the work of the American Women's Hospitals to the mountain regions of North and South Carolina and Kentucky. One of the first women members of the Southern Medical Association, she also served as president of the American Medical Women's Association in 1932. By appointment, she served under three presidents of the U.S. and under five governors of South Carolina.
799. Bass, Elizabeth. "Leisure Hours." Women in Medicine, 66 (October 1939) 9-12.
Elizabeth Blackwell, author of Pioneer Work and Counsel to Parents on the Sex Education of Children, adopted an orphan child, Katherine Barrie, because "medical solitude is really awful at times." Her colleague and friend, Marie Zakrzewska, describes many pleasant walks the two women took together. Dr. Elizabeth Cushier and Dr. Emily Blackwell lived together for 18 years and shared a summer home in Maine as well as travels. A pioneer medical woman in Scotland, beginning her career in 1865, Sophia Jex-Blake, "gave [her] greatest affection and sympathy" to the working women and girls in the clinics she established. She retired from medicine to start a dairy farm. Marie E. Zakrzewska came to America from Germany because the only degree she could earn there was midwifery. Her autobiography, A Woman's Quest, describes the hardships she endured. She retired to a country home which became a social center for her German and American friends. Mary Putnam Jacobi enjoyed her vacation by getting up at daybreak to write and read for the rest of the day.
800. Bass, Elizabeth. "Mary McKibbin Harper." Women in Medicine, 62 (October 1938) 8-10. port.

Receiving her degree in 1899, Mary McKibbin Harper specialized in obstetrics and gynecology. She was especially active on behalf of crippled and blind children and founded a "Tiny Tim Bed" in the Women and Children's Hospital in Chicago and the Dickens Society which was both a literary and philanthropic organization. Co-editor of the Medical Reviews, she edited three special numbers devoted entirely to women's work. For twelve years from October, 1926, she edited the Bulletin of the Medical Women's National Association.

801. Bass, Elizabeth. "Mary Ryerson Butin, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 7:6 (June 1952) 222-223. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.) Encouraged by her mother to study medicine, Mary Ryerson [Butin] graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Chicago in 1881. She became the first woman member of the Nebraska State Medical Society. In 1902 Dr. Butin was appointed city and county health officer in Madera, California--the first instance of a woman receiving such an appointment in the United States.
802. Bass, Elizabeth. "More Than One Hundred Years Ago." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 7:10 (October 1952) 380-383. (Address upon receipt of Alumnae Achievement Award, Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, June 11, 1952.) After a brief introduction which mentions the author's Women in Medicine collection at the Rudolph Matas Library of the Tulane School of Medicine, Dr. Bass gives "cameo sketches" of several women who practiced medicine in the United States during the first half of the 19th century, and the circumstances under which they practiced.
803. Bass, Elizabeth. "Pioneer Women Doctors in the South." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 2:12 (December 1947) 556-560. This article consists of a collection of brief biographical sketches taken from other sources.
804. Bass, Elizabeth. "Virginia Meriwether Davies, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 4:11 (November 1949) 504. port. Facts of Dr. Davies' career are presented, as they were gleaned from press clippings and personal accounts given by Dorothy Dix, Dr. Davies' cousin. Dr. Davies' mother, although a Southerner, was an abolitionist and friend of Lucy Stone. Her teachers at the Medical College of New York Infirmary were the founders, Emily and Elizabeth Blackwell. Dr. Davies carried on a thriving medical practice until three weeks before her death at the age of 87.
805. Bates, Mary Elizabeth. "Letters to the Editor." Medical

Woman's Journal, 53:5 (May 1946) 38, [41].

Mary Bates points out that the obituary of Dr. Josephine A. Jackson, which appeared in the Journal's April 1946 issue (p. 53) erroneously stated that Dr. Jackson was the first woman intern at Chicago's Cook County Hospital. Dr. Bates, however, was Cook County's first woman intern, beginning her service in 1881 at the age of 20. She describes her internship and mentions the women interns who followed her lead.

806. Battino, Barbara. "Esther Clark: Accomplishment Is Her Trademark." Stanford M.D., 11:4 (Fall 1972) 20-21. port.

Esther Bridgman Clark, a 1925 Stanford Medical School graduate, in 1927 became the first pediatrician to service the San Mateo-San Jose, California area. Pioneering in the concept of group practice, she joined an internist and two surgeons in Palo Alto, California and formed the nucleus for what developed into the Palo Alto Medical Clinic, which now supports 140 physicians. Early in her 45-year career, she campaigned for immunization against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus. The city's infant death rate dropped significantly by 1937, and newspapers credited Dr. Clark with making Palo Alto "the safest place in the world for a baby to be born." In 1953 she established the Children's Health Council (CHC) in Palo Alto for the treatment of retarded and physically and emotionally handicapped children. She also urged the American Academy of Pediatrics to initiate a Child Accident Prevention Committee, on which she served for four years. At the age of 72, Dr. Clark--who always believed in the importance of developing interests and activities to complement one's professional life--left practice to begin "a vigorous retirement that includes African safaris and wildlife photography."

807. Baumann, Frieda. "Memoir of Ruth Hartley Weaver." Transactions and Studies of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 41 (April 1974) 316-317.

Ruth Hartley Weaver was graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1917 as the youngest in her class. This memoir reviews her career in public health and her professional activities and accomplishments in Philadelphia until her retirement in 1960.

808. Baumann, Frieda. "Memorial to Ellen Culver Potter, M.D. (1871-1958)." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 13:7 (July 1958) 296-297.

Dr. Potter was the first resident physician at the Hospital of the Woman's Medical College in 1904. Her long list of appointments and accomplishments is reviewed.

809. Baumann, Frieda. "Memorial to Louise Pearce, M.D. (1885-1959)." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 15:8 (August 1960) 793. port.

810. "Beatrix A. Bickel, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 52: 12 (December 1945) 37.
Dr. Bickel (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) graduated from the Cleveland Medical College (Ohio) in 1896. She practiced in Hamburg, Germany at the turn of the century. As a result of the war, Dr. Bickel had difficulty regaining her American citizenship and returning to the United States. By 1923 she was employed by the U.S. Public Health Service and also served as chief librarian of the Army Medical Library until her retirement in 1942.
811. Beatty, Geneva. "Dorothy Hewitt, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 10:12 (December 1955) 438. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Dorothy Hewitt was one of the founders of the Long Beach branch of the American Medical Women's Association. She practiced obstetrics for a while in the Frontier Nursing Service. Later Dr. Hewitt was a founding member of the American Academy of Obstetrics and Gynecology.
812. Beatty, J. "So That Mothers May Live: American Woman, Dr. Ida Scudder, Who Tackled the Problem of Furnishing Women Doctors for Indian Women." Reader's Digest, 43 (November 1943) 101-104.
[Article not examined by editors.]
813. "Belle Anderson Gemmell, M.D.: Our Fifty Years in Practice Club." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:8 (August 1942) 254.
Belle Anderson Gemmell, one of three sisters to acquire a medical degree, practiced for fifty years. She was an early associate editor of the Medical Woman's Journal and also authored a history of the Medical Profession in Utah-1857 to 1880 based on her father's notes and experiences as a doctor. (Dr. Gemmell's portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal.)
814. Benetar, Judith. Admissions: Notes from a Woman Psychiatrist. Charterhouse, New York, New York, 1974, 219 pp.
The protagonist describes the book she is planning to write: "... it's partly documentary, partly autobiography, partly just, well, 'musing,' I guess." And she claims the book's message will be that "psychiatrists are human, too," and "we're all in this thing of life together." Judith Benetar is the pseudonym of a woman psychiatrist in New York City. She has written a memoir of her personal and professional life, her patients and colleagues, her failing marriage, and her lover. The reader learns not only about Dr. Benetar's patients, but also about her feelings regarding those patients; not only about the clinical aspects of her life as a psychiatrist, but also about how her profession affects her personal

life. Thus, when she loses a patient to suicide, the doctor herself must be treated. And when an emergency case is brought in, she reprimands the patient with a very human, "Stop it, will you! You're scaring the shit out of us!"

815. Bennett, Jane E. "Dr. Ruth." Missouri Alumnus, 62:3 (March-April 1974) 20-23. photos., ports.
A 1906 graduate of the University of Missouri School of Medicine, Ruth Seevers at 90 is probably the oldest practicing woman physician in Missouri. Dr. Seevers has no intention of retiring after 67 years of general practice.
816. Bennett, Ruth Blount. "Anna Ellsworth Blount, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 12:3 (March 1957) 86. port. (Past Presidents of AMWA.)
Anna Ellsworth Blount was president of the American Medical Women's Association from 1925 to 1926, then known as the Medical Women's National Association. Some of her fields of interest during her career include woman suffrage, eugenics, social hygiene, and sex education. In 1895 she was affiliated with Hull House.
817. Bernard, Marcelle [T]. "Elaine Pandia Ralli, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 7:4 (April 1952) 152. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Receiving her degree in 1925, she has spent a large portion of her professional life researching metabolism functions in such areas as nutritional disturbances and diabetes. She was placed in charge of reorganizing New York City hospitals' outpatient services to improve clinic services and to decrease the need for hospitalization of ambulatory patients.
818. Bernard, Marcelle [T]. "Eleanor Anderson Campbell, M.D. Co-Founder of the Judson Health Center, New York." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 6:10 (October 1951) 401-402. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
When Eleanor Anderson was a young girl, she visited some tenements and never forgot the "cold-water flats, dirty children, and over-worked mothers.... Even though she later married, had a daughter, and enjoyed an interesting social life, she still felt a strong desire to serve the unfortunate." To do "free medical social service work where the need was greatest," Eleanor Anderson Campbell helped to found a clinic in Judson Memorial Church, which later moved and became Judson Health Center.
819. Bernard, Marcelle [T]. "Elizabeth Bass, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 8:9 (September 1953) 310. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Finishing her medical degree in 1904, Elizabeth Bass was the first woman appointed to the teaching staff of Tulane University School of Medicine in 1911, four years before women

were admitted as students there. She was a professor of clinical laboratory diagnosis and associate professor of clinical medicine. Among her "firsts as a woman" include the following: secretary of the Orleans Parish Medical Society from 1920 to 1922, an officer of the Southern Medical Association as chairman of the section of pathology in 1939. From 1921 to 1922 she was president of the American Medical Women's Association. Dr. Bass founded and maintained a collection, "Women in Medicine," at the Matas Medical Library of Tulane University.

820. Bernard, Marcelle [T]. "Ella A. Mead, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 11:6 (June 1956) 220. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Receiving her medical degree in 1903, and having made a study in which she found 75 per cent of the children in a school system handicapped in 1912, Dr. Mead foresaw the need for child guidance clinics. She was instrumental in establishing a nursing service in Weld County, Colorado. As a result of the 1947 Sabin Law, the county health department was organized, and Dr. Mead was appointed assistant health department medical officer in 1948 in charge of vital statistics.
821. Bernard, Marcelle [T]. "Estella Ford Warner, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 6:7 (July 1951) 284. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Receiving her medical degree in 1918, Estella Ford Warner, at the beginning of her career, worked primarily in public health services concerned with children's medical care and treatment. In 1932 she became the first woman physician to receive a commission in any of the uniformed services when she became an officer in the United States Public Health Service. As a staff member of the Public Health Service, she worked among the Native Americans in New Mexico, Colorado, and Arizona as well as California. In 1951 Dr. Warner went to Beirut, Lebanon to assume the duties of regional public health representative in the Near East under the Point 4 program. She established a school of public health at the American University in Beirut.
822. Bernard, Marcelle [T]. "Helen Margaret Wallace, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 7:12 (December 1952) 464. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Helen M. Wallace, who received her medical degree in 1937, was appointed director of the Bureau for Handicapped Children by the New York City Department of Health.
823. Bernard, Marcelle T. "Jeanne Cecile Bateman, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 6:4 (April 1951) 148. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)

Dr. Jeanne Cecile Bateman, appointed clinical instructor in medicine at George Washington University in 1948, was also appointed chief investigator in the George Washington University grant-supported study of the use of intra-arterial injections of nitrogen mustard to control cancer.

824. Bernard, Marcelle T. "Lillie Rosa Minoka Hill, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 11:7 (July 1956) 261. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Lillie Rosa Minoka, a graduate of the 1899 class of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, was a Mohawk Native American who was raised by Quakers in Philadelphia. She married Charles Hill, an Oneida Native American and went to live on the Oneida Reservation in Wisconsin after having practiced for five years. Her husband did not allow her to have a regular practice, but he did want her to care for neighbors and relatives which she did do. In 1934 she applied for a license to practice medicine in Wisconsin. In the Oneida language she is known as "You-da-gent" which means, "she who carries aid."
825. Bernard, Marcelle [T]. "Lunette I. Powers, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 6:5 (May 1951) 194. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Since Lunette I. Powers received her degree in 1900, she has delivered 5,000 babies in Muskegon, Michigan and served as general practitioner there.
826. Bernard, Marcelle T. "Mabel M. Akin, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 11:4 (May 1956) 190. port. (Past Presidents of AMWA.)
This article presents a catalogue of Mabel Akin's achievements, memberships, and honors.
827. Bernard, Marcelle [T]. "Mary Louise Tinley, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 8:12 (December 1953) 417. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Mary Louise Tinley was born of parents who had migrated to Council Bluffs, Iowa from Ireland. After receiving her medical degree in 1894, she returned to Council Bluffs to be a general practitioner.
828. Bernard, Marcelle [T]. "Mary Martin Sloop, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 7:5 (May 1952) 184. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Mary Martin Sloop started a school in Crossnore, North Carolina in 1911 for educating and giving health care to the people of the mountains. By 1952 this educational institution had expanded from a "humble shack" to "20 buildings on 260 acres of land."

829. Bernard, Marcelle [T]. "Nelle S. Noble, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 7:11 (November 1952) 430. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Nelle S. Noble, the first woman to intern at Methodist Hospital in Des Moines, Iowa, practiced general medicine and obstetrics for 44 years, retiring in September, 1949, having treated four generations of families in that city.
830. Bernard, Marcelle T. "Nellie O. Barsness, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 8:4 (April 1953) 151. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Dr. Barsness was one of the first women physicians in Minnesota. She served during World War I in the French army.
831. Bernard, Marcelle T. "Olga Frances Stastny, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 8:11 (November 1953) 380. port. (Past Presidents of AMWA.)
Receiving her medical degree in 1913, Olga Frances Stastny practiced a great variety of medicine: rehabilitation, anesthesiology, preventive medicine, clinical medicine, obstetrics and gynecology. For some of her career she worked abroad in Czechoslovakia, France, and Greece. From 1930 to 1931 she served as president of the American Medical Women's Association.
832. Bernard, Marcelle [T]. "Rebecca Parrish, M.D. Founder of the Mary Johnston Hospital, Manila, Philippine Islands." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 6:8 (August 1951) 317-318. photo., port. (Hospitals Founded by Women Physicians.)
Receiving her medical degree in 1901, Rebecca Parrish went into foreign missionary work in Manila in 1906 and became the first woman physician to practice in the Philippines. At the end of that year, she established the Bethany Dispensary, an outpatient clinic. In 1908 she was able to found the Mary Johnston Hospital which later had wards for children, maternity, medical and surgical health care and service, as well as a ward for crippled children, and a nursing school. In the Battle of Manila (1945), the Mary Johnston Hospital was destroyed. It was rebuilt in 1950.
833. Bernard, Marcelle [T]. "Ruth A. Parmelee, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 9:2 (February 1954) 53. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
In 1912 Ruth A. Parmelee received her medical degree and, after finishing her training, began her medical career in the Near East under the American Board of Foreign Missions in 1914. She was the first woman physician to settle in Turkey's Euphrates River Valley [in modern times]. In 1923 she was affiliated with the American Women's Hospitals in Thessalonika, Greece, and from 1925 to 1941 she was a hospital direc-

tor at Athens, until she was forced to evacuate and returned to the United States. She worked with the Athens Municipal Hospital to help lay the foundation for the first school of nursing under government auspices. It opened in 1938. She prepared an English-Greek lexicon of medical, psychological, and special terms and an "Outline of Hygiene" in Greek. She worked in Greek and Yugoslav refugee camps in Egypt, Syria, and Palestine from 1943 to 1948, when she joined the staff of Pierce College, Elleniko, Greece.

834. Bernard, Marcelle [T]. "Sophie Rabinoff, M.D., M.S.P.H." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 7:8 (August 1952) 311. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)

Receiving her degree in 1913, Sophie Rabinoff did a residency in pediatrics at the New York Home for Hebrew Infants and then went to Palestine with the Hadassah Medical Group, where she organized a children's hospital and clinic for Arab and Jewish children. When she returned to the United States, she soon became interested in public health. In 1939 Dr. Rabinoff was appointed health officer in charge of the East Harlem Health District and started a constructive "whispering" campaign to spread the word about diphtheria immunization wherever mothers and babies congregated--parks, sidewalks, etc. In 1952 Dr. Rabinoff was appointed professor of public health and industrial medicine at the New York Medical College.

835. "Bertha [L]. Selmon, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 52: 1 (January 1945) 54.

Dr. Selmon (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) spent 21 years (1903 to 1924) as a medical missionary in China. Dr. Selmon's professional activities and affiliations are noted.

836. "Bertha L. Selmon, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 56: 2 (February 1949) 43, 49. port.

Bertha Eugenia Loveland Selmon, a 1902 graduate of American Medical Missionary College, died in January 1949. This brief article tells of Dr. Selmon's work in China and Michigan, and her research and writing of histories of women in medicine.

837. "Bertha Shafer, M.D., Harriet Cory, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:8 (August 1946) 26-28. ports.

Biographies are presented of Bertha Meserve Shafer and Harriet S. Cory upon the occasion of their election to honorary life membership in the American Social Hygiene Association.

838. Best, Katharine and Hillyer, Katharine. "Colorado's Little Doctor." Coronet, 25 (March 1949) 99-103. illus.

This article discusses Dr. Florence Rena Sabin's work in public health in Colorado.

839. "...Beyond the Call...." Chironian, 30:1 (Summer 1968) 21-22. port.
Under a program sponsored by the American Medical Association, Dolores Fiedler served as an obstetrician and gynecologist to civilians in war-torn Vietnam. The 1953 graduate of New York Medical College discusses the problems of being a physician in Vietnam "with only 1,500 native doctors to help."
840. "Biographical Note," Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 1:9 (December 1946) 297.
Alice Stone Woolley practiced general medicine and was president of the American Medical Women's Association from 1944 to 1945.
841. Bittner, Christina. ["Doctor Elizabeth Blackwell"]. Tribune Medicale, (December 1953). (Fre)
842. [Blackwell, Alice Stone]. "An Early Woman Physician." The Woman's Journal, 37 (6 October 1906) 1, 158a-159b. port.
This biography of Dr. Emily Blackwell discusses her ancestry, her medical education, and her cofounding of both the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Medical College of the Infirmary.
843. Blackwell, Anna. "Elizabeth Blackwell." English Woman's Journal, (14 February 1858). (Letter to the Editor.)
[Article not examined by editors.]
844. Blackwell, Elizabeth. Pioneer Work in Opening the Medical Profession to Women. Longmans, Green, and Co., London, England, 1895, ix, 265 pp.
This autobiography covers Blackwell's life from her birth in 1821, to 1876. It is topically organized as follows: early family life, earning money for study, study in America, study in Europe, practical work in America, and visits to England in 1858 and 1869. The work draws heavily on her correspondence and journals, many entries and letters being entirely reproduced. Outstanding among the friends and associates mentioned are Lady Noel Byron, Florence Nightingale, Cornelia Hussey, Marie Zakrzewska, Elizabeth Garrett, and Sophia Jex-Blake--as well as her sister, Dr. Emily Blackwell. Appended is a letter from Dr. Stephen Smith, a classmate of Blackwell's at Geneva, on medical coeducation of the sexes (dated 1892). Also appended: a poem "in honour of the fair M.D.," the first annual report of the New York Dispensary for Poor Women and Children (1855), and a list of addresses and publications which indicate England's "'search after righteousness.'" [An Everyman's Library edition (1914?) includes a supplementary chapter by Robert Cochrane which covers Blackwell's final years and her death in 1910, and also provides information on the status of women's med-

ical education in 1914. An introduction by M. G. Fawcett places Blackwell in historical perspective and is followed by a comprehensive list of her publications and speeches.]

845. Blain, M. "Florence Nightingale and Elizabeth Blackwell." South African Nursing Journal, 34:2 (February 1967) 7-9. The author feels that although both Blackwell and Nightingale should be equally well-known as trailblazers for the women of the world, many have never heard of Elizabeth Blackwell. Dr. Blackwell's struggle for a medical education is reviewed and certain events compared with events in Florence Nightingale's life.
846. Blake, John B. "Mary Gove Nichols, Prophetess of Health." American Philosophical Society, Proceedings, 106 (1962) 220-223.
[Article not examined by editors.]
847. Bland, Bessie Farinholt. "May Farinholt Jones, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:6 (June 1945) 56-57. After the death of her husband, May Jones studied medicine and graduated in 1897 from the Medical College of Baltimore (Maryland). She was the first woman physician at the Mississippi State College for Women, the first woman ever admitted to the Mississippi State Medical Association, and the first woman to take the state board medical examination in Mississippi.
848. Block, Jean Libman. "The Doctor Was an 'Adventuress.'" Today's Health, 48:8 (August 1970) 20-21, 63. illus. Dr. Esther Pohl Lovejoy (1869-1967) is the subject of this biography.
849. Block, J[ean] L[ibman]. "Father-Daughter Surgical Team." Good Housekeeping, 151 (September 1960) 32, passim. illus.
[Article not examined by editors.]
850. Bluemel, Elinor. Florence Sabin: Colorado Woman of the Century. University of Colorado Press, Boulder, Colorado, 1959, 238 pp. photos., ports. This biography of Florence Rena Sabin, based on her personal papers, recounts her struggles for a medical education at Johns Hopkins University, her long career as professor of anatomy and histology at Johns Hopkins, the years from 1925 through 1938 when she set up and headed the Department of Cellular Studies at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and her retirement years when she fought for and saw passed the "Sabin Health Bills," giving Colorado one of the best public health programs in the U.S. In Denver, her public health work resulted in a 50 per cent drop in the tuberculosis rate and a 90 per cent drop in syphilis cases. Among other topics discussed are her work for women's suf-

frage in Baltimore during the early twenties and her research work on anatomy, lymphatics, tuberculosis, and cellular processes. An extensive bibliography and index conclude the work. Several portraits appear throughout.

851. Bodly [sic], Rachael. "Emeline H. Cleveland." Woman's Medical Journal, 10:10 (October 1900) 425-426. (Biographical.)
This biography of Dr. Cleveland, who died in 1878, was extracted from a memorial address by Dr. Bodley.
852. Booth, Alice. "Dr. Florence Rena Sabin: The First Woman in America to Reach a Commanding Position in the Field of Medical Research." Good Housekeeping, 92 (June 1931) 50-51, 198, 200, 202. port. (America's Twelve Greatest Women.)
This portrait of Dr. Sabin, the first woman to be elected to the National Academy of Sciences and to be made a full member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, is a recounting of the events which led Dr. Sabin to her prominent position in medicine. The article quotes Dr. Sabin's opinions on various aspects of medicine and life.
853. Bourdeau-Sisco, Patience S. "Amanda T. Norris Ninety-Four Years Young." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:7 (July 1943) 188. port.
The oldest woman doctor in Maryland, 94-year-old Amanda T. Norris, graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1880.
854. Brackett, Elizabeth R. "Mildred G. Gregory, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 8:3 (March 1953) 111. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Mildred G. Gregory is probably the only woman physician in New Jersey who was director of a hospital. After she was certified by the American Board of Pediatrics in 1942, she chose to practice solely pediatrics and became involved with hospital administration.
855. Branson, Helen Kitchen. "The Doctor from Meharry." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:5 (May 1945) 36-37, 60.
Dr. Edna L. Griffin serves the Mexican and Negro population of Pasadena, California. This article describes the blatant discrimination practiced against the Negro in California, and Dr. Griffin's "uphill fight" for a medical education and practice. The hospitals in Pasadena will either refuse to admit Negro patients or insist upon their being kept in private rooms if they are admitted.
856. Branson, Helen Kitchen. "The Woman Who Can't Be Downed." Medical Woman's Journal, 57:5 (May 1950) 34-35.
Determined that poor people who did not even have a nickel for transportation to get to the public health clinic in down-

town Los Angeles should have easy access to adequate health care, Ruth Temple entered the Los Angeles Health Department in 1924. By 1934 she set up a demonstration clinic in the needed district and at last, in 1941, the city established a municipal polyclinic to supplement her private work. The Southeast District Health Association, a nonprofit educational facility, cooperated with the municipal polyclinic operated by the city. At the time this article was written there was an educational program, then called the Community Health Association, carried on jointly by city officials and the Southeast District.

857. "British and American Medical Officer." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:3 (March 1944) 32. (Section on War Service.)
A profile of Achsa M. Bean, who graduated in 1936 from the University of Rochester School of Medicine, focuses upon her activities in the British and American Medical Corps.
858. Brodie, Jessie Laird. "Career Satisfactions of a Physician." American Sorooptimist, 33:8 (May 1960) 6-7. photos., port.
Dr. Brodie discusses her desire to become a physician, her concept of what women in medicine should be, and her thoughts on combining marriage and medicine.
859. Brodie, Jessie Laird. "Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 15:11 (November 1960) 1095. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
When Dorothy Boulding Ferebee graduated from Tufts University in 1924, she could not find a place to serve her internship until she won first place in a competitive examination after graduation. An early president of the National Council of Negro Women, she was also medical director of a health clinic on plantations in Mississippi, as well as a founder and organizer of the South East Settlement House in Washington, D.C. Dr. Ferebee is the only woman physician holding the position of chief of a large coeducational university's (Howard's) health service.
860. Brodie, Jessie Laird. "Sarah D. Rosekrans, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 13:8 (August 1958) 346. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
A president of the Pan American Medical Women's Alliance, Sarah Didriksen Rosekrans also was president, or chief of staff, of Neilsville's (Wisconsin) Memorial Hospital. She shared her practice with her husband.
861. Brody, Irwin A. "The Decision to Study Medicine." New England Journal of Medicine, 252:4 (27 January 1955) 130-134.
A portion of this article examines the motivations of specific

women who entered the medical profession. Among the pioneer women physicians, one finds examples of "the crusading spirit and the conscious sense of dedication to a righteous cause." The generation following the Blackwells and Zakrzewska, however, entered the profession "in a more natural manner," as opposition to women's ambitions lessened. Several women--including Drs. Elizabeth Cushier, Rosalie Slaughter Morton, and S. Josephine Baker--are quoted.

862. Brooks, Benjy F. "Goldie Suttle Ham, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 16:1 (January 1961) 67. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.) Goldie Suttle Ham was the first woman in a residency in Houston.
863. Brown, Adelaide. "The History of the Development of Women in Medicine in California." Medical Woman's Journal, 33:1 (January 1926) 17-20.
Reprinted from the May 1915 issue of California and Western Medicine, this article describes the struggles and accomplishments of several pioneer women physicians in California.
864. Brown, Elizabeth B. "Esther M. Greisheimer, Ph.D., M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 10:5 (May 1955) 180. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Author of Physiology and Anatomy, a widely used textbook in colleges and schools of nursing, Esther Greisheimer has been the woman professor in Temple University's Medical School to work with, advise, and entertain women students. She herself studied voluntary nerve impulses with Max Cremer, glycogen formation with Lovatt-Evans, and cardiac output under different types of anesthesia by means of the Cuvette oximeter.
865. Brown, Harrison J. "Boat and Buggy Doctor." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:7 (July 1949) 21-22. port.
This article about Agnes Barlow Harrison relates her experiences as a student at the University of Michigan Medical School, from which she graduated in the 1880s, and as a physician in the Puget Sound area of Washington.
866. Brown, Sara W. "Colored Women Physicians." Southern Workman, 52:12 (December 1923) 580-593.
Dr. Rebecca Cole was the first non-white graduate from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania (M.D., 1867). She served as superintendent for several years in the Government Home in Washington for children and old women.
867. Brunner, Lois. "Art in Surgery." Philadelphia Magazine, (December 1950) 36-37, 51. photo.
Dr. Alma Dea Morani, whose hobby is sculpture, studied plastic surgery because to her it was "the perfect fusion of

'art and medicine.'" She is on the staff of five Philadelphia hospitals, chiefly Woman's Medical College Hospital, and she is interested in educating the public on the basic purpose of plastic surgery: cosmetic considerations are secondary to "the reconstruction and the rehabilitation of the damaged parts of the human anatomy."

868. Brussel, James A. "Pants, Politics, Postage, and Physic." Psychiatric Quarterly Supplement, 35 (Part 1, 1961) 332-345.
Reviewing the extraordinary personal history of Mary Edwards, the author, a psychiatrist, diagnoses her as paranoid, "representing a compromise with reality unwelcomingly thrust upon a militant and determined ego that revolted against its sex, rebelling--not in a mere turn to homosexuality--but in an open, and as complete as possible, switch to the opposite sex. At best, Mary Walker was a poorly adjusted and chronically unhappy wretch of a woman." He credits her with several practical and beneficial contributions to the everyday life of America: the return receipt for registered mail, and the inscribing of a return address on an envelope.
869. Bryant, Ruby F. "D.A.R. Founder of the Army Nurse Corps." Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, 86:4 (April 1952) 435-436, 454. port.
A biography is given of Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, founder of the Army Nurse Corps.
870. Bryant, W. S. Felicia Autenried Robbins, M.D., 1869-1950. Privately printed, New York, New York, 1951, 12 pp.
[Item not examined by editors.]
871. Bryson, Louise Fiske. "Elizabeth Bradley Bystrom, M.D., 1852-1906." Woman's Medical Journal, 16:6 (June 1906) 93-94.
872. Burt, O. W. Physician to the World: Esther Pohl Lovejoy. Messner, New York, New York, [c 1973], 189 pp.
[Book not examined by editors.]
873. Bushnell, Katharine C. Dr. Katharine C. Bushnell. Rose and Sons, Salisbury Hartford, 1930.
This brief autobiographical sketch was written by Dr. Bushnell in Shanghai. [Item not examined by editors.]
874. Butler, A. S. G. Portrait of Josephine Butler. Faber, London, England, 1954.
[Book not examined by editors.]
875. Butler, Miriam. "Ann Catherine Arthurs, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 15:3 (March 1960) 291. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)

Dr. Arthurs began her medical career in 1921 when she entered Johns Hopkins University as a student. She transferred after one year to the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania from which she graduated in 1925, and where she held the rank of associate professor in the Department of Otolaryngology for 25 years.

876. "Cajun Country's George and Ethel Smith." The Mayo Almanus, 11:3 (July 1975) 32-36. photos.

Dr. Ethel Smith, a Mayo-trained surgeon, practices medicine with her husband George in Lafayette, Louisiana. Biographical information and a description of life and practice in Lafayette constitute this article.

877. Calderone, Mary S. "Physician and Public Health Educator." Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 208 (15 March 1973) 47-51.

This autobiographical account of Mary Calderone's career as a doctor includes reminiscences from a professor who remembered her at medical school: "She never used the fact that she was a woman, but never forgot it." With a degree in public health, she became medical director of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, when male doctors refused to take the job because they perceived it as a position without a future. When she left Planned Parenthood to form the Sex Information and Education Council of the U.S. (SIECUS), she was replaced with "two male physicians, each of whom earned more than I was earning after eleven years of service.... At SIECUS I have always received adequate compensation." She feels that "there are as many points of difference between men and men and women and women as there are between men and women. For either sex to use these differences against the other sex is self-defeating for both sexes." [This article is part of a series on "Successful Women in the Sciences: An Analysis of Determinants."]

878. Calverley, Eleanor T. My Arabian Days and Nights. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York, New York, 1958, viii, 182 pp.

Eleanor Calverley was Kuwait's first woman physician. She went there in 1912 with her missionary husband, opened a dispensary, and practiced 18 years. She was a graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Her dispensary and services to Arab women were the forerunners of the Olcott Memorial Hospital, which in 1955 was headed by Mary Bruins Allison, also a graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. This autobiography was written following a 1955 re-visit to Kuwait by Dr. Calverley in which the contrasts between the pre- and post-oil-rich society of Kuwait are drawn. A glossary of Arabic terms is included.

879. Campion, N. R. "Amazing Doctor Guion." Look, 25 (12 September 1961) 98-100. illus.

[Article not examined by editors.]

880. Campion, Nardi Reeder and Stanton, Rosamond Wilfley. Look to This Day! The Lively Education of a Great Woman Doctor: Connie Guion, M.D. Little, Brown and Company, Boston, Massachusetts, 1965, 308 pp. photos., ports.
This biography of the first woman professor of clinical medicine in the U.S. (Cornell Medical College) concentrates on Connie Guion's youth and premedical career in teaching at Sweet Briar and Wellesley. Born in 1882 in North Carolina, Connie Guion received her M.D. degree from Cornell Medical College in 1917. She interned at Bellevue, practiced for one year at the Waverley Sanitarium in Columbia, South Carolina, and returned to Bellevue in 1919. This book ends at that time, but the foreword tells the reader that Dr. Guion achieved recognition in her later career as the first woman member of the medical board of the New York Hospital. The Connie Guion Building of the New York Hospital, Cornell Medical Center, was the first hospital building in the U.S. named for a living woman physician. An index and many photographs of Dr. Guion have been included.
881. "Cancer Center Added to Guadalupe's Service." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:7 (July 1949) 55.
Headed by its first woman chief of medical staff, Dr. Antoinette Le Marquis, San Diego's Guadalupe Clinic opened a cancer clinic for women. "Little, slim and dark-eyed, this busy little physician," Dr. Le Marquis, is profiled.
882. "Candidates for Office 1976: To Be Elected at the 1975 AMWA Annual Meeting." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 30:9 (September 1975) 385, 388-390. ports.
Biographies, complemented by portraits, are presented of nine women physicians who have been nominated for various offices of the American Medical Women's Association.
883. "Captain Loizeaux First Woman Physician Commissioned in European Area." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:3 (March 1944) 32. (Section on War Service.)
884. "Carrie M. Hayward." Woman's Medical Journal, 16:6 (June 1906) 92-93. port. (Obituary.)
Dr. Hayward was an 1897 graduate of the Woman's Medical School of Chicago. Dr. Hayward's personal qualities are discussed and sympathy is extended to Dr. Louise Acres, Dr. Hayward's close friend and household companion during the last ten years.
885. Cary, Helen A. "Jessie Laird Brodie, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 7:10 (October 1952) 395. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Chosen president-elect of the Pan American Medical Women's Alliance for 1953, Jessie Laird Brodie began her pediatrics

practice in an office in her home so that she might have close supervision of her three children. In 1928 her prize senior surgical thesis, which incorporated original research material on congenital pyloric stenosis, was published in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

886. Cass, Victoria. "New AMWA President--1960-1961: Claire F. Ryder, M.D., M.P.H." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 15:7 (July 1960) 688. port. Working with the Massachusetts Department of Health in 1947, Claire F. Ryder pioneered two programs: a pilot study of the distribution and utilization of hospital beds under the first Hospital Survey and Construction Act and the establishment and administration of the first State Multiphasic Screening Clinic, whose name changed to the Health Protection Clinic. She has specialized in developing home care and restorative services to handicapped older people in the United States Public Health Service.
887. "Centennial of a Trailblazer." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 4:3 (March 1949) 125-128. ports. Marking the 100th anniversary of the graduation of Elizabeth Blackwell from the medical department of what is now Hobart College, the College honored twelve distinguished women physicians "In recognition of the contributions made by the women doctors of our own country and the rest of the world to the science, practice, and teaching of medicine...." A portrait along with a brief vignette is provided for each of the twelve recipients. Five Elizabeth Blackwell Citations were also awarded by the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. A brief sketch of each of the five women to receive this citation is included.
888. Chambers, Peggy. A Doctor Alone. A Biography of Elizabeth Blackwell: The First Woman Doctor. 1821-1910. The Bodley Head, London, England, 1959, vii, 191 pp. illus., photos., ports. In this biography of Elizabeth Blackwell, the author devotes a major portion of the book to Blackwell's friends and colleagues: her sister Emily, Marie Zakrzewska, Elizabeth Garrett-Anderson, Mary Putnam Jacobi. The book contains no index.
889. Chapman, Rose Woodallen. Dr. Mary Wood-Allen: A Life Sketch. Ruby I. Gilbert, Chicago, Illinois, 1908, 96 pp. ports. This is a biographical memoir of Dr. Mary Wood-Allen, written by her daughter. Dr. Wood-Allen was born in Ohio, studied medicine in Vienna, and received her M.D. degree from the University of Michigan in 1875. She edited a journal called American Motherhood and was active in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union as a lecturer. Photo-

graphs of Dr. Wood-Allen are included. There are no references, citations, bibliography, or index.

890. Charlton, Ethel. "Margaret Ewart Colby, M.D. President Iowa Medical Women's Social Society." Woman's Medical Journal, 11:7 (July 1901) 267-268.
This biographical sketch of Dr. Colby focuses upon the factors related to her medical career.
891. "Childhood and School Days. Marie Zakrzewska, M.D." Woman's Medical Journal, 10:12 (December 1900) 509-511. (Biographical.)
892. "Chinese Woman Physician Hopes to Establish Hospital in Canton." Medical Woman's Journal, 32:8 (August 1925) 228.
Rose Goong Wong was the first American-Chinese woman to pass the New York State Medical Board and the first American-Chinese woman doctor to practice in San Francisco. "Born in San Francisco, she had to fight the prejudice of the East which her parents held for the modern and scientific ways of the West."
893. "Cincinnati Girl Is Medical Sister." Medical Woman's Journal, 55:4 (April 1948) 50. (News Notes.)
Sister M. Marcella Du Brul, a graduate of the University of Cincinnati Medical College and a member of the Medical Mission Sisters, is helping to open the first mission of that society in Africa--the Holy Family Dispensary, Berekum, Ashanti district, Gold Coast.
894. "Clare N. Reese, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:5 (May 1945) 40.
Dr. Reese (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) reported for duty at the U.S. Navy Hospital at San Diego, California. A brief resumé of Dr. Reese's professional activities is given.
895. Cleaves, Margaret A. The Autobiography of a Neurasthene. Richard G. Badger, The Gorham Press, Boston, Massachusetts, 1910, 246 pp.
In this book Dr. Cleaves chronicles what she has never been able to discuss with family or professional associates--the mental and physical anguish of her neurasthenic condition. Despite living an active life, she was plagued by sleeplessness, ennui, lack of appetite, a chronic fatigue of mind and body--only partially explained by a persistent anemia and injury to an auditory nerve. Learning to conserve a limited supply of energy was the basic challenge. The telling of this story was a form of therapy for the author, but another purpose was to help remove "the sting and opprobrium which the essential neurasthene bears...."

896. "Cleveland Cancer Medal Awarded: Dr. Elise Strang L'Esperance Receives the 1942 Clement Cleveland Award; Niece of Chauncey Depew, with Her Sister, Was Founder of Clinic for Disease." Medical Woman's Journal, 49: 10 (October 1942) 305.
897. Cloyes, S. A. The Healer: The Story of Dr. Samantha S. Nivison and Dryden Springs, 1820-1915. DeWitt Historical Society of Tomkins County, Inc., Ithaca, New York, 1969, 64 pp.
[Book not examined by editors.]
898. Cobb, W. Montague. "Anna Bartsch-Dunne, 1876- ." Journal of the National Medical Association, 60:2 (March 1968) 161-162. (Medical History.)
Dr. Anna Bartsch-Dunne (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) graduated in 1902 from Howard University and in 1903 became a faculty member here. A list of the Anna Bartsch-Dunne Scholarship recipients is given. [Howard University Medical School women students are eligible.]
899. Cobb, W. Montague. "E. Mae McCarroll, A.B., M.D., M.S.P.H., 1898- . First Lady of the NMA." Journal of the National Medical Association, 65:6 (November 1973) 544-545. facsim. (Medical History.)
Dr. McCarroll (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) graduated in 1925 from Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. In 1946 she became the first Afro-American physician appointed to the staff of the Newark (New Jersey) City Hospital. She later became deputy health officer for that city.
900. "Colonel Margaret D. Craighill: Colonel Margaret D. Craighill Returning As Dean of W.M.C." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:5 (May 1946) 33-34. port.
This biography of Dr. Craighill, the first woman to be commissioned as an officer in the U.S. Army, concentrates on her military service.
901. "Colorado Crusader." Time, (28 October 1946) 78. port.
This brief article discusses Dr. Florence Rena Sabin's impact on the public health department of Colorado.
902. Colver, Alice Ross and Birdsall, Helen Brant. Dream within Her Hand. Macrae Smith Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1940, 309 pp. ports.
In this biography of Cornelia Brant, author Alice Colver wanted to prove it was possible to successfully combine a career with marriage and motherhood. The book describes Cornelia Chase's childhood in a Quaker family in Newark, New Jersey, and how her early dream of becoming a doctor was subordinated to an early marriage. Her dream revived

again after three children; she persuaded her husband to let her attend the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, where she graduated in 1903. She spent the rest of her life as a general practitioner specializing in physical therapy, while carrying on her family life. The book contains a brief bibliography of secondary sources.

903. Comandini, Adele. Doctor Kate: Angel on Snowshoes. The Story of Kate Pelham Newcomb, M.D. Rinehart & Company, Inc., New York, New York, 1956, 339 pp. photos. This is an autobiography of Kate Newcomb, a specialist in obstetrics and gynecology, born in 1886, who gave up medicine for ten years after poor treatment had killed her first child. She resumed practice in Rice Creek, northern Wisconsin, when she realized how few doctors there were in the area. She tells of her medical education in Buffalo and gives experiences of her life in the "backwoods," where the nearest hospital was a 55-mile drive away. No index or bibliography appear in the work.
904. "Commissioner of Public Welfare of the State of Pennsylvania: First Woman to Occupy a Position in a State Cabinet." Medical Woman's Journal, 30:9 (September 1923) 274. port.
A biography is presented of Ellen C. Potter, who graduated in 1903 from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.
905. Comstock, Elizabeth. "Margaret Caldwell, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 9:7 (July 1954) 235. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Receiving her degree in 1876 from the Woman's Hospital Medical College at Northwestern University, Margaret Caldwell opened up a general practice in 1878 in Waukesha, Wisc., which had become famous for its mineral springs. She was the first woman to become president of the Waukesha County Medical Society.
906. Comstock, Elizabeth. "Maude Glasgow, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 8:1 (January 1953) 26. port.
Receiving her medical degree in 1901 from Cornell, Maude Glasgow became active in institutional health programs by serving as medical inspector in the New York Department of Health and establishing a medical service for the New York Telephone Company. She has authored leaflets for the Department of Health as well as written books which include Life and Law, The Scotch-Irish, The Subjection of Woman, and the Problems of Sex. In the Problems of Sex she proposes that women were the first doctors and that in the earliest civilizations women were rulers, and when they were, there were no wars.
907. "Connie M. Guion, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 6:6 (June 1951) 244. port. (Al-

bum of Women in Medicine.)

One of the first recipients of the Elizabeth Blackwell Award (1949) for her work in internal medicine, Dr. Guion was a teacher of clinical medicine. She was appointed chief of the Medical Clinic (1929) and was made professor of clinical medicine (1946) at Cornell University Medical College.

908. "Consciousness-raising Is Not Analysis." Jefferson Medical College: Alumni Bulletin, 24:1 (Fall 1974) 19-20. port. A biography of Merle Edelstein, a psychiatrist in private practice, includes her views on therapy--especially therapy for women. Warning against the harmful effects of the feminist movement's consciousness-raising groups, Dr. Edelstein adds that "being chauvinized is only a symptom of the woman's real problem."
909. "Contract Surgeon." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:11 (November 1942) 345.
In 1918 Dr. Gertrude F. McCann was hired by the United States government as a contract surgeon. She had received her training as a fellow in pathology and bacteriology at the Rockefeller Institute. Dr. McCann describes her work as a contract surgeon.
910. "Contract Surgeon: Dolores Mercedes Pinero, M.D., San-turce, Puerto Rico." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:10 (October 1942) 310, 324.
Practicing in Puerto Rico when World War I broke out, Dolores Mercedes Piñero wanted to contribute her medical training to the war effort; thus she became a contract surgeon.
911. "Contract Surgeon Loy McAfee." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:9 (September 1942) 276, 294.
A medical editor, Loy McAfee became a contract surgeon in 1918. When her contract was annulled in 1921, Dr. McAfee returned to editing. In 1930 she worked for the government in the historical section of the Army War College and later served with the Army Medical Library. In 1926 Dr. McAfee acquired a law degree. Much of the information presented in this article was taken from the April, 1941 issue of The Military Surgeon.
912. "Cordelia Agnes Greene, M.D." Woman's Medical Journal, 15:4 (April 1905) 80-81. (Obituary.)
913. Corea, Gena. "Dorothy Reed Mendenhall; 'Childbirth Is Not a Disease.'" Ms., 11:10 (April 1974) 98-100, 102-104. photos., port. (Lost Women.)
Dorothy Mendenhall, in 1926, traveled to Denmark to study child-delivery practices. In the U.S. at this time, childbirth was the second leading cause of death in women between the ages of 15 and 44--the rate in Denmark was much lower. Dr.

Mendenhall discovered that in Denmark midwives delivered most babies. Her report and consequent work in this area revolutionized childbirth practices in the U.S. A considerable portion of this article is devoted to Dr. Mendenhall's education at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.

914. Cote, Marie M. "Obstetrics in Burma." Woman's Medical Journal, [8]:10 (October 1899) 347-349. (Obstetrical Department.)
Dr. Cote relates a few of her experiences as a physician ministering to Burmese women.
915. Coutard, Vera L. "Hepsy's Need Gave Crossnore a School." Independent Woman, 28:6 (June 1949) 162-164. photos.
Dr. Mary Martin Sloop, a graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, settled with her doctor husband in the remote village of Crossnore in North Carolina in 1911 and proceeded to found a school for children in the area.
916. Cox, Pearl Bliss. "Pioneer Women in Medicine: Michigan XV." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:4 (April 1949) 46-51. facsim., ports. (History of Women in Medicine.)
This article [one in a series of articles about Michigan women physicians], presents brief biographies of several women physicians who graduated with the 1896 class of the University of Michigan's medical department. Women who graduated from other medical schools but practiced in Michigan are also profiled.
917. Cox, Pearl Bliss. "Pioneer Women in Medicine: Michigan XVI." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:5 (May 1949) 48-51, 64. (History of Women in Medicine.)
This article [one in a series of articles about Michigan women physicians] concentrates on the lives of several women who obtained M.D.s in 1898 and 1899.
918. Cox, Pearl Bliss. "Pioneer Women in Medicine: Michigan XVII." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:6 (June 1949) 26-29, 56. (History of Women in Medicine.)
Several women who obtained medical degrees in 1899 and 1900 are profiled in this installment [one in a series of articles about Michigan women physicians].
919. Cox, Pearl Bliss. "Pioneer Women in Medicine: Michigan XVIII." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:7 (July 1949) 38-41. (History of Women in Medicine.)
Several women who received M.D.s in 1900 are the subject of this installment [one in a series of articles about Michigan women physicians].
920. Cox, Pearl Bliss. "Pioneer Women in Medicine: Michigan XIX." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:9 (September 1949) 41-45. (History of Women in Medicine.)

This article [the final installment in a series about Michigan women physicians] opens with a review of the series. The remainder of the article is devoted to the lives of women who obtained M.D.s in 1900 and practiced for some time at the Battle Creek Sanitarium.

921. Crawford, Mary M. "Medical Women in the News: Elise S. L'Esperance, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 3:7 (July 1948) 310-311. port.
President of the American Medical Women's Association from 1948-1949, Elise L'Esperance was graduated from the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children in 1899, where she continued to be supportive after she began her professional career. She was the first woman to attain the rank of assistant professor in the Department of Pathology of Cornell University Medical College. Her specialty was the origin, treatment, and prevention of malignant tumors. With her sister, Kate Depew Strang, she founded in 1932 the Strang Cancer Clinic at the New York Infirmary, which helped patients and helped young physicians get special training. In 1937 she planned and established the first cancer prevention clinic at the Infirmary. After she received numerous awards for her work in cancer, Cornell appointed her assistant professor in the Department of Preventive Medicine.
922. Crocker, Geraldine H. "Ethel Hill Sharp, M.D. (1876-1952)." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 19:12 (December 1964) 1068.
Ethel Hill Sharp's mother was county superintendent of the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) and wanted her daughter to pursue her commitment to temperance. Dr. Sharp was active in WCTU during her professional life.
923. Curcio, Mary R. "Dr. Baumann Retires." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 18:1 (January 1963) 40-41. port.
A biographical sketch is presented of Dr. Frieda Baumann upon the occasion of her retirement as editor of the Journal of the American Medical Women's Association. Dr. Baumann was the first woman to be appointed chief of a medical service at Philadelphia General Hospital.
924. Curtis, Annie N. "In Memoriam: H. Frances Sercombe, M.D., Formerly of Milwaukee, Wis.; The Women's Medical College of Chicago, Class of '81." Medical Woman's Journal, 32:3 (March 1925) 89.
"She did not break new ground nor reach marked heights in her work, yet something in her quality calls forth both those words. If we do not look for too much, we find more."
925. Cushier, Elizabeth M. "In Memory of Dr. Emily Blackwell." Woman's Medical Journal, 21:4 (April 1911) 87-89. (Pre-

sentation, Fifth Annual Meeting, Women's Medical Society of New York State, 10 March 1911.)

926. Cushier, Elizabeth M. and Thelberg, Elizabeth B., ed. "Autobiography of Dr. Elizabeth Cushier." Medical Review of Reviews, 39:3 (March 1933) 121-131.
Writing this autobiography at the age of 93 (one year before her death), Elizabeth M. Cushier recalls her childhood environment and its influence upon her decision to study medicine. She describes her experiences as a student, and later a staff physician and surgeon, at the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. Dr. Cushier fondly remembers her friendship with Emily Blackwell, their travels and vacations, and the homes they shared from 1882 until Dr. Blackwell's death in 1910. Following the autobiography is a personal tribute to Dr. Cushier by Elizabeth Thelberg.
927. D. K. "The Late Medical Degree to a Female." Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, 40 (1849) 58-59.
The author expresses his opinion that Elizabeth Blackwell has been induced to depart from her "appropriate sphere" by entering the medical field. [Article not examined by editors.]
928. Dale, James G. Katherine Neel Dale: Medical Missionary. Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., Grand Rapids, Michigan, 1943, 216 pp. photos., ports.
Katherine Neel Dale graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1897. She went to Ciudad del Maiz, San Luis Potosi, Mexico as a medical missionary of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church in 1898. She worked in San Luis Potosi, primarily at Rio Verde where a hospital was built, for the next 14 years. Following a furlough in the U.S., Dr. Dale returned to Tampico, Mexico in 1919 and practiced for 11 years. In 1930 she went to Tama-zunchale, where she continued her practice until her death in 1941. This biography, written by her minister-husband in the year following her death, emphasizes Dr. Dale's missionary calling and dedication. There are several photographs of patients, of the region, and of Dr. Dale.
929. Dall, Caroline H. and Zakrzewska, Marie E. A Practical Illustration of "Woman's Right to Labor;" or, A Letter from Marie E. Zakrzewska, M.D., Late of Berlin, Prussia. Walker, Wise, and Company, Boston, Massachusetts, 1860, 167 pp.
Caroline [Healy] Dall describes the events leading up to and following publication of her treatise, Woman's Right to Labor. She tells of her life's objective to inspire women with "desire for thorough training to some special end," and of her frustration at being unable to find an example of a woman who led "a life flowing out of circumstances not dissimilar to [ordinary women], but marked by a steady will, an unswerving purpose." (Florence Nightingale's father had a

title; Dorothea Dix had money and time; George Sand "wasn't respectable"). Then, in 1856, Dall met Marie Zakrzewska: "A woman born to inspire faith." Dall and Mary L. Booth persuaded Zakrzewska to publish an autobiographical manuscript written originally in 1859 as a letter to Booth. In the letter, Zakrzewska writes of her childhood in Berlin, her medical education, and her work in America. In the comments following Zakrzewska's letter, Dall reminds readers that "the possibilities of a Zakrzewska lie hidden in every oppressed girl."

930. Danforth, I. A. "Marie Josepha Mergler." Woman's Medical Journal, 11:8 (August 1901) 291-293. (Original Articles.) (Memorial Services, Union Park Congregational Church, Chicago, Illinois, 26 May 1901.)

Dr. Danforth, a faculty member of the Women's Medical College [Chicago] when Marie Josepha Mergler was a student, recalls Mergler's "remarkable self-poise and iron-will" as well as the "queenly--yet womanly--grace" she displayed as a medical student before hostile audiences. He then pictures Dr. Mergler "in her splendid maturity" as a surgeon and an expert in female diseases. In seeking her consultation, Dr. Danforth faced ridicule from his medical brethren, but he "coveted her steady hand, her quick and unerring judgment, her self-poise and absolutely unruffled demeanor...."

931. Daniel, Annie Sturgis [sic]. "An Appreciation. Dr. Mercy N. Baker." Woman's Medical Journal, 29[19]: (January 1919) 13. (Editorial.)

932. Daniel, Annie Sturgis [sic]. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 46:5 (May 1939) 125-131.

This, the first in a series of articles by the same title, is primarily a record of Elizabeth Blackwell's struggle to enter medicine and her early years in the medical profession. Portions of letters, and newspaper excerpts which announce the incorporation of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, speculate as to Dr. Blackwell's possible role in that institution. A biography is also given of lawyer and philanthropist Charles Butler, who served as the first president of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children (1853-1864).

933. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:7 (July 1941) 197-199, 216.

This article [part of a series on the New York Infirmary] presents excerpts from Infirmary reports (1871-1881). These excerpts cover different aspects of the life of Dr. Mary Put-

nam Jacobi--her ancestry, education, teaching, and medical practice, among other topics.

934. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "Dr. Marie Louise Chard." Medical Woman's Journal, 45:4 (April 1938) 114.
This biography of Marie Chard includes the text of a letter by Emily Blackwell. The picture of Dr. Chard on the front cover of this issue of the Journal was taken at the time of her graduation in 1895 from the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary.
935. Daniel, Anne S[turges]. "Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi: A Medical Pioneer." Medical Woman's Journal, 27:6 (June 1920) 159-161. (Presentation, Annual Meeting, Woman's Medical Association of New York State, March 22, 1920.)
Quotes from Dr. Jacobi's commencement address at Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary in May 1883, illustrate Jacobi's high ideal of the medical profession and her concern about women's advancement within it. This review of Jacobi's professional accomplishments focuses upon her contributions to medical literature.
936. "Daughters of Science: Dr. Rose Wistein, Cedar Rapids, Iowa." Medical Woman's Journal, 36:7 (July 1929) 182-184. port.
This biography of Dr. Rose Wistein covers her life from her birth and early years in Czechoslovakia, through her move as a young girl to the United States and her subsequent study of medicine, to her professional life as a physician. Anecdotes of her life are included.
937. "Daughters of Science: Kate A. Mason Hogle, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:9 (September 1930) 256-257. port.
938. Davidson, Gisela K. "Reflections of a Woman Physician After 34 Years of Practice in the State of Maine." Journal of the Maine Medical Association, 63:6 (June 1972) 103-104, 112.
An Austrian refugee who had graduated from the Medical School of the University of Vienna, Dr. Davidson began her residency in 1938 at a State of Maine institution for the treatment of tuberculosis. In this reminiscence, Dr. Davidson discusses the comparative time away from practice spent by women physicians (who leave to have children) and male physicians (who leave to enter military service). She also discusses the low percentage of women in medicine, the contributions women in medicine can make, and her opinions about a proposed new medical school in Maine for which the state has not consulted women physicians.
939. Davis, Loda Mae. "Her Job Is World Health." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:6 (June 1949) 41-43. port.

The former associate chief of the (U.S.) Children's Bureau, Martha M. Eliot, has been appointed assistant director general of the United Nations World Health Organization (WHO). Dr. Eliot was the only woman to sign the constitution of WHO. She was the first woman president of the American Public Health Association and has received acclaim for her many accomplishments in the field of maternal and child health. In addition to her professional activities, Dr. Eliot's personal life and physical appearance are detailed. A poetry lover, her first cousin is T. S. Eliot. Dr. Eliot and her close friend, Dr. Ethel C. Dunham (an internationally known pediatrician), plan to share a house in Geneva, Switzerland.

940. Davis, Paul J. "Mary Putnam Jacobi." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 21:6 (June 1966) 506-508.
Reprinted from the article "Doctors Afield" in the New England Journal of Medicine, 273 (November 4, 1965) 1036-1038, the emphasis in this article is on Mary Putnam Jacobi's prolific writings.
941. "Dean Marion Fay, Ph.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 59:7 (July 1952) 21-22, 24. photo. (Women in Medicine.) This biography of Dr. Fay, dean of Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, is based on an interview with her in her office at the College.
942. "Death of a Pioneer Woman Physician." Medical Woman's Journal, 29:6 (June 1922) 117.
Frances Armstrong Rutherford (1839-1922) graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1865.
943. "Death of Dr. Clemence S. Lozier." Medical Missionary Record, 3:5 (September 1888) 129.
944. "Delivering Babies Hasn't Lost Its Thrill." Jefferson Medical College: Alumni Bulletin, 24:1 (Fall 1974) 21-22. port.
Profiled is Dr. Gwen Kaplow (M.D., 1966).
945. Dempsey, Lillian E. "After Fifty Years." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:12 (December 1946) 45-49. port.
Dr. Dempsey, who graduated in 1896 from the University of Oregon Medical School, recalls incidents from her childhood and from her medical practice in Vallejo, California.
946. Dickerman, Marion. "Harriet M. Doane: 1872-1940." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:5 (May 1940) 155.
A personalized tribute to Dr. Doane, a general practitioner, is made on the occasion of her death in March 1940.
947. "Dinner to Dr. Esther Rosencrantz." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:2 (February 1944) 39. (News Notes.)

Dr. Rosencrantz was honored upon the occasion of her retirement after 30 years of service at the University of California Medical School. The 1904 graduate of Johns Hopkins was a noted collector of, and speaker on, the works of Sir William Osler.

948. Dissosway, Carolyn F.-R. "Mary Putnam Jacobi, M.D. (1842-1906)." New York State Journal of Medicine, 74: 10 (September 1974) 1854-1855. (History of Medicine.)
949. "Distaff and the Caduceus." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 16:7 (July 1961) 534-535.
A review of "the accomplishments of the first pioneering women in the field of medicine in Texas." Very brief sketches of a general nature. The information on many of the women was taken from George Plunkett Red's book, The Medicine Man in Texas.
950. "A Distinguished Graduate: Mary G. Fulton, M.D., Medical Missionary to China." Bulletin of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 67 (December 1916) 21-23.
photo.
951. "Distinguished Representatives of Michigan's Woman MDs." Michigan Medicine, 74:2 (January 1975) 20-23. ports.
This is a collection of brief biographical sketches of 25 women physicians practicing in Michigan in 1974. Data included for each biographee are medical specialty, teaching affiliation (if any), medical school attended, years in practice, marital status, size of family (if any), profession of spouse (if married), outstanding accomplishments, awards, honors, and recognitions. Twenty-three of the biographies are accompanied by photographs. Among the subjects are Gertrude B. Gregory, first woman physician hired by Ford Motor Company, and Marjorie Peebles-Meyers, "Outstanding Physician of the Year" (1968) of the Michigan State Medical Society.
952. "Dr. Abbott Leaves Post at Women's [sic] Medical College for McGill University." Medical Woman's Journal, 32: 8 (August 1925) 226.
After serving a professorship and holding the chair of pathology and bacteriology for two years on the faculty of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Maude E. Abbott returned to McGill University where she was a lecturer in pathology.
953. "Dr. Adelaide Brown." Woman's City Club Magazine, (September 1940) 22-23. (Obituary.)
The daughter of Dr. Charlotte Brown (founder of the San Francisco Children's Hospital), Adelaide Brown distinguished herself in public health work in San Francisco.
954. "Dr. Agnes Eighelberger [sic]: President Elect of the State

- Society Iowa Medical Women." Woman's Medical Journal, 18:7 (July 1908) 150. port.
Dr. Eichelberger graduated from the Woman's Medical College, Chicago, in 1888.
955. "Dr. Alice Barker-Ellsworth." Women in Medicine, 58 (October 1937) 23-24. port.
Dr. Barker-Ellsworth was one of the pioneer workers for sex education in public schools.
956. "Dr. Alice Butler." Medical Woman's Journal, 36:10 (October 1929) 279.
This obituary notice for Dr. Alice Butler gives a listing of Dr. Butler's affiliations within a biographical framework.
957. "Dr. Alice Hamilton." Medical Woman's Journal, 43:10 (October 1936) 280.
Dr. Hamilton was a medical consultant for the United States Department of Labor at the time this sketch was written. (Her picture appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal.)
958. "Dr. Alice S. Woolley." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 1:9 (December 1946) 296.
(Reprinted from the Poughkeepsie New Yorker of Monday, November 18, 1946.) Three women physicians from Poughkeepsie have been presidents of the American Medical Women's Association: Grace N. Kimball, Elizabeth B. Thelberg, and Alice Stone Woolley.
959. "Dr. Alma Morani Elected 2nd President of AWHS." Viewpoint: The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 22:3 (Summer 1967) 1, 6. port.
960. "Dr. Alma Vedin." Medical Women's Journal, 32:2 (February 1925) 56-57. port.
Alma Vedin spent a large proportion of her medical career as anesthetist on the faculty of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the New York Hospital.
961. ["A Doctor! An English Woman, Maria Walker"]. El Siglo Medico, (1866) 783. (Spa)
This brief note on Dr. Mary Walker covers her New York practice, her receipt of the Medal of Honor, and her wearing of male attire.
962. "Dr. Angenette Parry." Medical Woman's Journal, 46:6 (June 1939) 185.
Graduating from the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary in 1891 at the age of 34, Dr. Parry served over 20 years as an obstetrician at the New York Infirmary. For four years, she headed the obstetrical department of the American Women's Hospital at Kolskinia, Greece. A listing

of her numerous memberships in professional and social organizations is given, and Dr. Parry's portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal.

963. "Dr. Ann Preston." Medical Woman's Journal, 43:12 (December 1936) 333.
A brief biography is given of Dr. Preston (whose portrait appears on this month's Journal cover).
964. "Dr. Anna Forest Rowe: Established First Hospital for Women and Children in Brooklyn." Medical Woman's Journal, 28:3 (March 1921) 80.
Dr. Rowe founded the Lucretia Mott Dispensary and Infirmary. The hospital was dissolved in 1892 by a special legislative act, because "Dr. Rowe wore herself out by service, and ... it was necessary to remove her from it almost by force."
965. "Dr. Anna H. Voorhis." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:11 (November 1947) 49.
This brief article recounts an incident in the life of Dr. Voorhis. In 1932 Dr. Voorhis sailed on the ship American Merchant. During the voyage, the ship's doctor died suddenly. Dr. Voorhis, being the only other physician on board, was asked to pronounce the doctor dead. Dr. Voorhis was then appointed ship's doctor for the duration of the voyage: had there been no doctor aboard, the ship would not have been permitted to dock but would have had to remain in quarantine for three weeks.
966. "Dr. Anna Hubert." Medical Woman's Journal, 46:4 (April 1939) 120.
Dr. Hubert (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) graduated in 1911 from Johns Hopkins Medical School. In 1914, she made the first medical survey of women prisoners on Welfare Island, New York City.
967. "Dr. Anna Shaw." Bulletin Medical Women's Club of Chicago, 7:11 (July 1919) 2-3.
This obituary notice highlights the life of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.
968. "Dr. Anna W. Williams." Medical Woman's Journal, 43:6 (June 1936) 160.
A distinguished bacteriologist, Dr. Anna W. Williams was an 1891 graduate of the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary. (Her portrait appears on this issue's cover.)
969. "Dr. Anne Walter Fearn." Medical Woman's Journal, 46:9 (September 1939) 287.
An 1893 graduate of Woman's Medical College in Pennsylvania, Anne Walter Fearn devoted 40 years to work in China. She died in 1939--two weeks before her autobiography, My Days

of Strength, was published. Dr. Fearn's portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal.

970. "Dr. Annie R. Ranes." Bulletin of the Medical Women's Club of Chicago, 19:9 (June 1931) 22-23. port.
971. "Dr. Barbara Fish." New York University Medical Quarterly, 26:3 (Winter 1971) 6. port. (New Professors.)
Dr. Fish has been promoted to professor of child psychiatry at the University.
972. "Dr. Barrett." Bulletin Medical Women's Club of Chicago, 13:8 (April 1925) 5.
This obituary of Dr. Kate Walker Barrett gives her professional and social affiliations. "At the last Democratic National Convention it was Dr. Barrett who made one of the best nominating speeches naming Carter Glass for the presidency."
973. "Dr. Caroline M. Purnell: Former Commissioner to American Women's Hospitals in France." Medical Woman's Journal, 30:3 (March 1923) 78-79. port.
974. "Dr. Caroline Sanford Finley." Medical Woman's Journal, 44:5 (May 1937) 139.
Dr. Finley (whose portrait appears on the cover of this issue of the Journal) graduated in 1901 from Cornell Medical School. During the war, Dr. Finley offered her services and those of a small group of medical women to the United States--in any capacity the government wished to use them. This offer was refused. The French government, meanwhile, accepted the group which formed the nucleus of the Women's Over-Seas Hospitals. Dr. Finley's post-war work is also discussed.
975. "Dr. Carrie Johnson Acquitted." Woman's Medical Journal, 6:4 (April 1897) 99.
Dr. L. Carrie Johnson of Pueblo, Colorado was found not guilty of a murder charge. Dr. Johnson had been accused of performing "a criminal operation" upon a woman which caused the woman's death.
976. "Dr. Catharine MacFarlane." Club Woman's Journal, 7:5 (February 1941) 6. port.
A recounting of Dr. MacFarlane's professional activities constitutes this article, written on the occasion of Dr. MacFarlane's receipt of the Gimbel Philadelphia Award.
977. "Dr. Catherine N. Hinterbuchner Appointed Chairman of the Department of Rehabilitation Medicine." Chironian, 86:4 (Summer-Fall 1971) 35. port.
Catherine Nicolaides Hinterbuchner became the first woman physician in the U.S. to chair a department of rehabilitation medicine when she was appointed to that post by New York

Medical College. She is a 1951 graduate of the University of Athens.

978. "Dr. Charlotte Blake Brown." Medical Woman's Journal, 44: 4 (April 1937) 108.
Dr. Brown (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) graduated in 1874 from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Dr. Brown, with a group of friends, founded what was to develop into the Children's Hospital of San Francisco, which provided the first training school for nurses on the Pacific Coast.
979. "Dr. Cleora Seaman." Medical Woman's Journal, 44:8 (August 1937) 231.
Dr. Seaman (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) instigated the founding of a medical college for women in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1870, the Cleveland Hospital College incorporated the woman's college.
980. "Dr. Connie M. Guion." Medical Woman's Journal, 43:1 (January 1936) 21.
In addition to this brief biography of Dr. Guion, her portrait is on the front cover of this issue of the Journal.
981. "Dr. DeVore Served in Hawaii." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:10 (October 1942) 322. (News Notes.)
Louise DeVore, in Honolulu by chance when Pearl Harbor was bombed, volunteered her services to the U.S. military. At first serving as an anesthetist, she eventually replaced a ranking hospital staff officer. While she assumed the responsibility of the post and served in full capacity, she did not receive the rank and pay commensurate with this function. Her commanding officer tried unsuccessfully to obtain a commission for her.
982. "Dr. Edith Loeber Ballard." Medical Woman's Journal, 56: 3 (March 1949) 60. (In Memory.)
A graduate in medicine from Cornell, Edith Loeber Ballard was one of the first women surgeons in the South to perform major operations.
983. "Dr. Eleanor B. Kilham." Medical Woman's Journal, 44:9 (September 1937) 257.
Dr. Kilham (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) received her M.D. degree in 1882 from the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. During World War I, Dr. Kilham worked with the American Committee for French Wounded in Paris, at Noyon.
984. "Dr. Elisabeth Larsson Gracefully Retires from the Race with Old Doctor Stork after 35 Years." Alumni Journal [Loma Linda University], 42:2 (March 1971) 25-26. photo., port.

Dr. Larsson was born in the village of Gronviken, Brache, in central Sweden. She received her M.D. degree from Loma Linda University (California) and became an instructor in obstetrics and gynecology at that university in 1935. Among her numerous honors is that of having been elected to the Swedish Medical Society.

985. "Dr. Elise S. L'Esperance." Medical Woman's Journal, 43:4 (April 1936) 104.

Given are the professional associations and accomplishments of noted pathologist Elise L'Esperance (who is honored with her portrait on the cover of this month's Journal).

986. "Dr. Eliza H. Root." Medical Woman's Journal, 42:12 (December 1935) 341.

Dr. Eliza H. Root (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) graduated in 1882 from Northwestern University Woman's Medical College of Chicago. Dr. Root was one of the first editors of the Journal.

987. "Dr. Eliza M. Mosher." Medical Woman's Journal, 42:4 (April 1935) 108.

This memorial highlights events in the professional life of Dr. Mosher, the first woman student to enter the University of Michigan Medical School, receiving her degree in 1875.

988. "Dr. Eliza M. Mosher: Memorial." Bulletin of the Medical Women's National Association, 23 (January 1929) 6-13. port.

The first dean of women at the University of Michigan, Eliza M. Mosher was previously resident physician in the Massachusetts Prison for Women as well as a college lecturer and college resident physician. Dr. Mosher also helped to establish the American Women's Hospitals. As a prison physician, she equipped and organized a new hospital with maternity and nursery departments. "In a period when many of the so-called 'women's rights reformers' injured their cause by a dress and manner aggressively harsh, unlovely and masculine, Dr. Mosher retained a sweet dignity in both that made a strong impress and did much to overcome prejudice against higher education and larger activity for women." This article consists of tributes from a variety of people who knew Dr. Mosher.

989. "Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, Early Life, to Graduation in 1849." Woman's Medical Journal, 10 (1900) 261-264. (Biographical.)

990. "Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, from Graduation to 1853." Woman's Medical Journal, 10:7 (July 1900) 296-298. (Biographical: Sketches of the Life and Work of the Pioneer Women in Medicine.)

After graduation, Elizabeth Blackwell continued to attend lec-

tures in Philadelphia and to pursue additional clinical training in Europe. While working at La Maternité in Paris, she suffered an eye infection and as a result, became blind in one eye. After her sister Emily Blackwell was graduated from medical school in Cleveland, Ohio, Elizabeth joined her in New York. There she began, in 1852, a course of lectures on the physical education of girls which was published in book form as The Laws of Life in Reference to the Physical Education of Girls. In 1853 she established a dispensary in a poor quarter near Tompkin's Square. "The first seven years were full of difficulties. There was no medical companionship, the profession stood aloof and society was distrustful of the innovation. Insolent letters occasionally came to her by post to her helpless discomfiture."

991. "Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, Professional Career." Woman's Medical Journal, 10:8 (August 1900) 340-343. (Biographical.)

992. "Dr. Elizabeth Crosby to Join Anatomy." University of Alabama Medical Center Bulletin, 8 (April 1964) 8, 5. port.

This article, written on the occasion of Dr. Crosby's appointment as professor emeritus in the anatomy department at the University of Alabama, gives Dr. Crosby's professional background, her memberships, honors, and awards, as well as a number of her medical publications.

993. "Dr. Elizabeth Mason-Hohl." Medical Woman's Journal, 47: 8 (August 1940) 256.

Dr. Mason-Hohl (who is pictured on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) belongs to numerous civic and medical organizations and enjoys a large medical practice in Hollywood, California. The 1915 graduate of the University of Nebraska's medical school also translated Trotula of Salerno.

994. "Dr. Ella M. S. Marble, Washington, D.C." Woman's Medical Journal, 5:3 (March 1896) 69. (Biographical Series.)

In addition to Dr. Marble's medical practice and her literary and philanthropic work, she established the first gymnasium for women and children in Washington, D.C.

995. "Dr. Ellen A. Wallace." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:4 (April 1946) 53.

Ellen Alfreda Wallace was the first physician to work for tuberculosis prevention in New Hampshire.

996. "Dr. Ellen Culver Potter." Bulletin of the Medical Women's National Association, 25 (July 1929) 5. port.

After her experience in settlement work, Ellen Culver Potter became a physician. She taught gynecology and medicine for a while and then worked in public health, specializing in child

health, child welfare, and female prison health care. She was a president of the Medical Women's National Association.

997. "Dr. Emily A. Hill, Pioneer Physician of Bowling Green, Ohio." Woman's Medical Journal, 12:8 (August 1902) 191.
998. "Dr. Emily Dunning Barringer." Medical Woman's Journal, 44:11 (November 1937) 323.
Dr. Barringer (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) received her M.D. degree in 1901 from Cornell Medical School. In this brief sketch, Dr. Barringer's professional activities, honors, and awards are covered.
999. "Dr. Esther Lovejoy, New Chairman of the American Women's Hospitals." Woman's Medical Journal, 29[19]:8 (August 1919) 163. port.
1000. "Dr. Florence Brown Sherbon." Medical Woman's Journal, 45:5 (May 1938) 142.
In addition to this concise biography of Dr. Sherbon, her portrait is given on the front cover of this issue of the Journal.
1001. "Dr. Florence Sabin." Medical Economics, 25:12 (September 1948) 49-51.
[Article not examined by editors.]
1002. "Dr. Frances Eastman Rose." Medical Woman's Journal, 32:8 (August 1925) 226. port.
At the time this article was written, Francis Eastman Rose was president-elect of the Medical Woman's National Association [which later became the American Medical Women's Association].
1003. "Dr. Geertruida J. Thorbecke." New York University Medical Quarterly, 26:3 (Winter 1971) 6-7. port. (New Professors.)
Just promoted to professor of pathology, Dr. Thorbecke is a 1950 graduate of the University of Groningen, The Netherlands.
1004. "Dr. Grace Kimball and Her Work for Armenia." Double Cross and Medical Missionary Record, 11:10 (October 1896) 203-206.
Dr. Kimball, who first went to Armenia in 1882, tells of her work experience in that country.
1005. "Dr. Harriet M. Doane." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:5 (May 1940) 156.
Dr. Doane (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) graduated from the Syracuse University School of Medicine in 1896.

1006. "Dr. Helen Baldwin." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:12 (December 1940) 372-373.
After graduating from the New York Infirmary Medical School in 1892, Helen Baldwin (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) took postgraduate work at Johns Hopkins University and became one of the first women to work with Drs. Osler, Welsh, Kelly, and Halsted. Her career as instructor, researcher, and practitioner is detailed.
1007. "Dr. Helen Morton, Boston, Mass." Woman's Medical Journal, 28:11 (November 1918) 238-239. port.
"One of the first ambulances sent to France by the American Women's Hospitals was given in memory of Dr. Helen Morton, of Boston...." A brief biographical sketch of Dr. Morton is given.
1008. "Dr. Helen Taussig: Pediatrician With a Heart." Medical World News, (22 October 1965) 94-97, 100, 104-106. photos.
This biographical summary of Dr. Taussig's career tells of her great contribution to the field of cardiology, the "blue baby operation," her part in averting a thalidomide disaster in this country, and her election as first woman president of the American Heart Association.
1009. "Dr. Hetty K. Painter, Niece of John Brown (with her daughter)." Nebraska History Magazine, 23:1 (January-March 1942) 72. photo.
This photograph is accompanied by a brief description of Dr. Painter, who was a Union spy during the American Civil War; she also served as a nurse and as a doctor.
1010. "Dr. Ida S. Scudder." Medical Woman's Journal, 45:7 (July 1938) 212.
Following her graduation from Cornell University Medical School (1899), Dr. Scudder began her life work in India. In addition to this brief biography, a portrait of Dr. Scudder appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal.
1011. "Dr. Isabel Cobb: Her Times and Ours." Journal of the Oklahoma Medical Association, 53 (1960) 129-130. port.
[Article not examined by editors.]
1012. "Dr. Jane Wright Associate Dean." Journal of the National Medical Association, 59:5 (September 1967) 383. port. (Briefs.)
1013. "Dr. Jane Wright on National Advisory Cancer Council." Journal of the National Medical Association, 59:1 (January 1967) 58. port. (Briefs.)
1014. "Dr. Jane Wright Wins Smith College Medal." Intercom,

2:6 (1968) 6. port.

Jane C. Wright is a cancer researcher, a medical advisor to Ghana, Kenya, and Tanganyika, and a recently appointed associated dean of New York Medical College.

1015. "Dr. Jane C. Wright Returns to NYMC As Associate Dean." Intercom, 1:4 (1967) 1, 8. port.
The first black woman to be appointed an associate dean at a medical school [New York Medical College], Dr. Wright has made notable contributions in cancer research and chemotherapy. Dr. Wright's private life as "Mrs. David D. Jones" keeps her "very feminine despite her demanding profession." As the New York Post described her in an April 22 [1967] article: "She has elfin good looks, a schoolgirl's giggle, and an insatiable appetite for work."
1016. "Dr. Josephine A. Jackson." Medical Woman's Journal, 45:1 (January 1938) 19.
A graduate of Northwestern University Woman's Medical School (1896), Dr. Jackson confines her work in La Jolla, California to conferences only, using the spare time for writing. (Her portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal.)
1017. "Dr. Josephine B. Neal." Medical Woman's Journal, 43:2 (February 1936) 46.
Dr. Neal (whose picture appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) graduated in 1910 from Cornell University Medical College.
1018. "Dr. Kazmierczak Honored." Buffalo Physician, (Winter 1973) 49. port.
Mary J. Kazmierczak, the first Polish woman to graduate from a New York State medical school, gets credit for starting the first successful mass immunization program (Buffalo's 1920 diphtheria epidemic) and for helping to establish St. Rita's Home for Children (1930).
1019. "Dr. Leona Baumgartner." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:9 (September 1940) 279.
A Yale University graduate (Ph.D., 1932; M.D., 1934), Dr. Baumgartner (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) has obtained diversified professional experience as an instructor and an administrator. In 1940 she became director of the maternal and child health activities in the New York City Health Department. This listing of her affiliations includes bibliographical information on 29 of her published works.
1020. "Dr. Leslie S. Kent, Eugene, Named President-Elect of O.S.M.S.: First Woman Ever to Be Chosen Head of a State Medical Society." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:12 (December 1947) 37.

Dr. Kent was chosen president-elect of the Oregon State Medical Society--her term to begin September 1948. A one-paragraph biographical sketch is given.

1021. "Dr. Lillian K. P. Farrar." Medical Woman's Journal, 43:7 (July 1936) 190.
Dr. Farrar (whose picture appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) graduated from Cornell University Medical College in 1896. Her many "firsts" as a surgeon, medical instructor, and administrator are listed.
1022. "Dr. Louise B. Deal." Medical Woman's Journal, 38:7 (July 1931) 185-186.
An 1894 graduate of Cooper Medical College (now Stanford Medical School), Louise B. Deal was founder and first president of the Women Physicians Club of San Francisco, the Society for the Advancement of Women in Medicine and Surgery, vice-president of the San Francisco County Medical Society, chairman of the Child Hygiene Committee of the Federation of Women's Clubs, and Past Worthy Matron of the Order of Eastern Star.
1023. "Dr. Louise Pearce." Medical Woman's Journal, 43:3 (March 1936) 72.
Dr. Pearce is acclaimed for her research in venereal diseases. (Her picture appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal.)
1024. "Dr. Lucy Porter Sutton." Medical Woman's Journal, 46:7 (July 1939) 217, 221.
Personal and professional interests of Dr. Sutton, a 1919 graduate of Cornell Medical School, are given along with a list of scientific books and articles that she authored. (Dr. Sutton's portrait appears on the cover of this issue of the Journal.)
1025. "Dr. Lucy Sewell." Medical Woman's Journal, 44:2 (February 1937) 49.
Dr. Sewell (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) was inspired to study medicine through the influence of Marie Zakrzewska. After schooling in Boston, Dr. Sewell studied under physicians in London and Paris, returning to work at the newly established New England Hospital for Women and Children in Boston.
1026. "Dr. Lulu Hunt Peters." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:11 (November 1930) 321.
Lulu Hunt Peters was the author of Diet and Health with a Key to the Calories, Diet for Children, and a syndicated newspaper column on diet and health.
1027. "Dr. Mabel Elliott to Open Big Station to Fight Disease in Near East." Bulletin Medical Women's Club of Chi-

- cago, 11:6 (February 1923) 6.
Dr. Elliott announced that she would "install, finance, and direct the largest medical quarantine station in the world on the island of Macronisi" (30 miles south of Athens, Greece).
1028. "Dr. Margaret D. Craighill." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:1 (January 1941) 24.
Dr. Craighill (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) received her M.D. degree in 1924 from Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Craighill's education, professional appointments, and affiliations are given.
1029. "Dr. Margaret F. Butler." Medical Woman's Journal, 39:1 (January 1932) 16. port.
Margaret F. Butler served in her specialty, otolaryngology, on the faculty of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania from 1896 until her death on October 16, 1931.
1030. "Dr. Margaret H. Polk: Missionary to China for Thirty Years." Medical Woman's Journal, 36:4 (April 1929) 102. port.
Graduating from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1892, Dr. Polk sailed for China after four years of medical practice in the United States. In Soochow at the Woman's Medical School, Dr. Polk undertook the training of women physicians. In 1911, Dr. Polk, who had always been interested in the woman suffrage movement, withdrew from the church "because laity rights were not granted to women." As an independent missionary, she, in 1913, began private practice in Shanghai.
1031. "Dr. Margaret Witter Barnard." Medical Woman's Journal, 45:3 (March 1938) 79.
Complementing her portrait on the cover of this month's issue of the Journal is this biography of Dr. Barnard, which lists her many professional affiliations. At the time, Dr. Barnard was director, District Health Administration, Department of Health, New York City.
1032. "Dr. Marion Craig Potter." Medical Woman's Journal, 45:8 (August 1938) 247.
Listed are the professional interests and affiliations of this 1884 graduate of the University of Michigan Medical School. Dr. Potter's portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal.
1033. "Dr. Marjorie Peebles Myers [sic]." Journal of the National Medical Association, 61:1 (January 1969) 98. port. (Professional News-Personal.)
Dr. Meyers is profiled briefly in this article. Her educational background, honors and awards, and professional affiliations are listed. In 1968, Dr. Meyers received the Negro Life History Award and was also chosen Outstanding

Physician of the Year by the Michigan State Medical Society. She was also the first woman of her race to graduate from Wayne State University Medical School.

1034. "Dr. Marshall Appointed V. A. Chief of Staff." MCG Today, 4:2 (Fall 1974) 30. port.
With her appointment as chief of staff at the Lenwood Division of the VA Hospital in Augusta, Georgia, Louie Frances Woodward-Marshall became the only woman holding this position in the Veteran's Administration's 171 hospitals. A profile of the 1948 graduate of the University of Georgia School of Medicine (now the Medical College of Georgia) concludes with the observation that "no title holds more meaning for Lou than 'Grandma.' "
1035. "Dr. Mary A. Smith." Medical Woman's Journal, 42:9 (September 1935) 252.
Dr. Mary Smith (whose picture appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) graduated in 1881 from the Medical College of the New York Infirmary. She was one of the few women at that time to be admitted to membership in the American College of Surgeons.
1036. "Dr. Mary E. Bates." Woman's Medical Journal, 9:1 (January 1899) 11-12.
The Journal welcomes Dr. Bates as a member of the editorial staff. A brief biography of her mentions the fact that she was the first woman to intern at Cook County Hospital in Chicago.
1037. "Dr. Mary E. Dennis." Medical Woman's Journal, 45:12 (December 1938) 376.
Dr. Dennis (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) graduated from the University of California's medical school in 1897. She remained in general practice in Los Angeles for 36 years, with the exception of three years spent on Catalina Island, "where her patients included wealthy yachtsmen, royalty, and mere fishermen." A founder of the Medical Women's Society of Los Angeles County, Dr. Dennis wrote many articles advocating sterilization of the unfit, and stricter marriage laws.
1038. "Dr. Mary Greene Completes 50 Years Service at Sanitarium." Medical Woman's Journal, 55:2 (February 1948) 51. (News Notes.)
Mary T. Greene came to the sanitarium [in Castile, New York] in 1897 to assist her aunt, Dr. Cordelia A. Greene, "for a few weeks" and has been there since.
1039. "Dr. Mary H. McLean." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:7 (July 1930) 208-209. port.
Determined to become a practicing physician, Mary H. Mc-

Lean went to St. Louis to open an office after she obtained her medical degree and had to visit 46 rooming houses or boarding houses before she could find one that allowed her to hang her shingle. During the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904, she was one of the sponsors of the Emmaus Home for Girls, which had been organized "to care for young women who had been lured to the city under false pretenses."

1040. "Dr. Mary Ketrang." Double Cross and Medical Missionary Record, 14 (October 1899) 167. port.
Dr. Ketrang is a medical missionary in China.
1041. "Dr. Mary M. Crawford." Medical Woman's Journal, 45: 2 (February 1938) 49-50.
A graduate of Cornell Medical College (1907), Mary Crawford is medical director at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. (Her portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal.)
1042. "Dr. Mary M. Davenport." Medical Missionary Record, 2: 10 (February 1888) 248-251. port.
1043. "Dr. Mary O'Malley, President-Elect M.W.N.A." Medical Woman's Journal, 39:5 (May 1932) 127.
The United States government appointed Mary O'Malley the first woman Chief of Women's Services. She served in this position at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington, D.C. She became president elect of the Medical Women's National Association.
1044. "Dr. Mary R. H. Lewis." Medical Woman's Journal, 45: 11 (November 1938) 343.
A 1911 graduate of Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Dr. Lewis later served as medical director and superintendent of that institution's hospital. (Her picture appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal.)
1045. "Dr. Mary Sorenson." Wisconsin Medical Journal, 57:10 (1958) 28. port.
[Article not examined by editors.]
1046. "Dr. Mary T. Greene Sanitarium: 100 Year Celebration." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:6 (June 1949) 21-25. photos., ports.
This history of the Sanitarium in Castile, New York includes a biography of Dr. Cordelia A. Greene, who took over "The Water Cure" (as the institution was formerly called) from her father in 1864. Her niece, Dr. Mary T. Greene, assumed the Sanitarium duties in 1897.
1047. "Dr. Mary Walker." Bulletin Medical Women's Club of Chicago, 7:7 (March 1919) 2-3.
This obituary notice highlights some of the events and honors in Dr. Walker's "picturesque career."

1048. "Dr. Mary Walker's Eccentric Dress Drew Attention from Her Real Achievements." The Literary Digest, (15 March 1919) 94.

While Mary Walker was most famous during her lifetime for wearing the more comfortable and healthful clothing of men rather than the dress of women, she made other contributions that tend to be overlooked: for heroic medical services during the Civil War she received the Medal of Honor; she was a pioneer for woman suffrage; she sold her hair to help a woman who was "financially embarrassed"; and she created the inside neckband on men's shirts which "protects the flesh from being rubbed by the collar-button." Dr. Walker took a great deal of physical abuse because she dressed as a man, and the suffragettes ostracized her. "She was too queer, and the suffs, so long the target of ridicule, had in self-defense to avoid being chummy with the woman who actually did the thing they were constantly caricatured as doing."

1049. "Dr. Nora Johnson Ross, 1926 South Lawndale Avenue, Died Friday, December 1, 1916." Bulletin Medical Women's Club of Chicago, 5:4 (December 1916) 5. (Obituary.)

1050. "Dr. Olga Stastny: President-Elect." Bulletin of the Medical Women's National Association, 25 (July 1929) 6. port.

This article presents a brief biography of Dr. Stastny, a 1913 graduate of medicine at the University of Nebraska, and president-elect of the Medical Women's National Association.

1051. "Dr. Peck Honored by British." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:9 (September 1943) 245-246. port. (News Notes.)

This article is offered upon the occasion of Dr. Eleanor Kellogg Peck becoming the first woman physician to present a paper before the annual meeting of the British Pediatric Association. The subject of Dr. Peck's paper, as well as the names of those in attendance at the Association meeting, is given. Dr. Peck graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University.

1052. "Dr. Rebecca Lee, First Negro Woman Medical Graduate." Bulletin, Medico-Chirurgical Society of the District of Columbia, Inc., 41:1 (January 1949).

Recent research indicates that Rebecca Lee was the first Negro woman to receive a medical degree (New England Female Medical College, Boston, 1864). Two other early Negro women medical graduates were Rebecca Cole (Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, 1867) and Susan Maria Smith McKenney Steward (New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, 1870).

1053. "Dr. Roselyn Payne Epps." Journal of the National Med-

- ical Association, 66:3 (May 1974) 271. port. (Professional News.)
Dr. Epps (M.D., Howard, 1955) was one of six recipients of the Federal Women's Award for 1974.
1054. "Dr. Rosina Wistein." Bulletin of the Linn County Medical Society, (8 April 1937) 13. port.
1055. "Dr. S. Josephine Baker." Medical Woman's Journal, 30:6 (June 1923) 190-191. (Editorial.)
This editorial laments Dr. S. Josephine Baker's retirement as director of child hygiene, New York City Department of Health.
1056. "Dr. S. Josephine Baker: President Medical Woman's National Association." Medical Woman's Journal, 42:7 (July 1935) 199.
This biographical sketch of Dr. Baker focuses mainly on her professional activities.
1057. "Doctor Sarah Adamson Dolley." Woman's Medical Journal, 18:4 (April 1908) 86-87.
Among Dr. Dolley's many accomplishments are these: the second American woman to obtain a full medical diploma (after being refused admittance by 13 colleges); the first U.S. woman intern with full hospital service; organizer and first president of the first U.S. society of women physicians (the Blackwell Medical Society of Rochester, New York).
1058. "Dr. Sarah Adamson Dolley." Woman's Medical Journal, 20:1 (January 1910) 17-18. (Editorial.)
Dr. Dolley, who graduated in medicine in 1851, died on December 27, 1909.
1059. "Dr. Sarah Adamson Dolly [sic]." Medical Woman's Journal, 43:11 (November 1936) 304.
Sarah Adamson became the second woman to graduate in medicine in America (Eclectic School of Medicine in Rochester, New York, 1851). A biography is presented (and her portrait appears on this month's Journal cover).
1060. "Dr. Stella Chess." New York University Medical Quarterly, 26:3 (Winter 1971) 6. port. (New Professors.)
Dr. Chess has made many contributions to the field of child psychiatry.
1061. "Doctor Strikes." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:10 (October 1945) 52. (News Notes.)
Dr. Elizabeth Heyes resigned as company physician for the Shawmut Mining Company in Illinois because of "'intolerable'" sanitary conditions. "'I want to live under decent conditions or get out'" said Dr. Heyes. Meanwhile, 350 miners walked out because they would not work without a company doctor.

1062. "Dr. Sue Gould Resigns Post with County." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:10 (October 1947) 57. port. (News Notes.)
This article, reprinted from the Hudson Register, Hudson, New York, praises Dr. Gould for her work as commissioner of the Columbia County Health Department.
1063. "Dr. Violette Bergere." Medical Woman's Journal, 33:10 (October 1926) 300-301. port.
Dr. Bergere, who also holds a Doctor of Philosophy degree, received her Doctor of Medicine degree from the University of Montpellier, France, in 1917. In 1919, she became associate director of the Polish White Cross, and in 1920 served as a surgeon on the Russian front at Minsk. Dr. Bergere founded the Emergency Hospital in Warsaw. She is now writing a book dealing with political conditions in Poland.
1064. "Dr. Virginia Apgar." The Stethoscope [Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center], 29 (September 1974) 6. port. (Obituary.)
1065. "Dr. Wilhelmina Afton Ragland." Medical Woman's Journal, 46:8 (August 1939) 254.
A very brief biography is given of Dr. Ragland, a 1909 graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. (Dr. Ragland's portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal.)
1066. "Doctor Yarros Honored." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:6 (June 1942) 194. (News Notes.)
Rachelle S. Yarros, a pioneer in the field of social hygiene, helped to establish one of the earliest teaching clinics in Chicago, the American Social Hygiene Association, and the first pre-marital and marital consultation service under the Social Hygiene League. She wrote a book, Modern Woman and Sex, and was also active in advocating birth control as a necessary part of medical advice and care. Dr. Yarros was granted honorary life membership in the American Social Hygiene Association.
1067. "Doctress in Medicine." Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, 40 (1849) 25-26.
An account of the graduation of Elizabeth Blackwell constitutes this article. [Article not examined by editors.]
1068. Dole, Mary Phylinda. A Doctor in Homespun: Autobiography of Mary Phylinda Dole, B.S., M.D. Published by the author, 1941, 165 pp. illus., photos., ports.
This book, states its introduction, "... is a part of the life story, told with directness and simplicity, of a New England country girl to whom many things happened." Some of those happenings in Mary Phylinda Dole's life included graduating

from Mount Holyoke College (to which she maintained a lifelong loyalty), obtaining an M.D. from Woman's Medical College of Baltimore, and interning at the New England Hospital for Women and Children. Writing this autobiography at the age of 78, Dr. Dole recalls her studies at these institutions, and profiles the distinguished medical women who influenced her career. An illness forced Dr. Dole to stop practicing medicine in 1927. It was then she took up weaving, a craft which brought her many financial and personal rewards. Interwoven among anecdotes and facts are references to the advantages of remaining unmarried and of having the support and friendship of other women. The illustrated book includes an introduction by another Mount Holyoke graduate.

1069. Donahue, Julia. "Fifty Years in Medicine (1892-1942)." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:3 (March 1945) 43-44. port.
This autobiographical account by Dr. Julia Donahue discusses her activities as a medical missionary in China. Returning to the United States, Dr. Donahue continued her missionary work at home before accepting a position at Massillon State Hospital in 1921. She worked as a physician there for nearly 20 years.
1070. "Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, M.D., 1898- ." Journal of the National Medical Association, 62:2 (March 1970) 177. (Medical History.)
The 46-year medical career of Dr. Ferebee (whose portrait appears on this month's cover of the Journal) included many responsible posts in civic and professional organizations.
1071. "Dorothy S. Jaeger, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 53: 1 (January 1946) 36.
Dr. Jaeger (whose portrait appears on the cover of this month's Journal) teaches pediatrics at George Washington University and practices her specialty in Washington, D.C.
1072. "Dorothy Wells Atkinson, M.D.: Medical Woman of the Month." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 4:8 (August 1949) 354-355. port. (Medical Women in the News.)
Dr. Atkinson, president of the American Medical Women's Association, served as delegate to the Sixth International Congress of Medical Women at Amsterdam in 1947. A San Francisco physician, she taught at the University of California Medical School and was affiliated with the San Francisco Hospital for Women and Children.
1073. Dorpat, Klarese. "New AMWA President-1965." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 20:1 (January 1965) 49. port.
A specialist in psychosomatic medicine, Bernice Sachs was

the president of the American Medical Women's Association in 1965. Her special commitment to women in medicine includes a "belief that women have qualities such as compassion, empathy, tolerance, and stamina which uniquely qualify them to practice medicine. In doing so, they need not deny their femininity, but rather make good use of it."

1074. Doyle, Helen MacKnight. A Child Went Forth: The Autobiography of Dr. Helen MacKnight Doyle with a Foreword by Mary Austin. Gotham House, Inc., New York, New York, 1934, 364 pp.
A major portion of this autobiography, which begins in 1878 when "Nellie" MacKnight was a child, concentrates on her youth and family relationships. Helen MacKnight Doyle, who graduated from Toland Hall in San Francisco at age 20, reminisces about her medical practice in the desert regions of California.
1075. Drew, Nellie L. "Career of Dr. A. A. Starbuck." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:9 (September 1947) 45-46.
Dr. Starbuck obtained her M.D. degree in 1906 from Boston University. She was the first doctor to discover the presence of acetone in urine without sugar, although the paper discussing her findings was denied publication by the Massachusetts Medical Journal as it was "contrary to their teachings." An English medical journal ultimately published the paper. Dr. Starbuck runs a resort in the Berkshires in the summertime and has a general practice in New England.
1076. Drooz, Irma Gross. Doctor of Medicine. Dodd, Mead & Company, [n.p.], 1949, 308 pp.
In her autobiography, Irma Gross Drooz, a neuropsychiatrist, gives a detailed account of her education at the New York University College of Medicine from 1938 to 1942 and her internship in surgery at Beth Israel Hospital, where she was only tolerated in the operating room because she did all the preoperative workups. She gives many details of her residencies in neurosurgery and neurology at Mount Sinai Hospital. The book ends with her residency at the New York State Psychiatric Institute and her first job in Fayetteville, North Carolina. She concludes with her hopes for future work in preventive psychiatry and the treatment of mental illness. No bibliography or index appear in the book.
1077. Dunnahoo, Terry. Emily Dunning: a Portrait. Reilly & Lee Books, Chicago, Illinois, 1970, 142 pp.
Written for young people, this fictionalized biography of Emily Dunning concentrates on her mother's influence in her decision to enter medicine and upon the struggle to obtain that medical education. She entered Cornell University Medical School in 1899, where, according to the author, she welcomed male opinions on medicine, an influence she had missed while studying in an all-woman school (the Medical

College of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children). An adventurous account is given of Dr. Dunning's work as ambulance surgeon of New York's Gouverneur Hospital. The book's "Epilogue" tells of her marriage to Ben Barringer, her later professional activities, and her death in 1961.

1078. Dutton, William S. "A Mighty Little Woman But She's All Grit!" American Magazine, (March 1928) 16 passim. photos., port.
Dr. Harriet G. McGraw attended Lincoln Medical College in Lincoln, Nebraska. She and her second husband moved to Tyron, Nebraska where she is the only physician for miles. This article describes Dr. McGraw's life, from her difficult childhood, personal tragedies, and professional ambitions, to practice in Tyron.
1079. Dyer, Helen M. "In Memory: Mary Jane Walters." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:9 (September 1947) 50-51. (News Notes.)
A list of professional appointments is included in this obituary of Dr. Walters, reprinted from the Goucher Alumna Quarterly.
1080. East, Marion Reed. "Women Physicians of Oregon." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 19:3 (March 1964) 228-231.
This article highlights Oregon women physicians: sources are mentioned from which information was taken, primarily Olof Larsell's book The Doctor in Oregon.
1081. "Eccentric Esthetes: The Remarkable Dr. Claribel Cone, M.D." Medical Newsmagazine, 4:2 (1960) 94-99. illus., port.
[Article not examined by editors.]
1082. Eddy, Mary Pierson. "A Busy Woman." Woman's Medical Journal, 6:1 (January 1897) 12.
Dr. Eddy, the only woman permitted by the Turkish empire to practice medicine in that country, describes her work.
1083. Edward, Mary Lee. "Anna Hubert, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 12:1 (January 1957) 30. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
In her youth, Anna Hubert was fond of mountain climbing. Hubert Glacier, in the Olympic National Forest, is named after her. In 1913 she became resident at the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and remained affiliated with that institution as a surgeon and specialist in gynecology until her death in 1956. It is attributed to Dr. Hubert that she was one of the leaders who held the Infirmary together and kept it from closing that she built up a department of surgery and gynecology at a time when a woman trying to practice surgery received no encouragement, that

she was a pioneer among the women surgeons of the world. She was also surgeon of the Kate Depew Strang Clinic from the date of its opening in 1933. She was the first person to make a medical survey of the needs of women prisoners at Welfare Island in New York City (in 1914).

1084. Edwards, Linden F. "Dr. Mary Edwards Walker (1832-1919); Charlatan or Martyr? Part I." Ohio State Medical Journal, (September 1958) 1160-1162. (The Historian's Notebook.) (Presentation, meeting of the American Association for the History of Medicine, Williamsburg, Virginia, 8 May 1957.)
A strong advocate of women's rights, Mary Edwards Walker was the first woman to practice medicine in Columbus, Ohio, the first woman to serve on an army surgical staff in time of war (when she served with the northern forces during the Civil War), and the first woman to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor.
1085. Edwards, Linden F. "Dr. Mary Edwards Walker (1832-1919); Charlatan or Martyr? Part II." Ohio State Medical Journal, 54 (1958) 1296, 1298.
Although Mary Walker was a registered practitioner of medicine, her main claim to fame is as an eccentric who dressed in male attire and gave popular lectures on dress reform, woman suffrage, capital punishment, smoking and drinking, and the prevention of infanticide. For a short time, she operated a tuberculosis sanitarium and a school for the prevention of the disease, and during her career as a practitioner in Rome, New York, she founded a woman's colony called "Adamless Eden." Her fortunes declined and eventually she had to resort to appearances at dime museums for her livelihood.
1086. Edwards, Muriel. "Emma K. Willits, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 5:1 (January 1950) 42-43. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
When Emma Willits enrolled in medical school, "women medical students ... were no longer herded behind screens in the classroom, but they were still referred to as 'hen medics' and occasionally hooted at by their male confreres." In response to a male surgeon's remark early in her career-- "What do you expect to do with hands like that?"--she responded, "I will use skill instead of brute force." Indeed, her distinguished career as surgeon at San Francisco's Children's Hospital from 1897 as a resident, with a few years off for private practice, until her retirement in 1941 attests to that skill.
1087. Egan, Lenora Horton. "Dr. Lillias Horton Underwood of Korea." Medical Woman's Journal, 32:7 (July 1925) 200-201.
When Lillias Horton sailed for Korea in 1887, after having

obtained her medical degree under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, she became the first woman doctor to practice in that country. The king had initially invited a woman doctor to care for the queen and the court babies. Dr. Underwood, however, also perceived her responsibilities as including the establishment of public health care. She helped to found a dispensary "where every sort of ailment was attended to, from pulling teeth to operations for cataract."

1088. "1880 U-M Grad. Bethenia Owens: Physician, Feminist, and Social Reformer." The University of Michigan Medical Center Alumni News, 1:4 (Fall 1975) 3. port.
Dr. Owens received her medical education from the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia. Arriving in Portland, Oregon, she was ridiculed, and her consequent attempts to enter Jefferson Medical College (Philadelphia) were frustrated. She then entered the University of Michigan Medical School, and in 1880 at the age of 40, she received her M.D. degree and returned to Portland. This brief biography follows her life through her marriage at the age of 14, her subsequent divorce and reclaiming of her maiden name (a courageous step in 1859), her medical education and practice, and concludes with her death at the age of 88.
1089. "Eleanor R. Izquierdo, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 11:10 (October 1956) 379. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
A recipient of the first Kate Hurd Mead Alumnae Award of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Eleanor R. Izquierdo has been active in teaching and research in the fields of pathology and neuropathology.
1090. "Eleanor Scott, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:5 (May 1941) 156.
Dr. Eleanor Scott (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) received her M.D. from Cornell University in 1935. This biography gives Dr. Scott's education, professional activities, and hobbies.
1091. Elia, Joseph J. "Alice Hamilton--1869-1970." New England Journal of Medicine, 283:18 (29 October 1970) 993-994. (Editorial.)
This "historical essay" praises and provides examples of Dr. Hamilton's "solitary yet formidable explorations into the occupational hazards of a newly industrialized America and her commitment to the social reform movements of her time...."
1092. "The Elizabeth Blackwell Centennial." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:3 (March 1949) 17-26. facsim., photo., ports.
A special convocation held in January [1949] by Hobart and

William Smith Colleges cited 12 women doctors of the U.S., Canada, England, and France on the 100th anniversary of Elizabeth Blackwell's graduation. Biographies and portraits of the award recipients are presented, and a description of the ceremony is given.

1093. "Elizabeth Blackwell Centennial: 1847-1947." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:11 (November 1947) 34-35. illus., port.
1094. "Elizabeth Blackwell, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 33:1 (January 1926) 21-22. port.
"The new hope for the world that I see dawning with the advent of womanhood into the realm of independent thought and equal justice makes me very happy," wrote Elizabeth Blackwell in a New Year's greeting to her sister-in-law and friend, Lucy Stone. Dated 1887, the letter was given to the Medical Woman's Journal editors by Lucy Stone's daughter, Alice Stone Blackwell. Following a reprint of the letter is an account of the life of Dr. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, sister-in-law of Drs. Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell, fellow worker with Susan B. Anthony and Lucy Stone, and an ordained minister.
1095. "Elizabeth Blackwell, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:4 (April 1940) 126.
This abbreviated mention of Dr. Blackwell's accomplishments is complemented by a portrait of her (which appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal).
1096. "Elizabeth Burr Thelberg, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 42:6 (June 1935) 169. port.
This obituary notice lists Dr. Thelberg's professional activities and affiliations. Dr. Thelberg was resident physician at Vassar College since 1887. In 1884, she received her medical degree from the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.
1097. "Elizabeth Hamilton-Muncie, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:5 (May 1947) 44-45.
This biography of Dr. Hamilton-Muncie discusses her determination to enter medicine--a goal of which she firmly informed her husband before their marriage. When her second child was three years old, she entered the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women. As a surgeon, she performed the first Pratt hysterectomy (a vaginal hysterectomy technique). She is the author of the book Four Epochs of Life, a sex education book. A list of her most notable lectures concludes this article.
1098. "Elizabeth Kittredge, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:10 (October 1943) 367.
Dr. Kittredge (whose portrait appears on the front cover of

the Journal) received her M.D. degree from Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore, Maryland) in 1922. A brief biography of Dr. Kittredge is given in this article.

1099. "Elizabeth McSherry, M.D." Good Housekeeping, 161 (September 1965) 54-55+. illus.
[Article not examined by editors.]
1100. "Elizabeth Mason-Hohl, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:3 (March 1942) 89-90.
Newly appointed editor of the Journal, Elizabeth Mason-Hohl (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) graduated in 1915 from the University of Nebraska. Her numerous professional activities are mentioned.
1101. "Elizabeth Newcomer, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:6 (June 1945) 51.
Dr. Newcomer (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) specialized in the radiologic treatment of cancer. She is the only woman physician in radiology in Denver, Colorado.
1102. "Ellen C. Potter, M.D.: Medical Woman of the Month." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 4:2 (February 1949) 85. port. (News of Women in Medicine.)
Dr. Potter, recipient of the W. S. Terry, Jr. Memorial Merit Award of the American Public Welfare Association, did extensive work in social welfare and was active in prison work, geriatrics, and many other areas of public concern.
1103. "Ellen Culver Potter, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:12 (December 1942) 386-387.
The professional resumé of Ellen Culver Potter (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) is reproduced in this article. Some of the highlights of her career include: being the first woman to hold a position as cabinet officer in a state cabinet (as secretary of welfare, Department of Welfare of Pennsylvania); writing numerous articles on public welfare and public health administration; being medical director and director of classification of various New Jersey penal and correctional institutions and institutions for the feeble-minded; and, in 1929-1930, being president of the American Medical Women's Association.
1104. "Ellen E. Mitchell, M.D." Medical Missionary Record, 5: 10 (October 1890) 203-205.
Born in 1829, Dr. Mitchell worked as a nurse during the Civil War, obtained her M.D. from the Women's Medical College in New York in 1871, and is now a medical missionary in Maulmain, Burma.
1105. Elliot, H. B. "Woman as Physician." In Eminent Women

of the Age, Being Narratives of the Lives and Deeds of the Most Prominent Women of the Present Generation. By James Parton, et al. S. M. Betts, Hartford, Connecticut, 1869, 513-550.

Short biographies are given of Clemence S. Lozier, Elizabeth Blackwell, Harriot K. Hunt, Hannah E. Longshore, and Ann Preston.

1106. Elliott, Mabel Evelyn. Beginning Again at Ararat. Fleming H. Revell Company, New York, New York, 1924, 341 pp. photos., port.

Dr. Elliott served in a prominent position as director of the Near East division of the American Women's Hospitals during the world war. This book is a record of her work in the Near East and her thoughts on medical care, human suffering, imperialism, and war. The book is full of descriptions of refugees--the treatment of women and children by Turkish men, and the hardships and physical abuse borne out of custom by these women. Dr. Elliott's personality is gradually unfolded through the pages of this work. The book contains an "appreciation" by Grace N. Kimball, president of the Medical Women's National Association. There is no index.

1107. "Elvira DeLieu, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:4 (April 1941) 118.

Dr. DeLieu (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) is the holder of the Mary Putnam Jacobi Fellowship for 1938-39 and is a fellow in medicine at the New York University College of Medicine. This brief article gives Dr. DeLieu's professional interests.

1108. "Emily Dunning Barringer, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:7 (July 1942) 219-220.

As president of the American Medical Women's Association from 1941 to 1942, Emily Dunning Barringer has been especially active in trying to obtain equal rank and equal pay for women physicians in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army and Navy. When she became New York City's first woman ambulance surgeon in 1902, she opened up the opportunity for women to hold internships in New York City hospitals. (A portrait of Dr. Barringer appears on the cover of this issue of the Journal.)

1109. "Emily Dunning Barringer: President AMWA." Women in Medicine, 73 (July 1941) 7. port.

A gynecologist, Emily Dunning Barringer was the first woman physician to be a delegate from the New York State Medical Society to the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association. In 1941 she became president of the American Medical Women's Association. Her work on gonorrhea was featured at a scientific exhibit of the American Medical Association.

1110. "Emma Dawson Parsons." Medical Woman's Journal, 51: 11 (November 1944) 26-27. port.
Born in 1859, Emma Dawson (later Parsons) was a frail child, and "her chief incentive in studying medicine was to acquire the knowledge that would enable her to make use of her limited store of strength to the best advantage." A graduate of Woman's Medical College at Chicago, Dr. Parsons worked extensively in electrotherapy and practiced medicine in Waterloo, Iowa for 40 years. In addition to her many professional activities, Dr. Parsons was a "spirited public citizen" and a shrewd business woman who maintained financial and administrative interest in several corporations.
1111. "Emma Selkin-Aronson, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 9:4 (April 1954) 124. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Emma Selkin-Aronson was on the attending staff of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and was active in its reopening in 1924 after it had been used as a reconstruction hospital for soldiers. She also worked at the Bronx Hospital.
1112. "Estella Ford Warner, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:10 (October 1945) 50-51. port.
Dr. Warner graduated from the University of Oregon School of Medicine in 1918. Shortly thereafter she went to Europe and served as a medical officer in the YWCA.
1113. "Ester I. McEachen, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 51: 8 (August 1944) 38-39.
Dr. McEachen (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) graduated from the University of Nebraska College of Medicine in 1927. She practices pediatrics while participating in a variety of social and professional organizations in Nebraska.
1114. "Esther Loring Richards, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:8 (August 1941) 253.
Dr. Richards (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) received her M.D. degree in 1915 from Johns Hopkins University. A brief resumé is herein given of her education and professional activities.
1115. "Esther Pohl Lovejoy, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 10:4 (April 1955) 132-133. port. (Past Presidents of AMWA.)
Dr. Lovejoy, a graduate of the University of Oregon Medical School, went with her brother and husband in 1897 to Alaska during the gold rush. Both her husband and brother lost their lives there. She later established a scholarship fund for medical students (one third of whom should be women) at the University of Oregon Medical School. Dr. Lovejoy was a member of the Portland Board of Health where she

made local headlines by leading a campaign against rats, the carriers of bubonic plague. She served during World War I in France with the American Red Cross and was decorated by five nations for her work.

1116. "Esther Pohl Lovejoy, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:6 (June 1944) 33-34. port.
Upon the 50th anniversary of Esther Clayson Pohl Lovejoy's graduation from the University of Oregon Medical School (in 1894), the Journal summarizes Dr. Lovejoy's professional activities and honors. "She is a dynamic speaker, a fearless and just leader; a writer who makes even poverty, war, and desolation romantic; a friend and advisor incomparable"
1117. "Eugen Kahn Awardee Selected, Joins Faculty." BCM: Inside Baylor Medicine, 6:9 (October 1975) 3. port.
Historical background on the Eugen Kahn Award, presented by Baylor College of Medicine's psychiatry department for scholarship and service as a psychiatry resident, is given, along with biographical information on Dr. Virginia Davidson, who in 1975 became the second woman to receive the award since its 1964 inception. Reflecting upon her psychiatry residency, Dr. Davidson says, "I was allowed to struggle and not be done in by it...." Her major interests concern drug addictions and the psychiatric problems of women.
1118. "Evelyn Witthoff, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:7 (July 1945) 44.
This article presents a very brief biography of Dr. Witthoff, a graduate of the Medical School at the University of Illinois (Chicago). In 1941, Dr. Witthoff sailed for India where she served as a medical missionary.
1119. "Exhibit on Medical Women in Oregon." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 15:4 (April 1960) 400-401. photos.
One of the more popular window displays prepared by the Committee on Oregon Medical History of the Oregon State Medical Association in honor of Oregon's centennial year included photographs and memorabilia of Drs. Esther P. Lovejoy, Leslie Swigart Kent, Mary Anna Cooke Thompson, Bethenia Owens-Adair, and Jessie Laird Brodie. Each of these women's major contribution is given a sentence in this brief article.
1120. "F. Muriel Ramsey, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:3 (March 1945) 50.
Dr. Ramsey (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) wrote a novel entitled Evergreen, a characterization of a woman physician. Her professional activities and affiliations are given in this article.

1121. Fabricant, Noah D., ed. *Why We Became Doctors*. Grune & Stratton, New York, New York, 1954, x, 182 pp. This collection of 50 autobiographical sketches, two to three pages each, describes each subject's reasons for entering medicine. Seven of the subjects are women, and all the information was drawn from their published autobiographies (listed in the bibliography). Rosalie Slaughter Morton, daughter of a Virginia gentleman, chose medicine as an opportunity to lead a useful life; family opposition strengthened rather than diminished that ambition. Elizabeth Blackwell first considered a medical career upon the suggestion of a terminally ill woman friend. She overcame her distaste for biology and physiology, and resisted the constraints of marriage; her determination to become a physician became a moral crusade for her. Emily Dunning Barringer cited the birth of her brother when she was eight years old as the childhood incident which instilled in her a desire to help the sick and suffering. The difficult birth had brought skilled obstetricians into the Dunning home and commanded the assistance of the youngster to fetch medical supplies. Anne Walter Fearn was attracted to medicine by an unknown woman physician's conversation which she overheard on a train trip to San Francisco. A family friend arranged for her to meet several women doctors in San Francisco who served as models and inspired her to select medicine as an alternative to the life of a social butterfly. Josephine Baker, who headed the New York City Health Department for more than 25 years, cited her interest in medicine as possibly stemming from treatment for an orthopedic injury in childhood. Family opposition stiffened her will to pursue a medical education and career. Alice Hamilton and her sister were forced to consider self-supporting careers due to dwindling family finances. She selected medicine because it offered freedom from work in any given institution such as a school and would not require working under superiors. Alfreda Withington had lost her family and a brother to consumption before a second brother became stricken. She accompanied him on his treatment in the Adirondack Mountains; his death instilled in her the need to follow a medical career.
1122. Fairbanks, Virgil F. "Doctor Ashby of Virginia: An Admiring Profile." *The Mayo Alumnus*, 11:2 (April 1975) 28-33. facsim., port. The oldest living graduate of the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine, Dr. Winifred Mayer Ashby celebrated her 95th birthday in October of 1974. A biographical sketch of Dr. Ashby is presented.
1123. "Fanny C. Hutchins, M.D." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 51: 7 (July 1944) 38. (In Memory.) This obituary notice mentions the professional and social activities of Dr. Fanny Collins Hutchins, a Cleveland, Ohio practitioner.

1124. Fearn, Anne Walter. My Days of Strength: An American Woman Doctor's Forty Years in China. Harper & Brothers, New York, New York, 1939, vii, 297 pp. photos., ports.
In her autobiography, Anne Walter Fearn gives details of her early life in Louisiana and education at Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, from which she graduated in 1893. After graduation she went to a mission hospital in Soochow, China; she tells of her experiences in a country where surgery was almost unknown, where male doctors never took obstetrical cases, and where cholera patients chewed copper coins as a cure. In 1895 she found the Soochow Hospital Medical College. Later in Shanghai she founded her own hospital, the Fearn Sanatorium. She tells of her experiences during the fall of the Manchu Dynasty in 1911 and gives many examples of Chinese customs and medical practices.
1125. "Fifty Year Club: Sara Craig Buckley, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:10 (October 1942) 317-318.
This article reviews the developments in medicine during Sara Craig Buckley's lifetime. Before she began practicing in Chicago, she married Edmund Buckley and together they went to Europe to study and visit hospitals. In 1886 they went to Kyoto, Japan, where Dr. Buckley was an assistant in a hospital for seven years. Her two sisters, Anna Craig and Marion Craig-Potter, became physicians as well.
1126. "Fifty Years in Practice Club." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:7 (July 1942) 220-221.
This article recognizes the fifty-year medical career of Jane Robbins. In reminiscing about her medical student days, Dr. Robbins mentions that she was one of the pioneers in helping to establish the first social club for school girls.
1127. Figueredo, Anita V. "Antoinette Le Marquis, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 14:6 (June 1959) 530-531. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
"Dr. Le Marquis exemplifies those characteristics that make for greater acceptance and recognition of women physicians by male colleagues." She is "a dainty, very feminine, soft-spoken woman." Her chief interest lies in the area of diseases of women and children.
1128. "First Woman Army Doctor in Africa." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:3 (March 1944) 33. (Section on War Service.)
Dr. Margaret M. Janeway's educational background and military service record are noted.
1129. "First Woman Commissioned Officer in the Medical Corps, U.S. Army." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:6 (June

1943) 140-141. port.

This article presents biographical data on Dr. Margaret D. Craighill upon her commission as the first woman officer in the U.S. Army Medical Corps (rank of major). She comes to this commission from her deanship at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

1130. "The First Woman Coroner Elected in United States. Dr. Grace M. Norris, of Utica, N.Y., Has the Distinction of Being the First Woman Physician Elected to the Office of Coroner." Woman's Medical Journal, 29[19]: 12 (December 1919) 256.
1131. "The First Woman Physician Among Her People." Medical Missionary Record, 4:6 (October 1889) 126.
Susan LaFlesche, a graduate of Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia and an Omaha Indian, returns to her people armed with scientific medicine and Christianity.
1132. "First Woman Surgeon in U.S. Public Health Service." Medical Woman's Journal, 39:9 (September 1932) 229.
Estelle Ford Warner was the first woman to be appointed a surgeon "on the same basis as other surgeons in the United States Public Health Service...."
1133. "Firsts." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:1 (January 1945) 56-57. (News Notes.)
Among the "firsts" of various women physicians whose names are given in this article are Dr. Sue H. Thompson, the first woman county health commissioner in New York State, and Dr. Allen Daisy Emery, the first woman medical graduate in Texas.
1134. Fleming, Alice. Doctors in Petticoats. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1964, 159 pp.
This collection of biographical sketches outlines the accomplishments of ten distinguished women physicians of the 19th and 20th centuries. Marie Zakrzewska emigrated to this country from Germany in 1853, determined to become a doctor. With the help of Elizabeth Blackwell she attained her goal, founded a hospital in Boston, and became a pioneer in the cause of assisting women bent on careers in medicine. Mary Putnam Jacobi worked with Zakrzewska at the New England Hospital for Women and Children and ultimately devoted her life to teaching and research. Emily Dunning Barringer, encouraged by Jacobi, graduated from Cornell Medical College and became, in 1902, the first woman to intern at Gouverneur Hospital in New York City. Clara Swain pioneered in medical mission work in India around the turn of the century and built a hospital at Bareilly. Alice Hamilton became a pathologist, worked with Jane Addams at Hull House, and made significant contributions to the study of occupational diseases. Another pathologist, Louise Pearce,

became a fellow at the Rockefeller Institute in 1913 and helped to develop a new drug, tryparsamide, for the treatment of African sleeping sickness. Sara Jordon distinguished herself in the field of gastroenterology at the Lahey Clinic in Boston, beginning in 1923, and became known as the patron saint of ulcer victims. Karen Horney, who died in 1952, is best known for her work in psychoanalysis, developing new concepts of neuroses and rejecting Freud's pessimistic view of human nature. Leona Baumgartner was, in the 1950s, New York's first woman commissioner of health and as such had to worry about the health and welfare of approximately eight million people. Connie Meyers Guion, as one of the most respected faculty members of Cornell Medical College until her retirement in 1952, was the first woman in America to have a hospital building named after her--a five-story building which houses most of New York Hospital's 86 different clinics.

1135. Fletcher, Grace Nies. The Fabulous Flemings of Kathmandu: The Story of Two Doctors in Nepal. E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., New York, New York, 1964, 219 pp. map, photos.
This joint biography of Dr. Bethel Fleming and her husband describes her efforts as a medical missionary in India and Nepal, where she set up a medical clinic in Kathmandu. In 1956 she founded Shanta Bhawan, the first comprehensive hospital in Nepal. The book gives many details of social and medical conditions in India and Nepal and recounts Dr. Fleming's recruitment of Dr. Elizabeth Miller to serve in Shanta Bhawan. The book is based upon the author's interviews with Drs. Fleming and Miller in Nepal. There is no index or bibliography.
1136. "Florence R. Sabin Honored for Statecraft, Education, Science." Rockefeller Institute Quarterly, 3:1 (1954) 3. photo.
The statue of Florence Sabin (by Joy Buba of New York) was placed in Statuary Hall in Washington, D.C.
1137. "Florence R. Sabin, M.D." British Medical Journal, 2: 4843 (31 October 1953) 997-998. (Obituary.)
This brief obituary notice for Dr. Florence R. Sabin mentions her professional "firsts" and quotes Simon Flexner, who referred to her as "the greatest living woman scientist and one of the foremost scientists of all time."
1138. "Florence Rena Sabin, M.D., New York City." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:1 (January 1930) 1-2. port. (Special Article.)
In response to Florence Sabin's receiving the annual Pictorial Review Achievement Award in 1928, this biographical sketch was written. Florence Sabin was the first scientist to make a complete study of the development of the lym-

phatic system; to discover the development and processes of the blood-cell; and to discover the functions of the monocyte. As a woman she earned a great many firsts in medicine: the first woman to be admitted to and graduated from Johns Hopkins Medical University; the first to be admitted as an intern and also as teaching faculty there; the first woman to be admitted to European research laboratories; and the first woman to be made a member of the U.S. National Academy of Science. Dr. Sabin was also the first woman to become a member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

1139. Floyd, Olive. Doctora in Mexico: The Life of Dr. Katherine Neel Dale. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, New York, 1944, 270 pp.

After Dr. Katherine Neel Dale graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1897, and completed her internship, she accepted her first appointment as medical missionary in the little Mexican city of Ciudad del Maiz. This biography of her life tells how she and her minister husband served the Mexican people for over forty years--part of that time in Rio Verde, where she built up an extended practice and eventually organized a hospital. After a temporary exile during the revolution, the Dales were back in Mexico in 1919, spending ten years in Tampico, where in one year the Doctora treated 18,500 patients. Eventually new government decrees hampered their work there. After a period of planning and vacationing in their native South Carolina, the Dales went on to found the Mexican Indian Mission, including a school for Indian girls and a school for Indian boys, at Tamazunchale. Into this project she poured her energy until her death in 1941 at age 68. The schools continued to thrive.

1140. "For Black Women: Medicine Is Opportunity, Challenge."

BCM: Inside Baylor Medicine, 11:8 (August 1971) 2.

"I know I have two blows against me--being a woman, and being black.... I am proud of what I am and will not worry about what problems I have to face because if I do I will defeat my cause," says Thelissa Harris. She and Judith Craven, the first two black women to enroll in Baylor's medical school, briefly discuss their reasons for choosing medicine as a career, and the problems of successfully combining the roles of wife, mother, and physician. After completing medical training, both women plan to serve the black community.

1141. Foulks, Sara E. "Sara Foulks, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:5 (May 1944) 36-37, 41.

Sara E. Foulks (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) relates events and accomplishments of her life as well as her philosophy of life. A graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Dr. Foulks

was serving in the New York State Department of Health when she wrote this brief autobiography.

1142. Fox, Christie. "Dr. McCoy Gets High Navy Rank." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:3 (March 1944) 33. (Section on War Service.)
A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, Bernice McCoy received the rank of lieutenant commander in the Naval Reserve Medical Corps.
1143. "Frances C. Van Gasken." Medical Woman's Journal, 46:12 (December 1939) 377.
Dr. Van Gasken graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1890 and later became an instructor at that college, specializing in internal medicine. Her portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal.
1144. Frye, Maude J. "In Memoriam: Response to Toast." Woman's Medical Journal, 18:4 (April 1908) 89.
Dr. Mary Wood-Allen, Electa B. Whipple, and M. Elizabeth Schugens are eulogized in this article.
1145. Gage, Simon Henry and Gage, Asa Franklin. Mary Gage-Day, M.D. A Memorial Tribute: Compiled by Her Brothers. The Sun Company, Mohawk, New York, 1935, 34 pp. port.
Dr. Gage-Day (born in Worcester, New York in 1857) was granted her M.D. degree from the University of Michigan in 1888. Her biography is followed by a list of the many organizations to which she belonged, as well as a bibliography of her publications. Excerpts from a letter to her family recall an incident near Dodge City, Kansas, where she and her husband were working. A reproduction of the funeral rites, including tributes to Dr. Gage-Day, concludes this memorial.
1146. Gambrell, W. Elizabeth. "Amey Chappell, M.D.: Thirty-five President of the American Medical Women's Association." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 6:9 (September 1951) 356. port.
Dr. Chappell began practice in 1932 in Atlanta, Georgia, facing the dual handicaps of a general financial depression and local prejudice. A list of her memberships and achievements is included.
1147. Gardner, Emily. "Projects Sponsored by Medical Women [Part I]." Medical Woman's Journal, 40:4 (April 1933) 96.
Dr. Gardner tells how she utilized her \$1,000 Mary Putnam Jacobi Fellowship of which she was the 1931-32 recipient. Dr. Gardner tells of her studies and work in London.
1148. Gardner, Emily. "Projects Sponsored by Medical Women

[Part II]." Medical Woman's Journal, 40:5 (May 1933) 118-119.

Dr. Gardner describes her work in London and her studies in Vienna, which were made possible through the Mary Putnam Jacobi Fund.

1149. Gardner, Mabel E. "Bertha Van Hoosen, M.D.: First President of the American Medical Women's Association." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 5:10 (October 1950) 413-414. photo., port.

The many and various "firsts" of Dr. Van Hoosen are mentioned. A descriptive biography follows.

1150. Gardner, Mabel E. "Helena T. Ratterman, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 9:12 (December 1954) 412. port.

Dr. Ratterman, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, instituted and developed prenatal clinics throughout the city. She was interested in perpetuating opportunities for other women to achieve and served as president of the American Medical Women's Association in 1942-1943. She also established the Cincinnati Medical Women's Club.

1151. Gardner, Penney. "APFME Summer Fellowship." Buffalo Physician, (Summer 1968) 28-29. photos.

Dr. Gardner recalls one summer during medical school training which she spent on a General Practice APFME Fellowship.

1152. Gates, Irene. Any Hope, Doctor? Blandford Press, London, England, 1954, 192 pp.

Early chapters of this autobiography describe Irene Gates's training at Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania from 1923 to 1927, including clinic work in South Philadelphia and her internship at Philadelphia General Hospital, where the women interns were in charge of the nurses' infirmary in addition to their regular work. She tells of struggles with her conscience during her early practice with a society dermatologist in New York City, which led her to found a settlement clinic on New York's East Side and to work in the Medical Relief Bureau for the "new poor." The remainder of the book describes her private practice after 1931 in New York, where she was associated with a large clinic [unnamed] in the medical department. Dr. E. T. C. Milligan of Harley Street, London, wrote a foreword recommending Dr. Gates's philosophy of affectionate concern and help for patients in establishing a sound home life.

1153. Gay, Claudine Moss. "Presentation of the Elizabeth Blackwell Annual Award, 1973." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 29:1 (January 1974) 48. photo.

This award was presented to Dr. Alice D. Chenoweth.

1154. Geib, M. Eugenia. "Camille Mermod, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 9:9 (September 1954) 298. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
A brief, descriptive account of Dr. Mermod's life, which highlights her medical experiences in various parts of the country.
1155. German, William J. "Louise Eisenhardt: 1891-1967." Transactions of the American Neurological Association, 92 (1967) 311-313. (Obituary.)
Dr. Eisenhardt's career in neurosurgery and neuropathology as a researcher, teacher, and writer was heavily influenced by and entwined with the career of Harvey Cushing. Before graduating with honors in 1925 from Tufts Medical School, Louise Eisenhardt played an active role in completing Dr. Cushing's book, Tumor of the Nervous Acusticus. Later, as neuropathologist to Dr. Cushing, she coauthored other works. In Boston, Dr. Eisenhardt supervised the assembly of the Brain Tumor Registry and pursued "a never-ending follow-up study of Dr. Cushing's patients." For many years she served as an editor for the Journal of Neurosurgery.
1156. "Gertrude Seabolt, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 50: 4 (April 1943) 101.
Dr. Gertrude Seabolt (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) devoted many years of her practice to the problems of student health. This article gives a brief biography, as well as a listing of Dr. Seabolt's professional affiliations.
1157. Gibson, Julia R. A Cry from India's Night. Publishing House of the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene, Kansas City, Missouri, 1914, 216 pp. photos., port.
The purpose of this book is to bring the readers "into living contact with the people [of India]" through Dr. Gibson's own personal experiences. [Dr. Gibson was a 1915 graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.] Chapters in the book discuss Hindu customs, the caste system, the condition of women, and other aspects of life in India. The book contains no index.
1158. Gillie, Annis. "Elizabeth Blackwell and the 'Medical Register' From 1858." British Medical Journal, 2 (22 November 1958) 1253-1257. photo., ports. (Presidential Address, Metropolitan Counties Branch, British Medical Association, 1958.)
This article discusses Elizabeth Blackwell's family, her "urge towards medicine," her graduation from Geneva College in 1849, her welcome in London in 1850, and her work in America. Dr. Blackwell achieved the distinction of having her name appear on the first Medical Register

(published in 1858). A portion of the article tells of conditions for medical women in Great Britain and the "courageous group" of women physicians in London, headed by Sophia Jex-Blake. Concluding this article is a look at the issue of registration of women physicians in England in the 19th century.

1159. Glasgow, Maude. "Maude Glasgow: Donor of the Janet M. Glasgow Scholarship Fund." Women in Medicine, 74 (October 1941) 10-12. ports.
An autobiographical account by Dr. Glasgow who, coming to New York from Northern Ireland, entered nurses training. After nursing for a short time, she decided to pursue a medical career. This article, a personal account of certain aspects of that career, ends with a listing of the author's medical articles which have been published "from time to time."
1160. Glasgow, Maude. "Maude Glasgow, M.D. (An Autobiography)." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:3 (March 1944) 34-36.
Dr. Glasgow (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this month's Journal) describes the events leading up to her graduation from medical school in 1901, her subsequent professional appointments, and her personal health problems. Recalling her activities as a suffragette, she concludes this autobiography with the warning that "enfranchisement was but a step toward equality..." A bibliography of Dr. Glasgow's published works is included in the article.
1161. Goldowsky, Seebert J. "Rhode Island's First Woman Physician." Rhode Island Medical Journal, 54 (November 1971) 546-549. port.
Biographical information is given on Dr. Martha Mowry, who practiced in Providence, Rhode Island for over 40 years. A note on Julia A. Beverly, probably the second woman physician to practice in Rhode Island, concludes the article.
1162. Goodcell, Roscoe. "Marie Antoinette Bennette, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:10 (October 1947) 48-50.
This article presents an anecdotal biography of Dr. Bennette, a San Bernardino, California physician. The author is Dr. Bennette's nephew.
1163. Goodwin, Occa Elaine. "Pearl Smith, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 9:5 (May 1954) 171. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Dr. Smith was, at the time of this article, attending pathologist at the San Francisco Children's Hospital.
1164. Gordon, Elizabeth Putnam. The Story of the Life and Work of Cordelia A. Greene M.D. The Castilian, Castile, New York, 1925, 208 pp. photos., ports.

The opening chapters of this memoir of Cordelia Greene (1831-1905) describe her early life as a Quaker in upstate New York, the beginnings of her career as a schoolteacher, her conversion to Methodism, and her training at Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in the 1850s. Dr. Greene founded Castile Sanatorium, Castile, New York for the treatment of women patients. Assisting her were Drs. Clara Swain, Caroline Stevens, Mary I. Slade, Jessica W. Findlay, and her niece Dr. Mary T. Greene. Later chapters include accounts of her by her children and patients; excerpts from her letters; quotations and homilies expressing her religious outlook; testimonials from friends including Frances Willard, the Reverend Anna Ward Shaw, and Dr. Marie Zakrzewska; and excerpts from her diaries during trips through the Panama Canal and to Hawaii. Concluding chapters deal with the founding of the Cordelia Greene Library, the life of Dr. Mary T. Greene, testimonials to Mary Greene, and an account of social activities at the sanatorium and at the founder's day celebration in 1925. Several portraits appear throughout the book. There is no index.

1165. Gosswiller, Richard. "A Girl Becomes a Doctor." Today's Health, 47:6 (June 1969) 29-33. photos.
This article gives a view of one "girl" who is becoming a doctor. Dale King Phelps is the article's central subject, and the author tells us that "no one would mistake attractive Dale King Phelps for one of the guys [as] her eyes are large, her smile winning, her figure indisputable." Ms. Phelps's reasons for entering medical school are given along with her experience of applying for admission.
1166. "Grace E. Rochford, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 5:12 (December 1950) 500. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
A surgeon, Grace E. Rochford received her degree in 1906. In 1919 she was appointed to the surgical staff of the New England Hospital for Women and Children; in 1944 surgeon-in-chief; and in 1950 consulting surgeon.
1167. "Grace N. Kimball, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 49: 12 (December 1942) 391-392.
In 1882 Grace N. Kimball went to Van (a city of Armenia in Turkey), sponsored by the American Board of Foreign Missions. Because she found that the greatest demands made upon her came from the sick, she realized she needed training in medicine and so returned to the United States where she was graduated from the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary. Returning to Van, Dr. Kimball initiated and developed the Industrial Relief organization which distributed food and clothing throughout the entire province of Van. When Dr. Kimball returned to the U.S., she settled in Poughkeepsie, New York, where she

was active in providing hospital care for tubercular persons. She also helped found Bowne Memorial Hospital.

1168. Grad, Marjorie A. "Cincinnati Women Physicians." The Woman Physician, 25:11 (November 1970) 735-736.
Names and experiences of a selection of Cincinnati women physicians are presented.
1169. "Great Names in Chicago Medicine: Frances Dickinson." Chicago Medicine, 64 (10 March 1962) 24.
[Article not examined by editors.]
1170. Gridley, Marion. Medical Woman's Journal, 56:2 (February 1949) 55. (News Notes.)
A brief biography is given of Lucille Johnson-Marsh, who is "three quarter Indian" and practices pediatrics in Miami, Florida.
1171. Griscom, Mary W. "Pioneer Medical Women: A Few Interesting Biographical Sketches." Medical Woman's Journal, 38:7 (July 1931) 183-185. port.
Upon learning that she had cancer, Emeline Cleveland persuaded Anna E. Broomall to specialize in obstetrics and succeed her as professor of obstetrics at Woman's Medical College (Philadelphia). An 1871 graduate of Woman's Medical, Dr. Broomall studied midwifery in Germany "at a time when among the usual requirements for entrance were that the applicant should herself have had a baby." At Woman's Hospital in Philadelphia, she pioneered in abdominal surgery; hospital managers "stipulated that one of the men consultants should always be present" during her operations, but that requirement was later abandoned. Throughout her distinguished career as physician, teacher, and administrator, Dr. Broomall "never refused a case because it might not mean money; never failed to see possible advancement of other women; used every influence to open all possible avenues of new work for the [women medical] graduates."
1172. Griscom, Mary W. "Surgery in the Wilderness." Atlantic Monthly, 137 (May 1926) 668-670.
Dr. Griscom tells anecdotes of her work in Chinese villages: the threat of tigers and robbers, the lack of adequate medical supplies, the patients' fear of "Western" medicine, and the problem of not knowing the Chinese language.
1173. "Gullattee Trustee of Wesleyan University." Journal of the National Medical Association, 62:1 (January 1970) 77-78. port. (Briefs.)
A biography of Dr. Alyce McLendon Chenault Gullattee is given on this occasion of her election to the board of trustees of Wesleyan University (Middletown, Connecticut)--the first black woman to be so appointed.

1174. Haffner, V. B. "A Half-century in the Life of a Woman Physician." Nebraska Medical Journal, 60:6 (June 1975) 197-199.

This autobiographical article begins with Dr. Haffner's family and educational background. In 1925 Dr. Haffner received her M.D. degree from Boston University School of Medicine. She served her internship in Allentown, Pennsylvania, where she eventually set up a general practice. "I immediately confronted discrimination and prejudice due to my sex." Dr. Haffner encountered hostility from her colleagues and from the townspeople in this community, and her practice was slow in starting. "Gradually, however, the Pennsylvania Dutch husbands gave their wives permission to see me professionally as they didn't like the idea of a man doctor examining their women." Dr. Haffner proceeds to discuss some of her patients and the fees she charged them.

1175. Hall, Alice K. "Beulah Cushman, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 7:3 (March 1952) 109. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)

Dr. Cushman, an ophthalmologist, has practiced in Milwaukee, Tacoma, Washington, and Chicago. She was graduated from the University of Illinois College of Medicine in 1916.

1176. Hamilton, A. "Mollie Turpin Became an M.D. to Help the Poor; Project Concern." Good Housekeeping, 174 (April 1972) 66+. illus.

[Article not examined by editors.]

1177. Hamilton, Alice. Exploring the Dangerous Trades: The Autobiography of Alice Hamilton, M.D. Little, Brown and Company, Boston, Massachusetts, 1943, 433 pp. illus.

The autobiography of Alice Hamilton, the pioneer of industrial medicine in the U.S., concentrates on the years from 1910 to 1942. Following graduation from the University of Michigan Medical School, study and research in Munich and at the Johns Hopkins University, Dr. Hamilton became a resident of Hull House in Chicago (in 1889). There she was introduced to the labor movement and to the problem of industrial diseases. In 1910 the governor of Illinois appointed her to the Occupational Disease Commission; this Commission was to survey the extent of industrial illness in the state. In 1912 she undertook a federal study of lead poisoning. She remained in government service to study the munitions industry during the first world war. In 1918 Dr. Hamilton joined the Harvard faculty as an assistant professor of industrial medicine. In 1924 Dr. Hamilton accepted an invitation from the Soviet Union to review the state of industrial medicine there, and in the same year she was appointed to the Health Commission of the League of Nations. The story

of her research and medical work is interwoven with that of her role as observer and participant in the social, political, and international events that marked the first 40 years of the 20th century. This autobiography includes an index, helpful in identifying significant persons and events in her field.

1178. Hanaford, Phebe A. Daughters of America; or, Women of the Century. True and Company, Augusta, Maine, 1882, 730 pp. illus., ports.
Included in this book is a 24-page chapter which discusses many women physicians of 19th-century America.
1179. "Hannah E. Longshore, M.D." Woman's Medical Journal, 11:12 (December 1901) 427-428. (Biographical.)
1180. Hano, Helene. "Red and Black Star: Under the Quaker Emblem Medical Women Find New Areas of Service." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:7 (July 1949) 31-35.
Three women physicians associated with the Society of Friends are profiled: Shirley Gage, who had charge of the Quaker hospital in Chungmou (Honan Province), China; Margaret Dann, who acted as medical officer for several refugee camps in postwar Europe; and Virginia Alexander, one of the five black woman doctors in Philadelphia.
1181. Hansen, O. S. "The Girl Who Didn't Go to China." Journal-Lancet (Minneapolis), 83 (February 1963) 69-70.
H. Hartig is the subject of this article. [Article not examined by editors.]
1182. Harper, Anita Wilson. "Twenty-Five Years at St. Elizabeth's." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:10 (October 1930) 288.
Mary O'Malley's 25 years as director of the Women's Service in St. Elizabeth's Hospital was marked by a celebration held on 2 September 1930. Under her leadership, nearly 100 women physicians received psychiatric training. Dr. O'Malley's extensive bibliography includes studies of psychoses caused by such exogenous toxemias as carbon monoxide poisoning, and bromism. In her remarks before the gathering, Dr. O'Malley said that the women doctors who had left St. Elizabeth's had all received the same pay that men had received for the same work.
1183. "Harriet Carswell McIntosh." Medical Woman's Journal, 46:11 (November 1939) 348.
A listing of Dr. McIntosh's training, appointments, memberships, and published articles is given. (A portrait of this 1918 graduate of Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal.)
1184. "Harriet E. Garrison, M.D., Dixon, Ill." Woman's Med-

- ical Journal, 5:4 (April 1896) 105-106. (Women Physicians and Surgeons.)
1185. "Harriet Kizia [sic] Hunt." Woman's Medical Journal, 10:5 (May 1900) 202-205. (Biographical.)
1186. Hawkins, Lucy Rodgers. "North Shore Personalities." Wilmette Life, (13 October 1938) 28-29. port.
 Mary G. Schroeder bore seven children. "The seventh irritated my husband ... I could not cope with his attitude and the small ones," she says, recalling the events that led to her nervous breakdown, her stay in two sanitariums, and her husband's decision "to rear the children himself and dispense with the companionship of his wife." Mrs. Schroeder went on to "turn her heartbreak into professional channels." She obtained a medical degree from Rush Medical College and studied under Carl G. Jung in Switzerland. A psychiatrist, Dr. Schroeder ran her own sanitarium and is now a consultant at Elgin Hospital and a faculty member of Rush.
1187. Hay-Cooper, L. Life of Josephine Butler. Macmillan Company, New York, New York, 1922.
 [Book not examined by editors.]
1188. Hays, Elinor Rice. Those Extraordinary Blackwells: The Story of a Journey to a Better World. Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., New York, New York, 1967, 349 pp.
 photos., ports.
 Excerpts from the Blackwell family papers, including letters and daily journals, supply much of the detail for this account of Hannah and Samuel Blackwell and their 13 children--nine of whom lived to maturity. The professional and personal lives of Drs. Emily and Elizabeth Blackwell are recounted. They, along with their sisters-in-law Lucy Stone (an out-spoken feminist) and Antoinette Brown (the first ordained woman minister), are profiled as rebellious "new women." The gains these women made and the price they paid for being innovators provide the focus of this group biography. An extensive bibliography lists manuscripts and special collections as well as periodicals and books. A thorough index concludes the work.
1189. Hazzard, Florence Woolsey. "Bertha Selmon, M.D. (1877-1949)." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:8 (August 1949) 47-52.
 The author reminisces about working with Bertha Selmon on the Medical Woman's Journal. The major portion of the article, however, gives anecdotes of Dr. Selmon's marital life, her work as a missionary in China, and her book, They Do Meet.
1190. Hazzard, Florence Woolsey. "Eliza Mosher--Dean of Women." Michigan Alumnus Quarterly Review, 52:24 (27

July 1946) 358-367. illus.

Dr. Eliza Mosher graduated from the Department of Medicine at the University of Michigan. In 1896 she became dean of women at the University. This article covers Dr. Mosher's accomplishments (and trials) in that position and her eventual decision to resign in favor of returning to the practice of medicine. In preparation for this return, Dr. Mosher took medical courses at the University.

1191. Hazzard, Florence Woolsey. "Pioneer Women in Medicine: Spread to the States Prior to 1900." The Medical Woman's Journal, 55:2 (February 1948) 38-43, 68. (History of Women in Medicine.)
A biography is given of Dr. Eliza Mosher, from her childhood through her death in 1928.
1192. Heggie, Barbara. "Ice Woman." New Yorker, (6 September 1941) 23-26, 29-30. port. (Profiles.)
Dr. Mary Engle Pennington is an authority on matters connected with the refrigeration of perishable food stuffs. She developed techniques used in the storage and distribution of many foods and helped implement the Pure Food and Drug Act by serving as first chief of the Food Research Laboratory established in 1907 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Dr. Pennington's present work as well as her professional background are discussed herein.
1193. "Helena of Dakota: Helena Knauf Wink, M.D.; Jamestown, N.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:4 (April 1930) 99-101. illus.
Helena Knauf Wink was a pioneer general practitioner in Jamestown, North Dakota during the days when there were surface wells, poorly built houses, poor ventilation, and no sanitation. Worry over loss of crops, and hardships of every description, resulted in sickness and added to the already heavy burden of the pioneer.
1194. Hemenway, Ruth. "Dr. Mary E. Carleton." Medical Woman's Journal, 34:2 (February 1927) 41-42.
Mary Eline Carleton graduated from Syracuse University Medical School in 1886 and went to China the following year. There, she built two hospitals: Woolston Memorial Hospital in Foochow City, and the Nathan Sites Memorial Good Shepherd Hospital in Mintsing. Dr. Carleton encountered many difficulties, including a shortage of medical supplies and the unfamiliarity of the Chinese people with Western medicine and their suspicion of it.
1195. Henderson-Smathers, Irma. "Catherine C. Carr, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 11:2 (February 1956) 76. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Dr. Carr received her medical degree in 1919 from Johns

Hopkins University. This article lists her many memberships and club affiliations, some of which follow: she served as secretary of the board of directors, Asheville Colored Hospital; as secretary of the board of directors of Asheville Traveler's Aid; and as treasurer of the class of 1914, Bryn Mawr College. Dr. Catherine C. Carr was also section president of the Asheville Biltmore Needle Work Guild.

1196. Henderson-Smathers, Irma. "Medical Women of Illinois." Medical Woman's Journal, 59:3 (March 1952) 34-36. (History of Women in Medicine.)
Brief biographies are given for three Illinois women physicians: Dr. Alice Bunker Stockham, Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, and Dr. Sarah Ann Chadwick Clapp.
1197. Henderson-Smathers, Irma. "Medical Women of Illinois." Medical Woman's Journal, 59:4 (April 1952) 39-40.
Two Illinois women physicians are profiled in this article: Dr. Harriet C. Beringer Alexander and Dr. Julia Cole Blackman.
1198. Henderson-Smathers, Irma. "Medical Women of Illinois." Medical Woman's Journal, 59:5 (May 1952) 41-42. (History of Women in Medicine.)
Brief biographical sketches are given of Drs. Mary Harris Thompson, Lucinda Carr, and Leila Gertrude Bedell.
1199. Henderson-Smathers, Irma. "Medical Women of North Carolina." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:11 (November 1949) 38-42. photo., ports. (History of Women in Medicine.)
Biographies of four women are presented in this article [the second in a series of articles about women physicians of North Carolina]. Susan Dimock, who received her medical degree in 1863 from the University of Zurich, received an honorary membership in the North Carolina State Medical Society in 1872. She was head of the New England Hospital when, in 1875 at the age of 28, she drowned in a shipwreck. Annie Lowrie Alexander, an 1884 graduate of Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, became in 1887 the first woman to practice medicine in North Carolina. Elma Allen Travis graduated from the University of Michigan Medical School in 1883 and received her North Carolina medical license in 1888. Lucia Redding Thompson's North Carolinian birthplace was her only association with that state. An 1891 graduate of Woman's Medical College, Dr. Thompson led an unusual life for a woman of her time. A divorcee, she put her three children in the care of her sister in order to study medicine. While specializing in obstetrics in Paris, she got into heavy debt but made a dramatic financial recovery while gambling at Monte Carlo. Dr. Thompson returned to the states and established a practice in Philadel-

phia. She also investigated the bubonic plague in the Far East, under the auspices of the U.S. government.

1200. Henderson-Smathers, Irma. "Medical Women of North Carolina." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:12 (December 1949) 36-38. port. (History of Women in Medicine.)

In this installment [one in a series of articles on women physicians of North Carolina], biographies given include that of Anna M. Gove, who was head physician at Woman's College of the University of North Carolina from 1893 until 1937. Lucy Hughes-Brown, an 1894 graduate of Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, practiced medicine in both North Carolina and South Carolina; at her death in 1911, she was said to be the "only colored woman physician in South Carolina." Clara Ernull Jones, after becoming mother to seven children, studied medicine at the age of 43. An 1894 graduate of Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Dr. Jones served as head of the women's wards at the State Hospital for the Negro Insane (Goldsboro) for 26 years. Olivia M. Nelson practiced medicine in Asheville, North Carolina, but left the city and the practice of medicine and "went on the stage as a chorus girl and became one of the original Floradora Sextette."

1201. Henderson-Smathers, Irma. "Medical Women of North Carolina." Medical Woman's Journal, 57:1 (January 1950) 43. (History of Women in Medicine.)

Dr. Lula C. Fleming "(colored)," was appointed a missionary to Africa by the American Baptist Missionary Union in 1887, going to Palabala station of the Congo Mission. Ida M. Wilson, once superintendent of St. Peter's Hospital in Charlotte, North Carolina, was in government service in Fayetteville, North Carolina during the influenza epidemic of 1918, but probably did most of her practice in Ohio.

1202. Henderson-Smathers, Irma. "Medical Women of North Carolina." Medical Woman's Journal, 57:2 (February 1950) 38-40. port. (History of Women in Medicine.)

Joy Harris Glascock graduated from Women's Medical College in Baltimore in 1896. After passing her board examinations with the second highest rating in her class and receiving her North Carolina medical license in 1900, Sallie Borden, another North Carolina woman physician, took care of emergency cases at the small emergency hospital in Goldsboro. She abandoned the practice of medicine to marry Dr. Paul Churchill Hutton. A specialist in ophthalmology, Louise Merrimon Perry conducted an eye clinic for Asheville's health department from 1942-1946 on a voluntary basis. Other community services included work at the Flower Mission and the Lindley Home for Fallen Women.

1203. Henderson-Smathers, Irma. "Medical Women of North Caro-

lina." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 57:3 (March 1950)
37-38. (History of Women in Medicine.)

A relative of Tom Dixon, author of *The Clansman*, Delia Dixon Carroll was a leader in the movement for the establishment of a home for delinquent women in North Carolina. She is quoted as having said, "If there has ever been any prejudice to a woman physician in Raleigh or North Carolina, I have never discovered it." Drs. Lucy C. Jones and Edith B. Blackwell are also profiled in this article.

1204. Henderson-Smathers, Irma. "Medical Women of North Carolina." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 57:4 (April 1950)
37-39. ports. (History of Women in Medicine.)

Having attended many medical lectures with her husband, Catharine Phoebe Hayden received her own medical degree after he died in his senior year. May S. Miles's practice was of a general character, restricted to women and children especially in the fields of school and college health, athletics, and preventive medicine. Under the sponsorship of the United Presbyterian Church, Alice Johnson went to Port Said, Egypt, to do medical work. "Dr. Johnson was small and slight in stature and when she lived in Asheville, wore very masculine looking clothes, but after her studies in psychology in Boston, her style of dress changed considerably to the feminine mode. Never, however, did her mind or strong personality change."

1205. Henderson-Smathers, Irma. "Medical Women of North Carolina." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 57:5 (May 1950)
42-44. port. (History of Women in Medicine.)

Mary Lapham, having assumed her father's given business and bank after he died, was a successful businesswoman before she became a doctor. In medicine, she was a pioneer in the therapeutic use of artificial pneumothorax in pulmonary tuberculosis. She did important and interesting work with specimens of lung tissue and was disappointed that she had not been able to interest anyone else in carrying forward this line of research. Mary Martin Sloop founded, with her husband in Crossnore, an extensive educational facility for mountaineer boys and girls.

1206. Henderson-Smathers, Irma. "Medical Women of North Carolina." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 57:6 (June 1950)
35-36. (History of Women in Medicine.)

Eulalie M. Abbott received her North Carolina medical license in 1904. Lois Boyd Gaw served as a college physician and anesthetist during her professional medical career. "Since retiring, she lives at her home, 'Pine Shadows,' Sanford, North Carolina, as Mrs. Harry Gaw." Helen W. Bissell received her North Carolina State license in 1908. After Irene Thornton Nesbitt married in 1914, she moved to Texas, and after having some babies of her own, specialized in pediatrics. Before she married, Bess Violet Puett Jones

had a large general practice, particularly among women and children in her home town of Dallas, North Carolina. After she married in 1918, she retired from active practice. "Her husband writes the author that after marriage her medical skill was incidentally used frequently in her service as pastor's wife in rural North Carolina communities especially during the influenza epidemic and was of great value to him and to the people of his pastorates."

1207. Henderson-Smathers, Irma. "Medical Women of North Carolina." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 57:7 (July 1950) 37. (History of Women in Medicine.)
The North Presbyterian Mission sent Nettie Donaldson to China, where she first helped to open a new station at Sutsierr-Ku and where she met and married the Reverend Mark B. Grier.
1208. Henderson-Smathers, Irma. "Medical Women of North Carolina." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 57:8 (August 1950) 41-42. (History of Women in Medicine.)
Several physicians who practiced medicine in North Carolina are mentioned.
1209. Henderson-Smathers, Irma. "Medical Women of North Carolina." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 57:9 (September 1950) 36. (History of Women in Medicine.)
Netta May Waite, Charlotte Rozelle, and Portia McKnight, who was the first woman to graduate from the North Carolina Medical College, are among the physicians mentioned in this article.
1210. Henderson-Smathers, Irma. "Medical Women of North Carolina." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 57:10 (October 1950) 30-31. (History of Women in Medicine.)
From 1916 to 1921 Margaret Whiteside served the Presbyterian Mission Board at the Nancy Tribord Hospital at Montgomery, Punjab, India. After Marianna Parker married, her husband, also a doctor, "often consulted Mrs. Nicholson in his cases for she was a very outstanding physician."
1211. Henderson-Smathers, Irma. "Medical Women of North Carolina." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 57:11 (November 1950) 32, 34. port. (History of Women in Medicine.)
In 1914 Martha Hayward became the first woman to receive a North Carolina medical license by reciprocity (from Illinois). Margaret Castex Sturgis could not serve in the service during World War I when her husband, also a doctor, went to serve because the war department rules against foreign service of any kind for wives of men employed in this way. Dr. Sturgis became surgical resident in the New York Hospital, and served on the faculty of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Juanita Lea, who ran a

general practice in Tyron, North Carolina, owned and operated a commercial vineyard.

1212. Henderson-Smathers, Irma. "Medical Women of North Carolina." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 57:12 (December 1950) 35-38. port. (History of Women in Medicine.)

In 1917, Louise M. Ingersoll, sponsored by the Southern Methodist Women's Board of Missions, went to Soochow, China. "Playing hospital with my dolls was my childhood pre-occupation. I had, by surreptitious means, acquired an old-fashioned medical book from which I instructed the favorite doll, always in my imagination--a woman physician, very charming and attractive, probably a wish fulfillment in hopeful anticipation of my own personality.... While I was two years old I attended a party and heard a missionary, just returned from China, tell many interesting things of life there. At once, I fell in love with China and finally decided that some day I would go there to do something splendid for the women and children." After many adventures and some bouts of ill health, Dr. Ingersoll returned to the United States to practice in Asheville until she retired in 1942.

1213. Henderson-Smathers, Irma. "Medical Women of North Carolina." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 58:1 (January-February 1951) 31-33. ports. (History of Women in Medicine.)

Margery J. Lord served Asheville in several medical ways: as physician for the school system, Dr. Lord "made a systematic study of remediable medical defects in school children causing them to do poor work" and educated the parents to rectify their children's defects. Dr. Lord became public health officer for Asheville in 1941. When Connie M. Guion was graduated from Cornell Medical School in 1917, she received the Polk prize for being first in her class in general efficiency. She is now chief of the General Medical Clinic of the outpatient department of New York Hospital.

1214. Henderson-Smathers, Irma. "Medical Women of North Carolina." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 58:2 (March-April 1951) 33-35. ports. (History of Women in Medicine.)

In May 1943 Margaret D. Craighill became the first woman commissioned in the Army Medical Corps, receiving the commission of major, and in August 1945, the promotion to Lt. colonel. Dr. Craighill's military service included being a consultant (1944-46) to the surgeon general for health and welfare of women in Washington, and her overseas service included visiting all the theaters of war (flying completely around the world) inspecting conditions of women in the army. She is now chief of service of the Menninger Psy-

chiatric Clinic, in charge of the medical care of women veterans at the Winter Hospital. Rosa Hirschmann L. Gantt, an ophthalmologist, was the first woman physician to practice in Spartanburg, South Carolina. She did pioneer public health work in South Carolina in antituberculosis, the medical inspection of schools, and social hygiene.

1215. Henderson-Smathers, Irma. "Medical Women of North Carolina." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 58:3 (May-June 1951) 31-32. (History of Women in Medicine.)

Cora Zetta Corpening was the first woman to take a pre-medical course at Mars Mill College, the only woman student in her class at Tulane Medical School and at the University of North Carolina, the first woman to intern at St. Vincent's Hospital in Norfolk, Virginia, and the first woman to matriculate in the medical school of the University of North Carolina. Annie T. Smith, a general practitioner, is also profiled in this article.

1216. Henderson-Smathers, Irma. "Medical Women of North Carolina." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 58:4 (July-August 1951) 27-28. port. (History of Women in Medicine.)

Orra Miller Henderson received her medical degree from the University of Michigan in 1925 and interned at Los Angeles General Hospital. Katherine Baylis MacInnis was the first person in South Carolina to be certified by the board in allergy and was the first woman to be appointed to the board of regents of the American College of Allergy (March 1948). Caroline L. Hilborn published and lectured on temperance and evangelistic issues. In her last 25 years, Dr. Hilborn engaged in general practice.

1217. Henderson-Smathers, Irma. "Medical Women of North Carolina." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 58:5 (September-October 1951) 31-32. port. (History of Women in Medicine.)

Blanch Nettleton Epler originated the City Laboratory in Kalamazoo, Michigan, and as city bacteriologist established milk standards. From 1929 to 1933 Dr. Epler contracted with the U.S. Coast Guard through the U.S. Public Health Service to practice general medicine for 50 miles off the Hatteras Banks Islands of North Carolina. Catherine Cross-Gray practiced general medicine in Delaware.

1218. Henderson-Smathers, Irma. "Medical Women of North Carolina." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 58:6 (November-December 1951) 31-32, 34. (History of Women in Medicine.)

Several woman physicians of North Carolina are profiled in this article, including Lula Marjorie Disosway, who was the first woman intern at the James Walker Memorial Hospital, Wilmington, North Carolina.

1219. Henderson-Smathers, Irma. "Medical Women of North Carolina." Medical Woman's Journal, 59:1 (January 1952) 38-39. (History of Women in Medicine.)
Brief biographies are presented of three North Carolina women physicians.
1220. Henderson-Smathers, Irma. "Medical Women of North Carolina." Medical Woman's Journal, 59:2 (February 1952) 27-28. (History of Women in Medicine.)
Biographies are given of Drs. Maude Stooval Pressley, Elizabeth Hunter Ellis, Mary Cabell Warfield, and Elizabeth R. Vann.
1221. Hendricks, Anne M. "Memorial to Anna R. Darrow, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 15:1 (January 1960) 75-76. port.
At the age of twenty, Anna R. Darrow married Charles Darrow and "settled down to be a dutiful wife and mother." Later they both decided to study medicine together. They enrolled in Kirksville School of Osteopathy from which they graduated two years later, "she highest in the class and her husband second highest." They both entered medical school then and graduated in 1909. They then moved to Florida and practiced in the area around Lake Okeechobee. Dr. Anna R. Darrow immortalized her experience in this region in an art painting which won second prize in the 1947 Mead Johnson contest at the AMA convention.
1222. "Here Is Your Life: A Tribute to Elisabeth Larsson. Friends, Colleagues, Patients Pay Honor to Noted Woman Doctor." Alumni Journal [Loma Linda University], 42:3 (May 1971) 8-11. photos.
This article describes the program held in honor of Dr. Larsson upon the occasion of her "semi-retirement." Dr. Larsson has been practicing for 35 years at the White Memorial Medical Center in Los Angeles, California. Dr. Larsson's accomplishments are cited, as are the names of those who participated in the program.
1223. "Hertha Tarrasch, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:2 (February 1946) 33.
Born in Berlin, Germany in 1900, Hertha Tarrasch had an operatic career on the European stage before studying medicine. Now a noted lecturer, researcher, and practicing psychiatrist in Philadelphia, Dr. Tarrasch is a 1941 graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.
1224. "High Honor Conferred upon Dr. Josephine Walter in Election as Trustee of New York Infirmary for Women and Children." Woman's Medical Journal, 24:7 (July 1914) 145.
1225. Hill, Emma Linton. "Early Medical History." Medical

Woman's Journal, 51:7 (July 1944) 25-26, 30.

Dr. Hill, a 1902 graduate of the University of Illinois Medical College, describes her family life and her medical practice in Oswego, Kansas. (This autobiography is published posthumously; Dr. Hill died in an automobile accident in 1943.)

1226. Hobson, Sarah M. and Rockhill, Margaret H. "The Glory of Service." Medical Woman's Journal, 31:7 (July 1924) 210-211. port.

Julia Holmes Smith "left her medical course in Boston University unfinished when she came to Chicago with her husband in 1874." Dr. Smith has been an active contributor to medical programs and contributed a section in gynecology to Arndt's System of Medicine. She was the first woman appointed to fill an unexpired term as trustee of the University of Illinois in the 1880s. Eliza M. Mosher was appointed resident physician of the Massachusetts Reformatory Prison by the governor of that state, who stated that she was the only woman he was willing to appoint and considered that if a man were to be put in the position, it would set the cause of women in the state of Massachusetts back 20 years.

1227. Hollingshead, Frances. "Ohio Women in Medicine--a Biographical Note." Ohio Medical Journal, 41 (1945) 829-831.

[Article not examined by editors.]

1228. "Honor Conferred upon an American Medical Woman." Woman's Medical Journal, 22:9 (September 1912) 209. Dr. Harriet C. B. Alexander of Chicago was unanimously elected an associate foreign member of the French Society of Medico-Psychiatry. The Society's report, which describes Dr. Alexander's professional activities and published papers, calls her "an equal and original talent."

1229. "An Honor Worthily Bestowed." Woman's Medical Journal, 26:3 (March 1916) 69-70.

The mayor of Chicago appointed Bertha Van Hoosen to the staff of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanatorium. Such appointments of women to the staffs of city, county, and state hospitals are rare. A copy of the letter of appointment is reproduced.

1230. "Honorary Quotarian Wins Lasker Award for 'Inspiring Application of Preventive Medicine to Cancer Control.'" The Quotarian, 29:6 (December 1951) 6. port.

One of the three 1951 Lasker awards presented by the American Public Health Association went to Catharine Macfarlane, known as "Kitty Mac" among her friends at Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

1231. "Honored for Health Work." Medical Woman's Journal, 38:7 (July 1931) 179.
Olga Stastny was named Noguchi medalist of 1931 by the Nebraska State Medical Association.
1232. "Honors for Dr. Daisy Robinson, of New York." Woman's Medical Journal, 28:7 (July 1918) 168. port.
This article is written upon the occasion of Dr. Daisy M. Orleman Robinson's receipt of the Medal of Honor (gold medal for epidemics) from the minister of war of France. A brief biographical sketch of Dr. Robinson follows this announcement.
1233. "Honors to a Distinguished Woman." Medical Woman's Journal, 39:2 (February 1932) 42-43. port.
One of comparatively few women surgeons holding membership in the American College of Surgeons, Bertha Van Hoozen is the only medical woman holding a full professorship in an obstetrical department of a coeducational university.
1234. Hoover, Nancy. "Dr. Anna Easton Lake: First Lady Physician Appointed to the White House." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 17:11 (November 1962) 906-907.
The story of Dr. Anna Easton Lake, born in 1849, has been passed down by her family in the oral tradition. Dr. Lake's in-laws greatly disapproved of her profession and referred to her as "that Damned Yankee that married Albert." She and her husband lived on fashionable Charles Street in Baltimore where, ignoring social protocol, she turned the ground floor of their home into a free dispensary where she treated handicapped children. Her husband eventually quit the family firm and devoted his time to making orthopedic appliances for his wife's use in her work. Through Dr. Mary Walker, Anna Easton Lake received the presidential appointment to attend President Grover Cleveland's daughter, a victim of cerebral palsy.
1235. Hoskins, Mrs. Robert. Clara A. Swain, M.D. First Medical Missionary to the Women of the Orient. Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal Church, Boston, Massachusetts, 1912, 31 pp. photos., ports.
Clara Swain, first woman medical missionary in India, was graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1869 at the age of 35. She had previously taught school and worked in the Castile Sanitarium in New York. She accepted a call to the mission of Methodist Episcopal Church in Bareilly, India, in 1870. There she trained Indian women in medicine and opened the first women's hospital in India (1874). In 1885 Dr. Swain went to Khetri, India, to attend to the wife of the Rajah. She remained in service there until 1895, with the exception of a furlough to the U.S. in 1888-89. Dr. Swain left India in 1896 but returned for

an 18-month visit in 1906 to celebrate the 50-year jubilee of the Methodist Mission. She returned to rest in the Castile Sanitarium and died in Castile in 1910.

1236. "The Housewife as Surgeon." Jefferson Medical College: Alumni Bulletin, 24:1 (Fall 1974) 18. port.
The only female surgical resident at Jefferson, Virginia B. Clemmer cares for her daughter (although her husband helps), does all the housework, and makes a full dinner every night. Other details of Dr. Clemmer's life are given in article.
1237. Houston-Patterson, Anne. "'Fifty Three Years a Doctor.'" Medical Woman's Journal, 51:8 (August 1944) 31-32.
Three months after her graduation from the Women's Medical College of Baltimore in 1891, Anne Houston-Patterson sailed for China because she had always wanted to be a missionary. She recalls some of her most interesting cases.
1238. Hunt, Harriot K. Glances and Glimpses; or Fifty Years Social, Including Twenty Years Professional Life.
John P. Jewett and Company, Boston, Massachusetts, 1856, xii, 418 pp.
Harriot Kezia Hunt presents her life, "not so peculiar in any one thing, as quietly and connectedly linking many things." She states that she exhibits none of her "interior self.... Even now I stand in conscious hiddenness." Hunt details her family's background preceding her own birth in 1805 and tells of her childhood and her experiences as a teacher. The illness of her sister consequently turned both their minds to the study of anatomy and physiology (Hunt's sister later married and abandoned medical study). The record of Hunt's medical career involves details of her application for admittance to medical lectures at Harvard (1850). Debarred from obtaining a "regular" degree, Hunt nonetheless carried on a medical practice. In 1853 the Female Medical College in Philadelphia conferred an honorary degree on Hunt, who reflects, "Courtesy and respect had led many of my patients for many years to address me as Dr., but the recognition of that College was very pleasant after eighteen years practice. It led me to ask these questions: How many males are practising on an honorary degree? Did they wait as many years for it?" Also included in this book is the chronicle of Hunt's social concerns: her persistent public protest of taxation (against women) without representation and her abhorrence of racial inequalities. Foremost in her concerns were women's rights to education, careers, and remuneration for all women's work including domestic labor. She illustrates women's lamentable social position through stories about her patients. Noting that the American Revolution gave freedom to the white man only, Hunt demands another revolution--purer, more universal. She recalls her thrill at attending a statewide women's rights

convention in Worcester, Massachusetts (1850). She also describes the prominent women of the age, many of them her acquaintances: Antoinette Brown, Lucy Stone, Lucretia Mott, and Marie Zakrzewska.

1239. Hunter, Gertrude T. "Pediatrician." Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 208 (15 March 1973) 37-40.
A thoughtful reflection by Dr. Gertrude T. Hunter on the determinants which influenced her success in pediatrics as a woman and as a black. [This article is part of a series on "Successful Women in the Sciences: An Analysis of Determinants."]
1240. Hurd, Annah. "Record of Early Minnesota Medical Women." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 13:1 (January 1958) 23.
The author lists "firsts" of women physicians in Minnesota medicine.
1241. Hutton, Isabel Emslie. Memories of a Doctor in War and Peace. James H. Heineman, Inc., New York, New York, [192?].
[Book not examined by editors.]
1242. "Hyla S. Watters, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 52: 3 (March 1945) 27-29. photo., port.
Dr. Watters served with the Methodist Mission Board in Wuhu, China. Her experiences in China are recounted in this article.
1243. "In Memoriam." Bulletin Medical Women's Club of Chicago, 2:10 (3 June 1914) 3.
Dr. Julia Dyer Merrill began her medical career at Western Reserve University (Cleveland, Ohio) and received her M.D. degree in 1895 from Northwestern University Women's Medical School in Chicago (Illinois). Her appointments and affiliations are listed.
1244. "In Memoriam." Medical Woman's Journal, 39:4 (April 1932) 103. port.
Dr. Isabel M. Meader graduated from Woman's Medical College of Chicago in 1887. She lived and practiced in Watertown, New York and, in 1900, started the first pathology laboratory in that city.
1245. "In Memoriam: Ada Chree Reid, M.D. 1895-1974: Editor-in-Chief, JAMWA (1947 to 1952)." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 29:7 (July 1974) 334. port.
A few of Dr. Reid's professional affiliations are briefly mentioned.
1246. "In Memoriam: Annie Sturgis Daniel." Women in Medicine,

86 (October 1944) 22.

Dr. Daniel, graduated in 1879 from the medical school of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, subsequently practiced in that Infirmary, ministering primarily to the poor.

1247. In Memoriam: Clemence Sophia Lozier, M.D., [n.p., 1888?], 71 pp. port.
This memoir of the life of Dr. Clemence S. Lozier, founder of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, is offered by her daughter, Dr. A. W. Lozier. It consists of a series of eulogies delivered on behalf of Clemence Lozier. First is an address by the compiler upon presentation of a bust of her mother to the New York City Suffrage League. Then follows extracts from an address at the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women by Dean Phoebe J. Wait, M.D. Of particular interest is a tribute by Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Also included are: extracts from a eulogy by Hamilton Willcox, an obituary read by Dr. Harriette C. Keatinge before the New York County Homeopathic Association, resolutions by the board of trustees, faculty, and alumnae association of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women and by the New York City Woman Suffrage League, and obituaries from the New York Evening Post and the New York Press.
1248. "In Memoriam: Dr. Anna E. Broomall." Bulletin of the Medical Women's National Association, 32 (April 1931) 16-17.
Dr. Broomall, an 1871 graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1878 became head of the Department of Obstetrics at the College. In 1882 she established the Woman's Medical College Maternity Hospital in Philadelphia.
1249. "In Memoriam: Dr. Clara Marshall." Bulletin of the Medical Women's National Association, 32 (April 1931) 16.
Dr. Marshall was the first woman to enter and graduate from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. She took a medical degree at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania (1875) where she ultimately became dean.
1250. "In Memoriam: Dr. Hattie Elizabeth Alexander." The Stethoscope, 23 (July 1968) 3. port.
Dr. Alexander was responsible for the development of rabbit antiserum for the first effective treatment of bacterial meningitis. She was (in 1964) president of the American Pediatric Society. This article lists her many professional affiliations.
1251. "In Memoriam--Ella B. Everitt, M.D." Bulletin of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 72:4 (March 1922) 5-15. port.

Tributes to Dr. Everitt are given by the board of corporators, the hospital staff, the board of management, and the students of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, as well as by her colleagues, friends, and the dean of the College, Clara Marshall. A poem about Dr. Everitt by Julia H. Johnston, of the Business Women's Christian League, concludes the tribute.

1252. "In Memoriam: Helen Baldwin, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 1:2 (May 1946) 61. port.
Past-president of the medical board of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, Dr. Baldwin was one of the first women physicians to study under Drs. Osler, Welch, Halsted, and Kelly at Johns Hopkins University Medical School. From 1896 to 1912 she worked in pathological chemistry in the laboratories of Dr. Christian Herter, a pioneer in biochemistry.
1253. In Memoriam: Mary Harris Thompson. Chicago Hospital for Women and Children, Board of Managers, Chicago, Illinois, 1896, 59 pp. photos.
Mary Harris Thompson founded the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children in 1865 and was instrumental in establishing the Woman's Medical College in Chicago, which opened in 1870. This booklet is a memorial testimony to her work and includes a brief biography, testimonies of various individuals and civic and professional groups in her behalf, and a history of the hospital. Dr. Thompson began her medical studies at the New England Female Medical College, worked at the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, and finally graduated from the New England Female Medical College. She began her practice in Chicago in 1863. Following her death in 1895, the hospital board voted to rename the institution the Mary Thompson Hospital of Chicago. This sketch also notes that Dr. Thompson invented a surgical needle used by many physicians.
1254. In Memoriam: Mrs. Charlotte Denman Lozier, M.D., Died January 3, 1870. Press of Wynkoop & Hallenbeck, New York, New York, [1870?], 33 pp. port.
Charlotte Denman Lozier began her studies at the New York Medical College for Women in 1864 and received her degree from that institution in 1869, having attended part-time in the intervening years. She was assistant professor of anatomy and physiology at that school until her death in 1870. Dr. Lozier was also first vice-president of the National Workingwomen's Association. This booklet is a collection of memorial tributes to her and reprints of newspaper obituaries.
1255. "In Memory." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:3 (March 1944) 39.

Martha Cleveland Dibble was a cofounder of the Women's and Children's Hospital in Kansas City, Missouri. This brief obituary notice supplies other facts about Dr. Dibble's life.

1256. "In Memory." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:12 (December 1944) 38. port.
The subject of this obituary notice is Dr. Fredericka C. Zeller, "an unusual character" who graduated from Northwestern University (Chicago, Illinois), traveled extensively, and practiced medicine in Peoria, Illinois.
1257. "In Memory." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:5 (May 1945) 53, 60. port.
Dr. Elsie Fox received her medical degree in 1911 from Cornell University. Her special interest lay in x-ray techniques, theory, and practice.
1258. "In Memory." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:7 (July 1945) 55.
Dr. Elizabeth Campbell graduated in 1895 from the Medical College of the University of Cincinnati (Ohio). She organized the Cincinnati Visiting Nurse Association and the Cincinnati Committee on Maternal Health. Dr. Campbell was also the first woman physician elected to the staff of a hospital in Cincinnati (Christ Hospital).
1259. "In Memory." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:3 (March 1946) 49. port.
Sarah Ellen Palmer graduated in 1880 from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Among the first to perform caesarean sections, Dr. Palmer was a distinguished surgeon and lecturer.
1260. "In Memory." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:5 (May 1947) 46, 48.
Dr. Ida Shively Nelson, the first woman to receive a Bachelor of Science degree at Battle Creek College, graduated from the Medical College of Northwestern University [Michigan].
1261. "In Memory." Medical Woman's Journal, 55:6 (June 1948) 43.
Beatrice Pearce-Dickinson, who graduated from Northwestern Women's Medical College in 1887, practiced in Ketchikan, Alaska from 1908 until her death in 1948.
1262. "In Memory." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:6 (June 1949) 55.
This memorial to Dr. Elizabeth M. Van Cortland Hocker mentions her educational background and professional and social affiliations.

1263. In Memory of Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell and Dr. Emily Blackwell: January Twenty-Fifth MDCCCXI, Academy of Medicine, New York. The Knickerbocker Press, New York, New York, [1911?], 90 pp.
- Dr. Stephen Smith opens the series of memorial addresses by recalling the admittance and course of study of Elizabeth Blackwell at Geneva Medical College. Dr. Smith was present in the class at Geneva when the dean received the letter from an eminent Philadelphia physician requesting the College permit Elizabeth Blackwell to be admitted and to be permitted to graduate. The faculty was unanimously opposed to the admission of a woman but did not want the responsibility of opposing the eminent Philadelphia physician, so they asked the class to decide (only one dissenting vote from the class would keep her out). In an uproarious manner and as a lark, the class voted a unanimous "Aye." When Blackwell became a class member, the entire class ceased its usual disruptive antics and in her presence conducted themselves with unusual decorum. Alice Stone Blackwell, niece of Emily and Elizabeth, recalls the personalities of her aunts, both of whom were shy and reserved with a great deal of courage and kindness. Mrs. Henry Villard, a member of the board of trustees of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, talks about the work of Emily Blackwell with the Infirmary. Dr. William H. Welch, former dean of Johns Hopkins University Medical School, devotes his attention to women in medicine and Dr. Blackwell's desire to enter the field and to provide an opportunity for other women to do likewise. Dr. Abraham Jacobi, the "father of pediatrics" in America, discusses Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell's scientific and medical interests. Dr. Gertrude B. Kelly memorializes Dr. Emily Blackwell as a great teacher.
1264. In Memory of Mary Putnam Jacobi. [New York] Academy of Medicine, New York, New York, [1907?], vii, 85 pp. This memorial booklet, compiled by the Women's Medical Association of New York City, contains the texts of speeches, poems, and excerpts of Dr. Jacobi's writing delivered at a memorial service in her honor on 4 January 1907. Eulogies were delivered by William Osler, Elizabeth M. Cushier, Felix Adler, Florence Kelley, Charles L. Dana, and Richard Watson Gilder. Dr. Emily Blackwell's tribute was read by Emily Dunning Barringer. The Women's Medical Association of New York City announced the establishment of the Mary Putnam Jacobi Fellowship to aid women in postgraduate hospital work, an area in which Dr. Jacobi had felt women suffered the most discrimination.
1265. "In Memory: One of the First." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:12 (December 1942) 391. This two-part article on Grace Niebuhr Kimball [reprinted from the Poughkeepsie New Yorker of 19 and 23 November

1942] gives a brief description of Dr. Kimball's motivation to enter medicine and her accomplishments in the profession (she was the first woman appointed to the Poughkeepsie Board of Health, worked in the antituberculosis campaign, and served on the board of trustees and as president of the Samuel and Nettie Bowne Memorial Hospitals).

1266. "In Memory: Dr. Fanny Hurd Brown; Passed on January 24, 1945." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:4 (April 1945) 55.

After Dr. Hurd Brown's graduation from the Medical Department of the University of Michigan in 1891, she went to Korea to practice under the backing of the Detroit Presbyterian Missionary Society.

1267. Ingersoll, Louise M. and Burns, Margaret V. "Margery J. Lord, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:9 (September 1944) 38.

Margery Juline Lord (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this month's Journal) holds the position of health officer in Asheville, North Carolina.

1268. "Isabel M. Scharnagel, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:2 (February 1941) 54.

Dr. Scharnagel (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) received her M.D. degree from Rush Medical College (Chicago) in 1931. She was the first resident in pathology at the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. In 1932 she was awarded the Mary Putnam Jacobi Fellowship and studied radiation therapy at Radiumhemmet in Stockholm, Sweden. Upon her return to the U.S. in 1933, she became the first resident at the Kate Depew Strang Cancer Clinic. A list of her professional affiliations and her publications is given.

1269. "It's Been Rewarding: But a Daughter Would Have Been Nice." MCG Today, 5:1 (Fall 1975) 6. port.

Dr. Lois Taylor Ellison is profiled in this brief article. A graduate of the Medical College of Georgia, she is the mother of five children, and has recently been appointed provost at the Medical College of Georgia.

1270. Jacobi, Mary Putnam. Mary Putnam Jacobi, M.D.: A Pathfinder in Medicine. With Selections from Her Writings and a Complete Bibliography. Edited by the Women's Medical Association of New York City. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, New York, 1925, xxxii, 521 pp. port.

The life of Mary Putnam Jacobi is described through the vehicles of a biographical chapter, her Paris letters to the Medical Record (1867-1870), selections from her writings, and a complete bibliography. "The Women's Medical Association of New York City, desires to perpetuate the memory

of the work done by one of its founders ... a zealous worker for this advancement of the medical education of women." Her life as physician, teacher, and author is outlined. An index is provided.

1271. Jacobi, Mary Putnam. "The Obituary of the Author." Medical Record, 10 (1875) 357-358.
The article preceding this obituary was entrusted to Dr. Jacobi just before Susan Dimock's death in a shipwreck. Dr. Jacobi writes of Dr. Dimock's modesty, simplicity, "softness and elegance of appearance," and her "Puritan austerity of character."
1272. "Jane C. Wright '45: Appointed Associate Dean." Chironian, 29:2 (Summer 1967) 25-27. port.
As the newly-appointed associate dean of the New York Medical College, Jane Wright became the first Negro woman to hold such a position. A 1945 graduate of that college, Dr. Wright is a cancer researcher and was a medical advisor with the African Research Foundation. Excerpts from her report, A Visit to Kenya and Tanganyika in 1961, are included in this biography.
1273. "Jean C. Mendenhall: Contract Surgeon World War I." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:6 (June 1943) 161.
A brief resumé of Dr. Mendenhall's professional education and career is herein given.
1274. "Jefferson's First Alumna." Jefferson Medical College: Alumni Bulletin, 24:1 (Fall 1974) 14. photo.
Nancy Szwec Czarnecki was among the first class of women to graduate from Jefferson (class of 1965). She and her husband share a general practice in Philadelphia.
1275. Jeffery, Mary Pauline. Dr. Ida: India. The Life Story of Ida S. Scudder, M.D., B.Sc., F.A.C.S., K.I.H. President, Medical College for Women, Vellore, India. Fleming H. Revell Company, New York, New York, 1938, 212 pp. photos., ports.
[This book, the first of three about Dr. Scudder by Dr. Jeffery, was followed by Ida S. Scudder of Vellore: An Appreciation of Forty Years of Service in India, Mysore City, India, 1939; and Ida S. Scudder of Vellore: The Life Story of Ida Sophia Scudder, 1951, both books by Wesley Press and Publishing House. The illustrations, prefaces, and minor additions to the text in the 1939 and 1951 editions update this original biography. A full annotation to Jeffery's biography of Dr. Scudder appears in this bibliography under the citation of the 1951 edition.]
1276. Jeffery, Mary Pauline. Ida S. Scudder of Vellore: An Appreciation of Forty Years of Service in India. Wesley Press and Publishing House, Mysore City, South India,

[1939], xiv, 138 pp. photos., ports.

[Jeffery's original biography of Dr. Scudder was published in 1938 in New York City; also, a "jubilee edition" was published in 1951. This edition differs from that version only in the illustrations, preface, and minor additions to the text. A full annotation to Dr. Jeffery's biography appears in this bibliography under the citation of the 1951 edition.]

1277. Jeffery, Mary Pauline. Ida S. Scudder of Vellore: The Life Story of Ida Sophia Scudder. Wesley Press and Publishing House, Mysore City, India, Jubilee Edition, 1951, xiv, 226 pp. photos., ports.
This "jubilee edition" of Jeffery's first biography of Ida Scudder updates the earlier book and commemorates the 50th anniversary of Dr. Scudder's work in Vellore, India [the 1938 and 1939 editions are cited elsewhere in this bibliography]. Ida Scudder, born into a medical missionary family that had served in India for two generations, went to Vellore following graduation from Cornell Medical College in 1899. Her numerous contributions to public health and education included development of the Mary Taber Schell Memorial Hospital (begun in 1902) and the Christian Medical College (established in 1918). A nursing school, other hospitals and health services also grew out of her work. She has been compared with Albert Schweitzer in her talent, zeal, energy, and dedication. There are many photographs of Dr. Scudder, the hospital and college buildings in various stages of development, staff, graduates, patients, and friends. There is no index or bibliography.
1278. Jeffery, M[ary] Pauline. "Letter to Editor." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:6 (June 1946) 52.
Pauline Jeffery, a physician and a writer (Ida S. Scudder of Vellore), provides autobiographical information on her own educational background and current activities in India, as well as on Dr. Scudder's present involvements. Dr. Jeffery apologizes that her own biography "is not very exciting as I have been fighting tuberculosis for the past fifteen years...."
1279. "Jennie McCowen, A.M., M.D." Woman's Medical Journal, 11:7 (July 1901) 265-267. (Biographical.)
1280. Jennings, Dana C. "Lady Doctor: Alumna, Teacher, Physician, Mother, Friend, Author ... Effie Faye Cashatt Lewis, M.D., U.S.D. '19, First Woman Graduate." Medicine ... News from the USD School of Medicine and Medical School Alumni Information, 3:3 (October 1975) 6-7, 12. photos., ports.
Dr. Lewis became, in 1919, the first woman to graduate from the University of South Dakota [USD] College of Medicine. During her medical school days as the lone woman

student, she used to think "'My girl voice is like a black skin in a roomful of whites.'" As for the women's liberation movement, Dr. Lewis believes the more flamboyant leaders of the movement are "... bludgeoning too many trivialities. What harm is there in being whistled at, for example? Our being sex objects to men is one of the facts of nature that will not change...." Dr. Lewis's marriage to another physician with whom she had three children, is described in her book Doc's Wife (she also wrote four other books). Following 20 years of professional inactivity, Dr. Lewis practiced medicine in Iowa.

1281. Jerger, B. "Someday She'll Be a Doctor: Suzanne Eggleston, U.C.L.A." Today's Health, 37 (November 1959) 28-32. illus.
[Article not examined by editors.]
1282. "The Johnny Appleseed of AMWA: Dr. P. S. Bordeau-Sisco." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 16:3 (March 1961) 230.
Dr. P. S. Bordeau-Sisco was active in helping to organize various women's medical groups: the Seventh-Day Adventist Sanatorium at Iowa Circle, District of Columbia; a Women's Medical Society in the District of Columbia; and Women's Medical Society of Maryland.
1283. Johnson, Edith E. Leaves from a Doctor's Diary. Pacific Books, Palo Alto, California, 1954.
[Book not examined by editors.]
1284. Johnson, Evelyn. "New York Alumni ... She Kept 'em Laughing." Old Oregon, 38:1 (August-September 1957) 15. photo.
This article recalls Dr. Lovejoy's "spellbinding barrage of early medical school recollections" which she delivered at the special dinner staged by the Oregon Alumni Club of New York.
1285. Johnston, Helen. "Mary Putnam Jacobi." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 1:4 (July 1946) 118-122. (Inaugural Address, Annual Meeting, American Medical Women's Association, San Francisco, June 1946.)
Incidents and accomplishments in the life of Mary Putnam Jacobi are presented.
1286. Johnston, Malcolm Sanders. Elizabeth Blackwell and Her Alma Mater: The Story in the Documents. W. F. Humphrey Press Inc., Geneva, New York, 1947, 29 pp.
This brief sketch prints excerpts of her "Autobiographical Sketches," journal, and correspondence to show Elizabeth Blackwell's progress from a pariah at the beginning of her years at Geneva College to, on commencement day, "feeling

more thoroughly at home in the midst of these true hearted young men [her fellow graduates] than anywhere else in town."

1287. Johnstone, Rutherford T. "Climate for Exploration." Archives of Environmental Health (Chicago), 3 (November 1961) 559-561. port. (Editorials.)
Dr. Johnstone recalls his association with Dr. Alice Hamilton, "the first lady of industrial hygiene and toxicology." A militant who believed in Richard Ely's program of socialism, Dr. Hamilton picketed with industrial strikers and avidly supported the accused anarchists Sacco and Vanzetti. A few medical contemporaries viewed her as being "pink," recalls Dr. Johnstone, who himself was warned against associating with her. Dr. Hamilton's idealism and professional activities are further described.
1288. Jones, D. E. Sanapia: Comanche Medicine Woman. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, [c 1972], xvii, 107 pp. (Case studies in cultural anthropology.)
[Book not examined by editors.]
1289. Jones, Grace G. "Bertha Tapman Shamer, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 11:8 (August 1956) 295. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Dr. Shamer served as woman physician for the juvenile court from 1915 to 1925. She was one of the first doctors in Baltimore to administer salvarsan in the treatment of lues.
1290. Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 19:5 (May 1964) 404. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Marion Fay, a Ph.D. and professor of physiology, retired as president and dean of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in January 1964, after being affiliated with the College since 1935. She was the only woman to be president and dean at a medical school in the western hemisphere.
1291. Judson, Eliza E. Address in Memory of Ann Preston, M.D. Delivered by Request of the Corporators and Faculty of the Women's [sic] Medical College of Pennsylvania, March 11th, 1873. [Philadelphia, Pennsylvania? 1873], 29 pp.
[Item not examined by editors.]
1292. "Julia Woodzicka, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:10 (October 1942) 320-321.
A portrait of Julia Woodzicka appears on the cover of this issue of the Journal. This article is primarily an autobiographical reminiscence of Julia Woodzicka's experiences as a country doctor in the pioneering community of Royalton, Wisconsin.

1293. "K. Frances Scott, M.D.: Medical Woman of the Month." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 3:11 (November 1948) 481. port. (Medical Women in the News.)
Elected president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., K. Frances Scott (most of whose professional career has been spent in college health services) said in her inaugural address, "We must take up willingly and wholeheartedly the responsibilities that go with rights, put away the childish passing of resolutions and the sponsoring of causes without accepting the responsibility for putting them into effect."
1294. Kaltreider, Nancy B. "The Hazards of Feminine Physicianhood." Harvard Medical Alumni Bulletin, 50:1 (September/October 1975) 10-13. cartoons.
Three Harvard medical graduates who rank motherhood equally with their careers tell how they have handled their dual roles. They are Marian Woolston Catlin (M.D., 1955), Lesley Bunim Heafitz (1965), and Jean Emans (1970).
1295. "Kate B. Karpeles." Medical Woman's Journal, 46:3 (March 1939) 91.
Following her graduation from Johns Hopkins in 1914, Dr. Karpeles (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) became the first woman to intern at Garfield Memorial Hospital in Washington, D.C.
1296. "Kate B. Karpeles, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:9 (September 1941) 287.
Dr. Karpeles (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) was encouraged by her father, himself a doctor, to study medicine. After graduating from Goucher in 1909, she went on to receive her M.D. at Johns Hopkins University in 1914. Dr. Karpeles's difficulties in obtaining an internship are recounted, as well as professional appointments she ultimately held.
1297. "Kate Campbell Mead, M.D.: President of the Medical Women's National Association, Inc." Medical Woman's Journal, 31:6 (June 1924) 178-179. port.
A gynecologist, Dr. Mead was active in milk station work.
1298. "Katharine C. Bushnell, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:11 (November 1944) 29-30. port.
Following graduation from Woman's Hospital Medical College, Chicago [1879], Katharine C. Bushnell went to China as a medical missionary. Frances E. Willard later asked Dr. Bushnell to work with the Purity Department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Her work in that position "gave her notoriety over the world for her investigation of white slavery and opium." Dr. Bushnell's extensive writings are mentioned, and the text of a tribute to her written by Elizabeth Blackwell is included.

1299. "Katherine C. Manion, M.D.: President-Elect Medical Women's National Association, Inc." Medical Woman's Journal, 31:6 (June 1924) 179. port.
Katherine C. Manion practiced medicine in Portland, Oregon, limiting her practice to diseases of women and children. "Dr. Manion is a woman's woman, was a prominent suffrage exponent and ... also bears the distinction of being one of the six women doctors of Portland, Ore., who offered their services to the Surgeon General for war services at the beginning of the World's War, and was refused on account of her sex."
1300. "Kathryn M. Whitten, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:11 (November 1943) 288.
Dr. Whitten (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) received her medical education in 15 different universities throughout the world. She practiced surgery in Fort Wayne, Indiana and has written a book entitled The Horses of the Sun--an account of the life and work of a fictitious woman physician.
1301. Katzeff, Miriam. "Letitia Douglas Adams, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 10:6 (June 1955) 216. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Dr. Adams, a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and past chief of the surgical department at the New England Hospital for Women and Children in Boston, combines obstetrics and medical practice with her surgical skills.
1302. Kelly, [Howard Atwood]. "Women in Medicine." Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin, 7:59-60 (February-March 1896) 50-52. (Hospital Historical Club: Meeting of January 13, 1896.)
Speaking to the society about Elizabeth Blackwell's book, Pioneer Work in Opening the Medical Profession to Women, Dr. Kelly highlights the facts and anecdotes he found particularly interesting. He calls the autobiography "a striking chapter in the history of medicine," and adds that no other movement, in terms of "rapidity and force," can compare with the advancement of women in medicine.
1303. Kerr, Laura. Doctor Elizabeth. Thomas Nelson & Sons, New York, New York, 1946, 208 pp.
This is a fictional biography of Elizabeth Blackwell for young readers. It covers her childhood, education, career, writing, and public life. Emphasis is given to her relationships with her sisters, her adopted daughter, and a few professional associates.
1304. Kimball, Grace N. "Autobiographical Sketch." Medical Review of Reviews, 41:8 (August 1935) 393-398.
Dr. Kimball traces her life from her work in the mission fields of Van, Turkey (where she traveled at the age of 26)

to her entry into medicine in 1888 and her subsequent return to Turkey. Her experiences as a physician in Van constitute the major portion of this sketch. In 1896 Dr. Kimball returned to the United States and took a position as assistant resident physician at Vassar College. She resigned this position in 1898 and opened a general practice in Poughkeepsie, New York.

1305. King, John W. and King, Caroline R. "Early Women Physicians in Vermont." Bulletin of the History of Medicine, 25:5 (September-October 1951) 429-441.

A search of almanacs and directories in Vermont determined that 26 women who had graduated from medical colleges practiced in that state prior to 1900. Outstanding among them was the first Vermont woman physician, Emily A. Varney-Brownell, who graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1855. She was also the first woman to be admitted to clinics at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. Emma Huddah Callendar, a graduate of the New England Female Medical College (1869), was the first woman admitted to the Vermont Medical Society (1874) and was also the first woman to present a scientific paper to that society. Elizabeth Malleson, a Woman's Medical College graduate in 1887, was the second woman licensed by the state medical society; she did not, however, become a member. Anna E. Barker, an 1891 Woman's Medical College graduate, was the second woman member of the medical society. A complete list of names, their schools, and places of practice is included in the text. Data cited for the article include census records from 1870 to 1900, Walton's Vermont Register and Farmer's Almanac, and minutes of the state medical society meetings.

1306. King-Salmon, Frances W. House of a Thousand Babies: Experiences of an American Woman Physician in China (1922-1940). Exposition Press, Jericho, New York, 1968, 168 pp.

When Frances King graduated from medical school in 1921, she learned of a new medical college being organized in Shanghai to train Chinese women physicians. She was intrigued with the idea of going among "a really needful people as a teacher as well as a doctor." Having grown up on a farm in a pioneer community in South Dakota as one of ten children, Dr. King felt prepared to reach out for new, if foreign, adventures. "I went as my forebears had trekked into the Great Plains--as a pioneer." After a year of immersing herself in Chinese language and culture, Dr. King did her internship in obstetrics and taught physiology at Margaret Williamson Hospital in Shanghai--otherwise known as the House of a Thousand Babies, because of its reputation as a maternity hospital for abnormal deliveries. Having worked under Dr. Florence Kraker, who was on short-term appointment as acting head of the obstetrical de-

partment from Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia, Dr. King, still in her first year of medical practice, "was suddenly acting head of a department of obstetrics of over one thousand deliveries a year, 35 per cent of them abnormal." She was determined to repudiate the mission board's lament: "We've sent beautiful women and ugly women, older women and younger women, but we lose them all [to marriage]" and one missionary's congratulatory comment to the board: "... you have sent more women to be wives of our missionaries than any other board." Nevertheless, around 1930, she met and worked with and married Robert J. Salmon, a chemist/pharmacologist at St. John's Medical School, Shanghai. Together they watched political conditions change in China, as Japan invaded. Dr. King-Salmon and her two children set sail for San Francisco in November 1940, expecting to return when conditions improved. The men stayed behind to try to prevent the university from collapsing. Eventually, Robert was interned in a Japanese concentration camp, and Dr. King-Salmon, never losing her love for China, lived for five years "like so many American women during the war--working, bringing up children, alone, never knowing whether I was a widow." Her husband returned, but neither was ever to see China again.

1307. Kinney, Dita H. "Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee and What She Has Done for the Nursing Profession." Trained Nurse and Hospital Review, (March 1901) 129-134. port. Born in 1864, Anita McGee married and bore two children before taking a medical degree in 1892 from Columbia University, Washington, D.C. When the Spanish-American War broke in 1898, Dr. McGee evolved and directed a hospital corps of nurses under the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was also appointed an assistant surgeon in the army (only one other woman, Mary Walker, had ever held that distinction). Excerpts of Dr. McGee's reports to the DAR are quoted in this article. This biography notes that she is an authority on American communistic societies and active in the American Association of Advanced Science.
1308. Kittredge, Elizabeth. "A. Frances Foye, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 6:11 (November 1951) 450. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.) Dr. Foye was a general practitioner for the wives and children of foreign envoys and Washington social and political families. She successfully diagnosed and delivered triplets in 1950.
1309. Kittredge, Elizabeth. "Amy J. Rule, M.D. (1870-1946)." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 19:1 (January 1964) 54. port.

"Dr. Amy J. Rule was a tall, well-built woman with a warm personality ... [who] felt very strongly about smoking and drinking." She practiced medicine in Washington, D.C.

1310. Kittredge, Elizabeth. "Eva F. Dodge M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 15:11 (November 1960) 1096. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)

Dr. Dodge was the first woman to serve an internship and residency in obstetrics and gynecology in the University Hospital of the University of Maryland (Baltimore) Medical School. She served as acting professor of obstetrics at the Woman's Christian Medical College in China. She was also the first woman physician to practice in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Her fields of interest and many memberships are listed.

1311. Kittredge, Elizabeth. "May Davis Baker, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 6:11 (November 1951) 451. port.

Dr. Baker entered Columbian College (now George Washington University) for her medical training in the late 1800s but transferred to Howard National University because of the pressure she felt at Columbian, a school where women "were not too welcome." After fifty years of practice, Dr. Baker retired only to be pressed into service again during World War II. After the war, at the age of 80, she took and passed the Pennsylvania State Boards.

1312. Kleiner, Charlotte A. "Frances Bartlett-Tyson, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 12:10 (October 1957) 356. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)

Dr. Bartlett-Tyson interned at Blockley Hospital (now Philadelphia General) at the turn of the century, a great honor for that period. After her marriage, Dr. Bartlett-Tyson, upon her husband's request, retired from medicine; in 1918, however, a delegation of townspeople in Leonia, New Jersey (the Tysons' home since 1913) prevailed upon her to return to active practice.

1313. Knapp, Sally. "Ida Scudder." Christian Observer, (26 October 1949) 5-6. illus., port.

The life of Dr. Ida Scudder, granddaughter of the first American missionary to India and herself a medical missionary, is recalled: her birth in India, education in the U.S., and eventual return to India to minister to the sick. Various cases of illness and superstition handled by Dr. Scudder are retold.

1314. Knauber, Connie. "Philadelphian of the Month: Dr. Catharine Macfarlane, Champion of Cancer Research." Philadelphia, 35:12 (December 1948) 28, 47. photos.

1315. Knauf, John. "Daughters of Science: Helena of Dakota: Helena Knauf Wink, M.D., Jamestown, N.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:4 (April 1930) 99-101. illus., photos.
A biographical sketch of Dr. Helena Knauf Wink of North Dakota, this article presents an adventurous account of incidents in Dr. Wink's life. A photograph of Dr. Wink with her two physician sisters, Theresa K. Abt and Mary K. McCoy, is included.
1316. Kneen, B. D. "She Walks with the People, Dr. Frances Eastman Rose." Independent Woman, 14 (April 1935) 115+.
[Article not examined by editors.]
1317. Knight, Charlotte. "Prettiest Doctor in the Fleet." Collier's, (11 November 1950) 26-27+. photos.
The first woman medical officer ever ordered to sea by the navy, Bernice Walters serves as anesthesiologist and surgeon on board the USS Consolation, off the war-torn Korean coast. Lieutenant Commander Walters, nicknamed "Burma" due to her desire to live in some "weird place," flew with the Women's Auxiliary Service Pilots (WASPs) before signing with the navy.
1318. Koelsch, F. ["Alice Hamilton, a Life for Occupational Medicine. A Comparison of the History of Occupational Medicine in the United States"]. Zentralblatt für Arbeitsmedizin und Arbeitsschutz, 9 (1959) 188-191. port. (Ger)
[Article not examined by editors.]
1319. "'Komapsumida' Is Korean for 'Thank You': An Interview with Roberta Rice." The Mayo Alumnus, (April 1968) 1-3. illus., photo.
Dr. Rice, a Mayo Clinic alumna, discusses her background, her decision to go to Korea as a medical missionary, and her philosophy of missions and medical practice.
1320. Korman, Belle. "Carolyn Nicholas MacDonald, 1887-1942." Women in Medicine, 77 (July 1942) 29-30.
This article is an account of a woman who suffered through many hardships to become a physician and then gave as fine personal attention to her patients as she gave medical attention.
1321. Krasne, B. "Dr. Phyl. and Mother M.D.: Lady Phyllis Cilento." Independent Woman, 28 (February 1949) 45-46+.
[Article not examined by editors.]
1322. Kress, Laurette Eby and Kress, Daniel Hartman. Under the Guiding Hand: Life Experiences of the Doctors

Kress. College Press, Washington, D.C., 1932, 240 pp. photos., ports.

This is a personal memoir of the life of Dr. Laretta Eby Kress as spent in practice with her husband. Dr. Kress began medical studies at the Battle Creek (Michigan) Sanitarium in 1890 and received her M.D. degree from the University of Michigan in 1894. Her obstetrics practice was undertaken within the Seventh Day Adventist mission. In 1899 Dr. Kress went to England, and was in Australia from 1900 to 1907. She then returned to the U.S. for service in Washington, D.C., Loma Linda, California, and Chicago, Illinois. Her longest service was in Takoma Park, Maryland at the Washington Sanitarium. Her daughter, Ora Kress Mason, is a graduate of the George Washington University Medical School.

1323. Kubie, Lawrence S. "Florence Rena Sabin, 1871-1953." Perspectives in Biology and Medicine, 4 (Spring 1961) 306-315.
1324. Kusta, Charlotte E. "Anna M. Young, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:2 (February 1946) 34.
A specialist in pathology, Dr. Young (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this month's Journal) became the first woman ever elected to serve on the board of directors of the Cleveland Academy of Medicine.
1325. Larsell, O. The Doctor in Oregon. Binfords & Mort, Portland, Oregon, 1947.
[Book not examined by editors.]
1326. Latham, Vida A. "Jane Downes Kelly Sabine, M.D., F.A.C.S." Medical Woman's Journal, 57:9 (September 1950) 40-41.
1327. Lathrop, Virginia T. "Margery Lord, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 8:8 (August 1953) 276. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
A short biography of Dr. Margery Lord, the first woman to become a public health officer in North Carolina (1940), notes that she had been a community physician in Montreal and, during World War II, worked with the reorganization of venereal disease control clinics.
1328. LeMarquis, Antoinette. "Viola J. Erlanger, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 20:5 (May 1965) 482. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
"A lady in the truest sense of the word, well-born, well-bred, and well-educated," Dr. Erlanger practiced in Cleveland, Philadelphia, Chicago, and San Diego.
1329. Lentz, J. "America's First Woman Physician: Elizabeth

- Blackwell." Today's Health, 42 (January 1964) 36-37+. [Article not examined by editors.]
1330. "Leona Baumgartner, M.D." Modern Medicine, (9 November 1964) 75-76. (Contemporaries.)
Dr. Baumgartner's philosophy as well as her professional accomplishments are given herein. "The 62-year-old pediatrician plainly thrives at the cutting edge of social progress."
1331. "Leona Baumgartner M.D., Ph.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:10 (October 1945) 44.
Dr. Baumgartner (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) earned both her Ph.D. and her M.D. at Yale University in 1932 and 1934 respectively. A very brief account of her medical activities is given.
1332. "Leslie S. Kent, M.D.: Medical Woman of the Month." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 4:1 (January 1949) 42-43. port. (Medical Women in the News.)
The first woman president of the Oregon State Medical Society and, according to the Journal, the first woman president of any state medical society, Leslie Kent carried on a general practice.
1333. L'Esperance, Elise S. "In Memoriam." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 1:9 (December 1946) 295-296. port.
A brief tribute is given to the memory of Dr. Alice Stone Woolley, "a distinguished woman, definitely feminine in dress and thinking, which added greatly to the charm of her brilliant mind."
1334. "Letitia Westgate, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:4 (April 1945) 51-52. port.
A letter from Letitia Westgate to the Journal gives Dr. Westgate's present status as well as introduces the news clipping which follows. This clipping, reprinted from the DeKalb [Illinois] Chronicle (May 1900), gives a biography of Dr. Westgate, including a description of her work as originator, administrator, and physician at the hospital she designed in DeKalb, Illinois.
1335. Lewis, Faye Cashatt. Doc's Wife. The Macmillan Company, New York, New York, 1940, 198 pp.
Faye Cashatt Lewis had an M.D. of her own, from the same school and year as "P.B." (an endearing term for "Poor Bill," her husband). But Dr. Lewis decided that if both she and her husband were addressed as "Doctor," the residents of Ridgefield, Iowa would get confused. "After all, the practice was to be his; anything I did of a professional nature was to be as his assistant...." Although the

townspeople never completely accepted Dr. Lewis as a fully qualified physician, they believed "if schools trained women physicians," that training would lean more to the nursing than the healing art. Eventually, Dr. Lewis came to be looked upon as a "spare" doctor and was called upon when "P.B." was unavailable. In her book, Dr. Lewis describes five years of her life as "Doc's wife" in rural Iowa.

1336. Lewis, Harriet M.; Gerrish, Frederic H.; and Dyer, Florence M. "Mary Alice Avery, M.D., of Portland." Transactions of the Maine Medical Association, (1905) 418-421. port. (Necrology Report.)
1337. "Lieutenant Commander Bernice McCoy, M.C., U.S.N." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:12 (December 1944) 38. The first woman medical officer to report for duty at the United States Naval Hospital, San Diego, California, Dr. McCoy received her medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in 1924. (She is honored with her portrait on the front cover of this issue of the Journal.)
1338. Lightbody, Georgia Meaus. "Fighting the Devil." In: 100 Years of Medicine: 1849-1949. Modern Press Limited, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, 1949, 5-7. ports. This brief biography of Elizabeth Blackwell relates her difficulties in getting admitted to medical school; she was finally accepted at Geneva Medical College where her presence as the only woman transformed "this class from a band of lawless desperadoes to gentlemen." She reassured her religious mother about her intentions in pursuing medicine by writing that her only concern is "just to kill the devil, whom I hate so heartily" and that what she was doing was "living religion all the time."
1339. Lindemann, Lillian C. "Emily Gardner, M.D., F.A.A.P., 1899-1956." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 12:11 (November 1957) 414. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.) Dr. Gardner was the first woman to serve as president of the Richmond Tuberculosis Association (1945-1947), and the first woman to be chairman of the Richmond City Board of Health.
1340. Link, Eugene P. "Elizabeth Blackwell, Citizen and Humanitarian." Woman Physician, 26:9 (September 1971) 451-458. The author presents results of original research into the nonmedical aspects of Blackwell's life: e.g., social orientation, religious influences, social medicine, and moral reform.
1341. Link, Eugene P. "The Psychosomatic Outlook of Doctors Abraham and Mary Putnam Jacobi." Journal of the

American Medical Women's Association, 7:12 (December 1952) 455-456. ports.

Mary Putnam Jacobi organized the first consumers' organization in America and was a leading proponent of woman suffrage. One way she applied her medical training for the rights of women was to examine the nature of psychosomatic complaints that women express in such works as "The Prophylaxis of Insanity" which "recognized the influence of social surroundings, the bearings of responsibilities and tensions, upon mental disease.... To overcome religious or political manias which she felt also contributed to mental disease, she recommended more practical, meaningful experiences for the patient, experiences in real activity with more basic satisfaction." In another essay, "The Question of Rest for Women During Menstruation," she not only pointed out the sociosomatic aspect of the cycle of menstruation, but she also attacked the contemporary idea that menstruation is a female weakness. "After careful study and research, she concluded that women do not need rest at this period and are not, thereby, inferior to men. She also noted that women who are interested in their work and who are not made useless by social patterns resembling a harem have less dysmenorrhea than others. Moreover, she indicated that celibacy increases menstrual pain and emphasized that this point has been overlooked. In our social arrangements, she added, celibacy implies, for the woman, social failure."

1342. Lipinska, M. ["A Pioneer in America: Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell"]. Presse Medicale, 37:27 (3 April 1929) 443. (Fre)

Elizabeth Blackwell was born in Bristol, England in February 1821 and came with her family to America at the age of eleven years. She taught school and became interested in social problems such as slavery and woman suffrage. While teaching in Kentucky and in Charlestown [sic], South Carolina, she devoted her spare time to studying medicine and anatomy. She applied to every medical school in the country and was turned down or ignored by all except the college of medicine at Geneva, New York. The initial hostility of the Geneva townspeople gradually turned to benevolence in the face of her calm and dignified demeanor, and at her graduation in January 1849 an estimated 20,000 people came to see her receive her degree. After graduation she went to England, where she was accepted at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in all services except gynecology; to Paris, where she contracted a purulent ophthalmia that cost her the sight of one eye; and to Preissnitz's institute at Grafenberg in Silesia, where she became interested in physical therapy and gymnastics. She returned to New York and set up a clinic for women and children in 1853. Later she founded a small hospital which eventually became the New York Infirmary and Medical College for Women: she was

joined in this project by her sister Emily and by Mme. Zakrzewska. Eventually Elizabeth Blackwell returned to England to the chair of gynecology at the Women's Medical College in London founded by Sophia Jex-Blake. She died in May 1910 at her retirement home in Hastings.

1343. "Lodi's Beloved Lady Physician Mamie Guthrie Pallesen Retires Following 45 Years of Practice." Alumni Journal [Loma Linda University], 42:2 (March 1971) 24, 26. port.

This article gives a biographical account of Dr. Pallesen's life, from her early desire to be a missionary in India, through her medical education at Loma Linda University (California), to her professional activities.

1344. Logie, Iona Robertson. "Dr. Sue of Columbia County." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:8 (August 1946) 24-25, 49. port.

Canadian-born Sue Hurst Thompson Gould graduated in 1928 from Rush Medical College. She was the first woman M.D. in the United States to direct a public health district (in Michigan). This biography discusses Dr. Gould's public health work in Columbia County, New York, and presents a chronological record of her professional career.

1345. "Louise Wong, M.D." School of Medicine Commentary: University of California, Davis, 3:3 (August 1974) 8. photo. (Medical School Profiles.)

Dr. Wong graduated at the head of her class at Davis and received the Janet M. Glasgow Scholastic Citation of the American Medical Women's Association.

1346. Lovejoy, Esther P. "Kate Campbell Hurd-Mead (1867-1941)." Bulletin of the History of Medicine, 10:2 (July 1941) 314-317. port.

This biography focuses upon Dr. Mead's career as a writer and historian, and how "she honored herself by honoring women in her chosen profession and tracing their work from the remote past."

1347. Lovejoy, Esther Pohl. "Mary Elizabeth Bates, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 10:4 (April 1955) 134. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)

Completing her M.D. degree requirements in 1881 at the age of 20, Dr. Mary Elizabeth Bates went on to become the first woman intern at Cook County Hospital. In 1891 she moved to Denver, where she promoted the passage of laws for the protection of women and children.

1348. Lovejoy, Esther Pohl. "Mathilda K. Wallin, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 7:1 (January 1952) 30. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)

Born in Sweden in 1858, Dr. Wallin came to the United States in 1888 and received her M.D. degree in 1893 from the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.

1349. Lucas, Chris. "Barbara Craig: Class of 1976." School of Medicine Commentary: University of California, Davis, 2:4 (April 1973) 12-13. photos. (Medical School Profiles.)
1350. Lucas, Chris. "Janwyn and Jack Funamura." School of Medicine Commentary: University of California, Davis, 2:2 (February 1973) 4-5. photos. (Medical School Profiles.)
1351. "Lulu C. Fleming, M.D." Double Cross and Medical Missionary Record, 14 (September 1899) 161-162.
Dr. Fleming (1862-1899) labored as a medical missionary in the Congo.
1352. Lynch, Frank W. "In Memory: Margaret Schulze." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:5 (May 1943) 132.
Dr. Schulze's medical interests lay in gynecological pathology. In 1932 she presented a paper on granulosa-cell tumors of the ovary before the first meeting of the Pacific Coast Gynecologic Society: this study was "one of the first satisfactory papers on this subject in American literature."
1353. Lynn, Ethel. The Adventures of a Woman Hobo. George H. Doran Company, New York, New York, 1917, 296 pp.
A series of misfortunes in the life of Dr. Lynn and her husband led to a daring scheme. First, the San Francisco earthquake destroyed her growing practice and her husband's position. Then, after moving to Chicago they were struck by the panic of 1907. Finally, Dr. Lynn learned she had incipient tuberculosis. "To live in a hovel; to drag my weary body for miles in search of work; to cough my lungs out--this will be my life in Chicago.... Oh, my beautiful, my California!" So they packed a few belongings and headed west--on a tandem bicycle! Their adventures, complete with furtive railroad hops as they huddled in boxcars, are recounted in diary fashion. The pair reached California, but no hint is given regarding their subsequent fortunes.
1354. Lyons, Dorothy J. "Paula Horn, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 13:6 (June 1958) 257. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Paula Horn served as assistant medical director of the Los Angeles County General Hospital, 1934-1940. As an obstetrical consultant in contagious diseases, she started helping women with poliomyelitis give birth. As a result of having helped to deliver a baby in a respirator case by cesarean section in 1948 during a poliomyelitis epidemic,

she was asked to present a paper on "Pregnancy Complicated by Poliomyelitis" to the International Congress of Gynecology and Obstetrics, in Geneva, Switzerland.

1355. "M.D., Mrs. and Mme. Trustee." Jefferson Medical College: Alumni Bulletin, 24:1 (Fall 1974) 15. port.
A member of Jefferson's board of trustees, Dr. Marie Oliveri Russell is a pediatric hematologist.
1356. "Mabel Grier Leshner, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:3 (March 1947) 53. port. (News Notes.)
Dr. Leshner received her M.D. degree from Johns Hopkins Medical School. Her professional activities and appointments are herein presented.
1357. "Mabel M. Akin, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:4 (April 1945) 50.
Dr. Akin (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) is profiled in part through an excerpt from Who's Who Among the Women of the Nation.
1358. MacDonald, Carolyn N. "A Medical Summer in Europe." Medical Review of Reviews, 41:12 (December 1935) 633-640.
Dr. MacDonald relates incidents and observations from her travels and studies in Europe just prior to World War II. Dr. MacDonald especially discusses life and medical matters in Germany.
1359. Macfarlane, Catharine. "Elizabeth S. Waugh, M.D.: Thirty-fourth President of the American Medical Women's Association." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 5:10 (October 1950) 415. port.
Elizabeth S. Waugh was a specialist in obstetrics and gynecology. A list of her professional affiliations is given.
1360. Macfarlane, Catharine. "Martha Tracy, M.D.: Dean Emeritus, Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1876-1942." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:4 (April 1942) 102-105. port.
A professor of hygiene, then professor of preventive medicine, and from 1917 to 1940, dean of the Woman's Medical College, Martha Tracy ended her career working for the Philadelphia Department of Health. Under her direction, community health defense squads were being organized in each defense zone of the city after Pearl Harbor. Her closest friend was Dr. Ellen C. Potter.
1361. Macfarlane, Catharine. "Memoir of Martha Tracy." Transactions and Studies of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 10:3 (December 1942) 179-181.
This memoir is concluded with a list of scientific and other writings of Dr. Tracy.

1362. Macfarlane, Catharine. "Memorial to Margaret Castex Sturgis (1885-1962)." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 18:4 (April 1963) 322-323. port. Margaret Castex Sturgis served on the faculty of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in the gynecology department. A tribute to her by Samuel B. Sturgis, her husband, includes, "To Margaret and to my mother, the two women in my life, I owe that in life which I have enjoyed or accomplished."
1363. Macfarlane, Catharine and Ratterman, Helena T. "Mabel E. Gardner, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 9:12 (December 1954) 411. port. (Past Presidents of AMWA.) Dr. Gardner was recipient of the Elizabeth Blackwell Medal (an award for the outstanding woman physician of the year), principally for her services to the Association in establishing junior branches in medical schools.
1364. McFerran, Ann. Elizabeth Blackwell: First Woman Doctor. Grosset & Dunlap, New York, New York, 1966, 175 pp. illus. (Pioneer Books.) Part of the "Pioneer Books" series, this book for young readers traces Elizabeth Blackwell's life from the time she was a young girl in England, to her death in 1910. Emphasized are the influences upon Dr. Blackwell's character: her father ("Elizabeth is, in every way her father's daughter"), a hatred of slavery, and a belief in women's rights. Cartoon-like illustrations complement the text, which contains fictionalized dialogue.
1365. McGraw, Harriet G. "'Lady Dr. DaFoe.'" Medical Woman's Journal, 51:9 (September 1944) 30-33, 37. port. The first Icelandic woman to graduate in medicine, Harriet G. McGraw received two M.D.s: from Bennett Medical College (1907) and from Loyola University (1908). In this autobiography she recalls her two decades of general practice in rural Nebraska and a high point in her life--being a guest of Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House.
1366. McGrew, Elizabeth A.; Bennett, Granville A.; Hick, Ford K.; and Tucker, B. Fain. "Memorial Service for Carroll La Fleur Birch: August 9, 1969, The Methodist Temple, Chicago, Illinois." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 24:10 (October 1969) 822-825. Active in the American Medical Women's Association, Carroll La Fleur Birch was honored by having an award named after her. The award is given to the woman medical student submitting the best scientific manuscript. Dr. Birch had great interest in parasitology, hematology, and the genetic aspects of hemophilia. In the College of Medicine at the University of Illinois, she worked in the hospital

wards, research, and teaching laboratories of pathology and microbiology. She did studies dealing with malaria, leprosy, sleeping sickness, and certain diseases caused by intestinal parasites. While in India, she helped reorganize the control and administration of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital for Women and Children in New Delhi.

1367. McGuinness, Madge C. L. "Mary Theresa Greene, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 10:2 (February 1955) 66. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)

Dr. Greene, as one of the pioneer medical women of western New York, founded Riverside Hospital, which later became Lafayette General Hospital in Buffalo. The only woman physician in Wyoming County, New York at the time, she served as president of the Wyoming County Medical Society.

1368. McKibbin-Harper, Mary. "Anna E. Broomall, M.D. (1847-1931)." Medical Review of Reviews, 39:3 (March 1933) 132-139.

This article illustrates how closely connected the history of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania is with the life of Anna E. Broomall: as student (graduating in 1871), as professor, obstetrician, and surgeon. In addition to details of Dr. Broomall's education and 32-year career, information about her personality and avocations is provided through reminiscences by Drs. Kate Mead and Mary Griscom.

1369. McKibbin-Harper, Mary. The Doctor Takes a Holiday: An Autobiographical Fragment. The Torch Press, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 1941, 349 pp. photos. (A Book-fellow Book.)

Dr. McKibbin-Harper--who for 12 years edited Women in Medicine, the publication of the American Medical Women's Association--dedicated this book to the Association. The book, one of several she has written about her travels, was "culled from a diary covering travel of nearly two years ... and yet other visits in the Near East" during the mid-1920s. The material was updated through correspondence to include data from the 1930s. Although observations of Palestine, Egypt, Malaya, Sarawak, and Japan are included, the text emphasizes India and China. The author's perspective is a combination of sociology, history, tourism, and professional views of medical practice and the role of medical women in each country. References to sociocultural conditions which prevent indigenous people from practicing birth control typify her observations. There are a few photos of tourist sights and medical situations. Although there are frequent references to women physicians visited by the author, no name index is included.

1370. McKibbin-Harper, Mary. "In Memoriam: Lulu Hunt Peters, M.D." Medical Review of Reviews, 41:8 (August 1935) 428-431.
A 1909 medical graduate of the Southern University of California, Lulu Hunt Peters was the first woman intern at the Los Angeles County Hospital. A specialist in dietetics, Dr. Hunt wrote a syndicated newspaper column on diet and health, as well as two well-known books, Diet and Health, a Key to the Calories, and Diet for Children. Dr. Peters died in 1930.
1371. McKibbin-Harper, Mary. "Kate Campbell Hurd-Mead: 1876-1941." Women in Medicine, 72 (April 1941) 20. port.
Kate Campbell Hurd-Mead's major contribution was her History of Women in Medicine, which serves as a "professional family tree" for women doctors. Using the most approved methods of research, she documented "that women were learned physicians four thousand years ago." This obituary includes two brief articles by Kate Hurd-Mead: "Trotula's Gynecology and Obstetrics" and "History of Medicine." [Both these articles appear independently under Dr. Hurd-Mead's name in the HISTORY OF WOMEN IN MEDICINE section of this bibliography.]
1372. McKibbin-Harper, Mary. "A Medical Woman Looks at China." Medical Review of Reviews, [35]:11 (November 1929) 565-578.
The author, who went to China in 1926, records her observations of Chinese lifestyles, and reports on Chinese medical practices.
1373. McKibbin-Harper, Mary. "A Medical Woman Looks at Mother India." Medical Review of Reviews, 35:9 (September 1929) 457-476.
The author mixes personal observations of Indian customs and living conditions with an informal report of hospitals and schools and the work of British and Indian women physicians.
1374. McNutt, Sarah J. "Medical Women, Yesterday and Today." Medical Record, 94:4 (27 July 1918) 135-139. (Original Articles.) (Presentation, Meeting, Women's New York State Medical Society, Albany, New York, 20 May 1918.)
Recalling her experiences as a student at the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, and as an intern at the Infirmary, Dr. McNutt tells of her love and respect for Dr. Emily Blackwell. In 1888, Dr. McNutt obtained a charter from the state legislature to open Babies' Hospital in New York City. Medical care there was supervised by her and her sister, Dr. Julia G. McNutt. Concluding her speech, Dr. McNutt summarizes the present status of women physicians. She notes that

over 40 coeducational medical colleges in the United States admit women on the same basis as men. And of the more than 6,000 American women physicians, over 2,000 (over 30 per cent) have registered for war relief.

1375. Macy, Mary Sutton. "Isabelle Thompson Smart, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:5 (May 1944) 28, 39. port.
Dr. Smart worked as medical examiner of mentally defective children for the New York City Board of Education.
1376. "Madame President." New England Journal of Medicine, 237:20 (13 November 1947) 749-750. (Editorial.)
This article gives the family background and a brief biography of Dr. Martha May Eliot, an advocate of governmental support for health services for all people.
1377. Maisel, Albert Q. "Dr. Sabin's Second Career." Survey Graphic, 36 (February 1947) 138-140. port.
An eminent anatomist, Florence Rena Sabin divided her "first career" between teaching at Johns Hopkins University (1902-1925) and scientific study as a member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research (1925-1938). Retired in her home state of Colorado, the 73-year-old physician was asked to head a subcommittee on health. Called back into action by Colorado's high disease and death rates, Dr. Sabin fought for health reform through legislation: "Everybody but Florence Sabin calls them the Sabin bills." [This article appears in condensed form in Reader's Digest, (May 1947) 9-12.]
1378. "Major Margaret Janeway, M.C., A.U.S." Women in Medicine, 87 (January 1945) 15-16. port.
Margaret Janeway joined the U.S. army in 1942 as a contract surgeon (the army was not commissioning women medical officers) and was assigned to the WACs. Her responsibility was to inspect the medical facilities of all WAC installations in Africa and Italy. After the war, she was attached to the Women's Health and Welfare Unit, Office of the Surgeon General, Washington, D.C.
1379. "Malnutrition in Africa." Buffalo Physician, (Fall 1975) 26-28. photos.
Dr. Charlotte Catz describes her African tour, during which she lectured on medical and nutritional topics. She currently supervises research funding at the National Institute of Health and Human Development.
1380. Mann, Helen and Velin, Connie. "International Women's Year--A Time for Appreciation." Vital Signs, (October 1975). ports.
At St. Joseph Mercy Hospital in Ann Arbor, Michigan [Vital Signs is a publication of this hospital], 77 per cent of

the total hospital employees are women. Four of these women are interviewed during this International Women's Year. Dr. Kathryn Richards, a surgeon, is one of those interviewed. This article gives biographical information on Dr. Richards, a graduate of the University of Michigan Medical School, as well as her opinions on topics of health care. Dr. Richards feels that the fact that she is a woman is not an obstacle in her dealings with fellow surgeons, because in the "Ann Arbor setting" many women work in previously male-dominated fields.

1381. Manton, Ann P. D. "Esther E. Bartlett, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 10:6 (June 1955) 217. port. (Album of Women.)
As an anesthesiologist who studied under Ralph M. Waters, the father of anesthesiology, Dr. Bartlett's primary interests lie in furthering the medical education of women physicians at the New England Hospital in Boston.
1382. Marble, Ella M. S. "The First Pan-American Medical Congress--Some of the Women Who Took Part." Woman's Medical Journal, 1:11 (October 1893) 199-201.
During the Congress, held in September [1893], Dr. Eliza H. Root of Chicago read a paper on midwifery "and the desirability of a national law for the extermination of this class." Dr. Marble recalls her delight in noticing the "intense interest expressed on every masculine face" in the audience during Dr. Root's presentation. Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, who "believes that the time has passed when it is necessary to have much if anything exclusively for women," also read at this Congress a paper in which women physicians were "invited" to stand "shoulder to shoulder with their brothers." Other women who attended the conference are mentioned in this report.
1383. "Marcelle Bernard, M.D. '44: The First Woman President." Chironian, 27:2 (February 1966) 15, 17. port.
An alumna of New York Medical College's class of 1944, Marcelle Bernard became the first woman president of the 1700-member Bronx County Medical Society. She has been a general practitioner in the Bronx for 15 years. "Dr. Bernard regards her success in a difficult profession, especially against the prejudicial odds, not in an 'I told you so' Carrie Nation fashion, rather ... with the characteristic grace and femininity of the most attractive lady she is...."
1384. "Margaret C. Lewis M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 49: 5 (May 1942) 153.
A graduate of Boston University Medical School, Dr. Lewis (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) serves as health and safety advisor on the Girl Scout national staff.

1385. "Margaret Castex Sturgis, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:2 (February 1943) 56.
Dr. Sturgis (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) graduated in 1915 from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. This article gives a brief professional biography of Dr. Sturgis.
1386. "Margaret H. Rockhill." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:6 (June 1941) 183. (Editorial.)
This editorial mourns the loss of Margaret H. Rockhill, who, although she never studied medicine herself, founded the first medical journal edited by and published for women.
1387. "Margo Longo Still Does It Her Way." The Mayo Alumnus, 11:3 (July 1975) 36-39. port.
Dr. Longo is a Mayo-trained surgeon who, with George and Ethel Smith, set up a surgical practice in Lafayette, Louisiana. A brief biographical sketch of Dr. Longo is presented.
1388. "Marguerite Patricia McCarthy, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:6 (June 1943) 155-156.
Dr. McCarthy (whose portrait appears on the cover of this issue of the Journal) came from a family in which the father believed in equality for women (her mother died when Dr. McCarthy was four years old). Dr. McCarthy's sister studied law, and she herself graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1929. This article gives biographical data.
1389. "Marie E. Zakrzewska, M.D.: From Berlin to Life in New York." Woman's Medical Journal, 11:4 (April 1901) 135-138. (Biographical.)
1390. "Marie E. Zakrzewska, M.D.: Life in School of Midwifery." Woman's Medical Journal, 11:2 (February 1901) 57-59. (Biographical.)
1391. "Marie E. Zakrzewska, M.D.: Life in the Hospital and Its Untimely Ending." Woman's Medical Journal, 11:3 (March 1901) 91-94. (Biographical.)
The events leading up to Zakrzewska's departure for America in 1853 are described.
1392. "Marie E. Zakrzewska, M.D.: Life Purposes Realized." Woman's Medical Journal, 11:6 (June 1901) 220-222. (Biographical.)
"Throughout the history of the New England Hospital the life work of Dr. Zakrzewska is woven and interwoven like a thread of gold that lends brilliancy and value to the institution."
1393. "Marie E. Zakrzewska, M.D.: Meets Dr. Blackwell and Enters Medical College." Woman's Medical Journal, 11:5 (May 1901) 181-184. (Biographical.)

1394. "Marie E. Zakrzewska, M.D. The Interregnum." Woman's Medical Journal, 11:1 (January 1901) 10-12. (Biographical.)
1395. Marie Elizabeth Zakrzewska, 1829-1902. A Memoir. New England Hospital for Women and Children, Boston, Massachusetts, 1903, 30 pp. ports.
This memorial was prepared by the directors of the New England Hospital for Women and Children. It traces the ancestry and life of Dr. Marie Elizabeth Zakrzewska, born in Berlin, Prussia in 1829. Dr. Zakrzewska's personality is revealed through anecdotes, and her eventual professional successes are outlined, beginning with her appointment in 1852 as chief accoucheuse at the Berlin School of Midwifery. In 1853 Marie sailed for America, where she was to meet Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell with whom she cofounded the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. Moving to Boston, she also founded the New England Hospital for Women and Children. Dr. Zakrzewska died on May 12, 1902, and this memoir concludes with a reprint of her funeral address which she herself had written.
1396. "Marie Elizabeth Zakrzewska, M.D." Woman's Medical Journal, 12:6 (June 1902) 134-137. port. (Obituary.)
By her own request, Dr. Zakrzewska's funeral service excluded religious ceremony. A farewell address to her friends, written by Dr. Zakrzewska several months before death, was read at the ceremony by Mrs. Emma Merrill Buller. The text of that address, along with a tribute to her memory by William Lloyd Garrison, is presented in this article.
1397. "Marie J. Mergler, M.D." Woman's Medical Journal, 11:8 (August 1901) 301-302. (Biographical.)
Born in Bavaria, Marie Mergler graduated in 1879 from Woman's Medical College of Chicago. She held several faculty positions at her alma mater. In 1882, Dr. Mergler became one of the first two women to be appointed to the attending staff of Cook County Hospital. In 1889, she was appointed dean of Northwestern University. A distinguished diagnostician and abdominal surgeon, Dr. Mergler made many contributions to medical literature. She died at the age of 50 in May, 1901.
1398. Marshall, Clara. "Ann Preston, M.D.: A Biographical Sketch." Bulletin of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 65:5 (March 1915) 6-9. port.
1399. Marshall, R. R. "The First Lady President of a State Medical Society." Rocky Mountain Medical Journal, 59 (November 1962) 35-36.
[Article not examined by editors.]

1400. "Martha Eliot, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 3:10 (October 1948) 424. port.
Martha Eliot, associate chief of the Children's Bureau of the Federal Security Agency, was the first woman elected as president of the American Public Health Association. As a pediatrician during the depression and during World War II, she was concerned with the health, nutrition, and welfare of mothers and children, and under her direction from 1932 to 1947 the largest public medical care program for mothers and infants was initiated in the United States. These programs especially helped wives and children of the enlisted men in the lower pay brackets of the armed forces.
1401. Martin, Elisabeth. "Amy Garrison Kimball, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 9:3 (March 1954) 92. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Although both of Amy Garrison Brown Kimball's parents were physicians, they would not support her desire to become a doctor, so she had to make her own arrangements. She was one of the first women medical students to attend the University of Michigan Medical College, one of the first women physicians to become a member of the American Medical Association, and one of the founders of the Home of the Friendless and the Children's Free Kindergarten. In 1900 she was the only woman physician from the United States to attend the Thirteenth Congress of International Medicine.
1402. Martin, Elisabeth. "Annie Laurie Sawyer." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 3:2 (February 1948) 80. (History of Medicine.)
Annie Laurie Sawyer had a large solo practice in gynecology and obstetrics in Atlanta from 1901 to 1930.
1403. Martindale, Louisa. "Dr. Kate Campbell Mead, of Had-dam, Connecticut, U.S.A." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (April 1941) 62-63. (Obituary.)
1404. Marting, Esther C. "American Medical Women's Association: In Memoriam." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 11:9 (September 1956) 319-320.
Dr. Maude Glasgow, a pioneer in public health and preventive medicine, and Dr. Elizabeth Bass, who worked throughout her life "to perpetuate the achievements of women in medicine," are profiled.
1405. "Mary Bacon, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:2 (February 1944) 36.
Dr. Bacon (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) "was the first and is now the only woman on the staff of Bridgeton Hospital," Bridgeton, New Jersey.

1406. "Mary Dugan Ardery: President Elect State Society of Iowa Medical Women." Woman's Medical Journal, 14:7 (July 1904) 147. port.
1407. "Mary Ellen Hartman, M.D. Appointed Assistant Dean at Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 21:8 (August 1966) 677. port.
In 1966 Mary Ellen Hartman was appointed assistant dean of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania while she continued to serve as assistant professor of anatomy, a post she has held since 1963.
1408. "Mary Harris Thompson, M.D." Woman's Medical Journal, 11:9 (September 1901) 333-334. (Biographical.)
1409. "Mary J. Ross, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 9:2 (February 1954) 52. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Mary J. Ross received her medical degree in 1907. She spent most of her medical career in Binghamton, New York where she delivered 3,200 babies or four per cent of the population of her community. In 1919 she was instrumental in establishing the Well Baby Health Station, which served as a place where information about infant and postnatal care was disseminated to young mothers. This program effectively decreased the infant mortality rate. She did a great deal of unpublicized philanthropy, including devoting her time to this education program without pay until Binghamton took the program over in 1933.
1410. "Mary Latimer James, M.D.: Westchester, Pa." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:10 (October 1945) 54-57. port.
In this autobiography, Dr. James traces her life from her childhood in Gambier, Ohio through her college days at Bryn Mawr and Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. It was in Pennsylvania that Dr. James determined to become a medical missionary. She served in Whiterocks, Utah on the Ute Indian Reservation, after which she went to China. Dr. James discusses her work in China, especially during the Nationalist revolution in 1911.
1411. "Mary Luise Diez, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:7 (July 1942) 223. (News Notes.)
Mary Luise Diez had been director of the Division of Child Hygiene, Massachusetts Department of Public Health, for thirteen years previous to her death on April 12, 1942. She was a recognized authority in the field of child hygiene and obstetrics.
1412. "Mary M. Crawford, M.D.: Medical Woman of the Month." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association,

4:5 (May 1949) 216. port. (News of Women in Medicine.)

A 1907 graduate of Cornell University's Medical College, Dr. Mary Crawford "made history by being the first woman to 'ride the ambulance' in Brooklyn for the Williamsburgh Hospital." In 1918 she began work on the organization of the medical division of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. A list of her accomplishments and affiliations is included.

1413. "Mary Priestly Rupert, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:1 (January 1940) 32.
Mary Priestly Sheriff Rupert (whose portrait appears on the cover of this issue of the Journal) obtained her degree from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1904. Contributions she made to her alma mater included organizing the Laboratory of Clinical Pathology and serving on the College's executive committee of the board. Dr. Rupert died in 1939.
1414. "The Mary Putnam Jacobi Fellowship." Woman's Medical Journal, 21:4 (April 1911) 83.
The first woman to benefit from the Fellowship is Dr. Alice Rohde, a 1910 graduate of the medical department of Johns Hopkins University.
1415. "Mary Putnam Jacobi, M.D." Woman's Medical Journal, 16:9 (September 1906) 145-146. (Editorial.)
1416. "Mary Riggs Noble, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:1 (January 1944) 32.
Dr. Noble (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this month's Journal) graduated in 1901 from Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.
1417. "Mary Theresa Greene, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:6 (June 1940) 184.
Dr. Greene (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) received her M.D. at the University of Michigan in 1890. After the death of her aunt, Dr. Cordelia Greene in 1905, she became proprietor of the Greene Sanitarium in Castile, New York.
1418. "Mary Townsend-Glassen, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:3 (March 1943) 78.
Dr. Townsend-Glassen (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) practiced medicine in Phillipsburg, Kansas. "It takes good health, altruism, enthusiasm, and resiliency to practice medicine in Northwestern Kansas," says Dr. Townsend-Glassen.
1419. "Mary Victoria Dryden, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:1 (January 1947) 53. port. (In Memory.)

Dr. Dryden studied medicine "in obedience to her mother's wishes," and received her M.D. degree from the University of Michigan in 1898. This brief obituary cites Dr. Dryden's professional activity.

1420. [Mason-Hohl, Elizabeth]. "Bertha L. Selmon, M.D.: 1877-1949." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:3 (March 1949) 35-36.

This obituary of Dr. Selmon mentions her stipulation in her will that another woman physician should take over her records, office, and medical practice in Battle Creek, Michigan.

1421. [Mason-Hohl, Elizabeth]. "Editorial." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:10 (October 1949) 27.

Caroline Louise Avery, who practiced medicine in San Jose, California from 1900 to 1948, died in August [1949]. She willed her eyes to the Stanford University Eye Bank.

1422. Mason-Hohl, Elizabeth. "Rosetta Sherwood Hall: Fifty Years in Practice." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:2 (February 1942) 52. (Editorial.)

An 1889 graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Dr. Hall is a "teacher, medical missionary, founder of four hospitals and a medical school, a wife and mother, a revered doctor who at the age of 77 practices actively in her home town."

1423. M[ason]-H[ohl], E[lizabeth]. "Twenty-Five Years Ago: May, 1925." Medical Woman's Journal, 57:5 (May 1950) 40-41. port.

Eliza M. Mosher was for 20 years senior editor of the Medical Woman's Journal. Her editorship initiated the exchange of information and was an impetus to the organization of the women in the medical profession. "Her leadership and example has now at long last given a 'press' and a resultant Pan American Medical Women's Alliance for the scientific, social, and fraternal cooperation of the women doctors of the Americas."

1424. [Mason-Hohl, Elizabeth]. "In Memory." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:4 (April 1946) 53.

Josephine A. Jackson (1865-1945), the first woman intern of Cook County Hospital, turned her Pasadena, California home into a laboratory where she "rehabilitated scores of psychoneurotics."

1425. Mason-Hohl, Elizabeth. "In Memory." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:6 (June 1947) 53.

Dr. Alice Barker-Ellsworth graduated in 1902 from the University of Michigan School of Medicine. She practiced in California. This article presents biographical data on Dr. Barker-Ellsworth.

1426. "Mathilda Kristina Wallin, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:11 (November 1942) 350.
Born in Sweden, Mathilda Kristina Wallin came to the United States in 1888 and was graduated from the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children in 1893. In this article, which summarizes her professional career, some of her many contributions are highlighted. After the Spanish War, she took charge of a private hospital on Long Island for convalescent soldiers.
1427. "Maud Conyers Exley: 1876-1924." Bulletin of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, (January 1925). port.
1428. "May Votaw, M.D." The University of Michigan Hospital Star, 23:3 (March 1975) 8. photo.
1429. "A Medical Romance." Medical Woman's Journal, 55:12 (December 1948) 61.
Drs. Ronald and Mary Price have a joint medical practice in Armour, South Dakota. As both physicians are pilots, they fly seriously ill patients to the Mayo Clinic.
1430. "Medical School Faculty Honors Dr. Lovejoy." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:6 (June 1944) 34.
This review of Esther Pohl Lovejoy's career [published initially by a Portland, Oregon newspaper] was prompted by a formal tribute to her by the University of Oregon Medical School in March 1944.
1431. "Medical School Was Worth the Wait." Jefferson Medical College: Alumni Bulletin, 24:1 (Fall 1974) 20-21. port.
A senior medical student at Jefferson, Joan Simpson has a "three-fold minority status": she is a black, a woman, and older than the maximum age limit for admission.
1432. "Medical Student and Interne: Mary Bennett Ritter, M.D., 1886." In: Recollections of Cooper Medical College: 1883-1905. Stanford Medical School, Stanford, California, 1964, 1-8, port.
Dr. Ritter's reminiscences of student days at Cooper Medical College (now Stanford University's medical department) include vivid descriptions of dissecting and surgery experiences. She spent one Fourth of July alone in the dissecting room, getting ahead on an assignment, windows open wide because of the odor. "Every few minutes a sheet would be blown off, revealing a grinning partially dissected head or a seemingly moving foot." During a gruesome cancer operation "a student fainted. Soon another; and then a third. The three men were stretched out on the floor and no further attention was paid to them.... The two women students did not faint and thus disgrace the sex." Anecdotes are related about four pioneer women physicians in California: Euthanesia S. Meade, Charlotte Brown, C. Annette Buckel, and Sarah I. Shuey.

1433. "Medical Woman of the Month." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 3:9 (September 1948) 372. port. (Medical Women in the News.)
A recipient of many awards for her research in biochemistry, particularly her work on carbohydrate metabolism and enzyme reactions, Gerty T. Cori shared the Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine with her husband Carl, and with Bernardo Alberto Houssay of Buenos Aires, for their work in 1947 on the synthesis of glycogen.
1434. Medical Woman's Journal, 56:2 (February 1949) 59.
Else K. LaRoe, a 1923 graduate of medicine at the University of Heidelberg and a former leader in the German women's movement, recalls an encounter with Hitler. Shortly before he came into power, Dr. LaRoe met him in her woman's magazine office. "He told her women were good for two things only, to cook and to bear children, and she ordered him out of the office." Dr. LaRoe now is a plastic surgeon in New York, and is married to an oil executive.
1435. "Medical Women in the News: Catharine Macfarlane, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 3:6 (June 1948) 270. port.
Dr. Macfarlane was the first woman to be elected to the College of Physicians in Philadelphia and the first woman elected as president of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia. Cancer control research was inaugurated by her at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.
1436. "Medical Women of Today." Medical and Professional Woman's Journal, 40:7 (July 1933) 194-195.
Biographical sketches are presented of the professional lives of the following women: Dr. Connie M. Guion, Dr. Catharine Macfarlane, Dr. Zella White Stewart, and Dr. Dolores Perez Marchand, the only medical woman, at the time of this article, in Ponce, Puerto Rico.
1437. "Medical Women of Today." Medical Woman's Journal, 39:11 (November 1932) 288-289.
Josephine Baker organized the first Child Health Bureau and in 1922 was the first woman to be associated with the League of Nations in a professional capacity [other than clerical and secretarial]. An expert in industrial medicine, Alice Hamilton wrote Industrial Poisons in the United States and in 1927 was appointed to the League of Nations' Health Committee by the United States. In recognition of her work with sick and destitute refugees through the American Women's Hospital established at Pireaus, Greece, the Greek government gave a decoration to Angenette Parry. Active in public health work as well as being the only woman member of the French Society of Dermatology and Syphilology to which she was appointed in 1909, Daisy M. O. Robinson in-

troduced the Noguchi test of serum diagnosis in France in 1909. "... by her consecration to [her] work [Florence Rena Sabin] has attained a position in the world of science second to few men."

1438. "Medical Women of Today." Medical Woman's Journal, 39:12 (December 1932) 309-310.
Bertha Van Hoosen was the only medical woman holding a full professorship in an obstetrical department of a coeducational university at the time this article was written, as well as being one of the comparatively few women surgeons holding a membership in the American College of Surgeons. Dr. Van Hoosen was elected the first president of the Medical Women's National Association in 1915, became a member of the editorial staff of the Medical Woman's Journal, and was instrumental in the organizing of the International Medical Women's Association. Georgine Luden worked at the Mayo Clinic and Mayo Foundation in cancer research and in 1923 joined the staff of the Medical Woman's Journal. The first and only woman in the world to hold a position as head of a department of social hygiene, Rachelle Yarros was also the first woman physician to occupy a chair of obstetrics on a co-educational faculty. When she lived in Chicago during the early days of her career, "she preferred to work among the poor people of the city, and there was an abundance of such work in the territory in which Hull House was located, where Dr. Yarros lived and where the major portion of her work was done." As clinical director of the Women's Service of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D.C. Mary O'Malley made it possible for over 100 women physicians to prepare to become psychiatrists. Author of The Woman Doctor and Her Future, the British physician, Louise Martindale, was one of the first two women to be appointed Justice of the Peace at the Brighton Borough, and served as president of the London Association of the Medical Women's Federation.
1439. "Medical Women of Today." Medical Woman's Journal, 40: 3 (March 1933) 68-69.
Biographical sketches are presented of the professional lives of the following women: Dr. Rosalie S. Morton, the first woman physician to be appointed by the American Medical Association (AMA) as an officer in one of its sections, Dr. Maude E. Abbott, Dr. Elizabeth B. Thelberg, and Dr. Lillian H. South, the first woman physician to be elected an officer of the AMA.
1440. "Medical Women of Today." Medical Woman's Journal, 40:4 (April 1933) 92-93.
Biographical sketches are presented on the professional lives of the following women: Dr. Florence Brown Sherbon, Dr. Marion Craig Potter, and Dr. Belle Anderson Gemmell.

1441. "Medical Women of Today." Medical Woman's Journal, 40: 5 (May 1933) 116-117.
Biographical sketches are presented of the professional activities of the following women: Dr. Vida A. Latham (M.D., D.D.S.), Dr. Lena K. Sadler, Dr. Susanne Sanderson, and Dr. Barbara Hunt.
1442. "Medical Women of the Year." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 12:12 (December 1957) 445-449. ports.
Francis Bartlett-Tyson did general practice in West Philadelphia and was appointed chief of the Gynecology Clinic of Woman's Hospital. After marriage in 1909 to William Tyson, she retired from practice on request of her husband. After doing volunteer work for the Red Cross for several years, and after World War I had drained most of the doctors from her community of Leonia, New Jersey, she was solicited by a delegation of townspeople to return to active practice. She became the first school physician and town health officer in Leonia and successfully used toxoid treatments against diphtheria and as a result was effective in eliminating this disease from that community. Madelaine Ray Brown, a victim of multiple sclerosis, lost the sight in her left eye and in 1954 was confined to a wheel chair: "This has not interfered with her work. It is her ambition to continue with her teaching of Harvard students and with her work at the Massachusetts General Hospital." In 1954 Dr. Brown received the Elizabeth Blackwell Award of the New York Infirmary for her work in neurology. Clara G. Cook and Mary Margaret Frazer were both active in civic and medical organizations. Mary J. Kaymierczak was active in child health clinics in Buffalo, New York, and with orphanages, and in 1939 she helped to establish St. Rita's Home for Exceptional Children which gained recognition through the book, My Son's Story.
1443. "Medical Women of the Year." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 13:1 (January 1958) 30. port.
Dr. Kathleen Carmen Jones was, in 1955, chosen by Baylor University as one of the outstanding women graduates. In 1953 Dr. Jones was chosen by the Baptist Foreign Mission Board as the first mission doctor to Indonesia.
1444. "Medical Women of the Year." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 13:12 (December 1958) 512-521. ports.
Thelma Brumfield Dunn was one of six women physicians selected by the State Department to represent American medicine in Russia. Dr. Dunn has devoted most of her life to the study of cancer. "She is, without doubt, the world authority on the pathology of mice. Investigators in this field from all over the world consult her. Her morphologic

classification of mammary tumors and leukemia in mice is used widely as standard reference." A biochemist, Eleanor Mary Humphreys, explored the many problems presented by diabetes before the days of insulin. Later in her career, she taught pathology and from 1943-44 was president of the Chicago Pathological Society. One of four women physicians who received commissions during World War I as first lieutenants, Lydia Bauer Hauck was also active during World War II, sending food and clothing to women physicians in Europe. An obstetrician, Helena T. Ratterman was president of the American Medical Women's Association. Janet Sterling Baldwin researched and created complete care programs for children with cardiac disease. Lauretta Bender authored "Visual Motor Gestalt Test and Its Clinical Use" and four volumes of "Bellevue Studies," from 1952 to 1956. She has contributed to scientific literature in the fields of child psychiatry, clinical psychiatry, clinical neurology, neuropathology, pathology, psychology, Gestalt psychology, projective techniques in observation and treatment of children, and education. Ruth E. Wagner owned and operated a 20-bed hospital for ten years. She has been concerned with community service and anticipated that overcrowded housing would result in water shortages and problems of sanitation. She also helped to preserve vacant land to be used for recreational purposes for future generations. Employed by the Georgia Department of Public Health, Clara B. Barrett became director of the Tuberculosis Control Division. Geneva Beatty has helped individuals in the underdeveloped countries of the world through giving of her knowledge and skill to various hospitals supported by the College of Medical Evangelists. As chief medical officer at the Federal Reformatory for Women at Alderson, West Virginia, in 1929 Edda Von Bose's responsibilities included heading the Reformatory's Venereal Disease and Addiction Clinics and treating as many as 2,000 at one time; she acquired an extensive background in, and material on, drug addiction. Ella Avery Mead started her career in public health in Weld County, Colorado as city health officer.

1445. "Medical Women of the Year." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 14:12 (December 1959) 1098-1108. ports.

Sara E. Branham was chief of the Section on Bacterial Toxins of the National Institutes of Health and a pioneer in the field of bacteriology. Camille Mermod was president of the American Medical Women's Association, 1954-1955; 1956-1957. "So many of [Edith Rebecca Hatch's] private patients were treated at Millard Fillmore Hospital [Buffalo] that its lying-in room was fondly dubbed 'the Hatch-ery' by the staff." Margaret Noyes Kleinert was a pioneer in the field of otolaryngology and instrumental in the establishment of a special collection on women in medicine at the Women's Archives at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Katharine Dodd worked in child welfare in Russia for nine months under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee and American Women's Hospitals. Several other women are profiled.

1446. "Medical Women of the Year." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 17:3 (March 1962) 254-261. ports.

Eleven women are presented as the Medical Women of the Year; a brief biographical sketch of each is given. Sketches include training, specialties, professional activities, honors, awards, and memberships.

1447. "Medical Women of the Year ... 1955." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 10:11 (November 1955) 394-403. ports.

Among the women mentioned in this article are Josephine Renshaw, recognized for her "efforts ... to improve the relations between the public and the medical profession." Marie Ortmyer is recognized for "her research and accomplishments in the field of gastroenterology." Mabel E. Gardner has been active in the American Medical Women's Association. Elaine Pandia Ralli has done significant research and teaching in the area of metabolic disturbances and nutritional diseases. Hilda H. Kroeger, a pediatrician and administrator, helped design an efficient labor and delivery room suite in Pittsburgh's Elizabeth Steel Magee Hospital and has been active as well with the American Committee on Maternal Welfare. Mary J. Ross started a free baby clinic in Binghamton, was city physician in that city, "the first woman to receive this appointment," and served for 20 years as "Examiner in Lunacy." Ruth M. Kraft was, among other "firsts," the first woman physician to serve as camp doctor for the New York Herald Tribune camp at Loomis, New York in the summer of 1938; the first woman physician to become chief of pediatrics at Grace Hospital, Detroit (1949); the first woman to be made an honorary registered pharmacist by the Board of Pharmacy of the State of Michigan, in 1951; and first resident sent from New Haven Hospital to the University of Pennsylvania Hospital. Elizabeth Mason-Hohl was nominated in 1954 (and renominated in 1955) for her "untiring efforts to further women in medicine." She was a cofounder and past president of the Pan American Medical Women's Alliance. One of the first women doctors in Minnesota, Nellie O. Barsness specialized in radiology when x-ray machines were first introduced, and in otolaryngology. She was director for the Women's Christian Temperance Union for several years in Minnesota. Berta M. Meine was selected for her services to the Woman's Hospital in Philadelphia. Harriet E. Gillette was named for "her insight and farsighted approach to the needs of the cerebral palsied and the aged." Mary B. Olney is executive director and originator of a camp estab-

lished in 1938 for diabetic children. Because of her work as a "mountain doctor" and her work with school children in the Asheville, North Carolina schools studying medical defects that cause students to do poor work, and helping parents correct the unsatisfactory conditions, she was honored as Medical Woman of the Year. She was the first woman to be appointed a health officer in North Carolina. Harriett Hardy has done extensive work in preventive medicine in the field of radioactive materials, lead poisoning, silicosis, asbestosis, and has made the most extensive contributions of any worker in the study of beryllium poisoning. May Owen has been active in various community and medical organizations in Texas.

1448. "Medical Women of the Year ... 1956." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 11:12 (December 1956) 434-441. ports.

Carolyn S. Pincock's principal professional interest has been the Luetic Clinic for syphilitic children at the Children's Hospital in Washington, D.C. She was the first civilian doctor in Washington to use penicillin during the early days of World War II. Vida Annette Latham came to the United States from England. Receiving her D.D.S., and later her M.D., she was the first woman to lecture on tropical medicine at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania and the first woman to serve as an elected delegate from the Royal Societies in London for the convocation at the University of Chicago. Among her many firsts is president of the first World Columbian Dental Congress. A woman doctor who became chief emeritus of, and consultant to, the department of endocrinology at the Newark Beth Israel Hospital, Rita S. Finkler said upon being named Medical Woman of the Year, "My daughter and my grandchildren are my greatest and proudest achievements." A radiologist, Esther C. Marting specialized in tumor diagnosis and radiation therapy. Helen Johnston, a gerontologist, has been active in the American Medical Women's Association (AMWA) as president (1946-47) and as a representative to the International Association. Viola G. Brekke was chief pathologist and director of laboratories at Highland Park General Hospital in Detroit. Ruth Hartley Weaver was instrumental in getting tuberculosis surveys into the Philadelphia public schools, wrote a series of articles in Philadelphia Medicine interpreting the school health program to medical authorities, and was working to introduce psychiatric programs into the public schools. Helen Knudsen helped administer a federal aid program to 56 hospitals and public health centers in Minnesota. Alice Hamilton researched occupational disease and worked at Hull House. She received her award "not only for excelling in the field of medicine but also for her shining example to all of us of how to grow old gracefully." Mary Mitchell Henry delivered about 5,700 babies and was active in many civic organizations as well as several medical societies.

1449. Medical Women's International Association. Esther Pohl Lovejoy, M.D., Founder and First President, Medical Women's International Association. MWIA Golden Jubilee Souvenir. The Philippine Medical Women's Association, Quezon City, Philippines, 1970, 15 pp.
[Pamphlet not examined by editors.]
1450. "Meet the Dean: Marion Fay." MD, 6:8 (August 1951) 324-326. photos.
Marion Fay, Ph.D., dean of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, is interviewed herein.
1451. Melampus. "Dr. Mary Walker and Lady Physicians." The National Reformer, 9 (1867).
[Article not examined by editors.]
1452. Melville, Mildred McClellan. "Dr. Florence Rena Sabin: Woman with Two Careers." Today's Health, 31 (February 1953) 42-43, 64-65. port.
1453. Memoir of Susan Dimock, Resident Physician of the New England Hospital for Women and Children. John Wilson & Son, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1875, 103 pp.
This book is a collection of memorial tributes to and a biographical sketch of Susan Dimock, who died in 1875 at the age of 28 in a shipwreck while en route to Europe. Born in North Carolina, Dr. Dimock initiated her medical studies at the New England Hospital for Women and Children in 1866. She twice applied to Harvard and was twice refused admission. She completed her studies at the University of Zurich in 1871. In 1872, Dr. Dimock returned to the New England Hospital for Women and Children to take charge of the institution.
1454. "Memorial Meeting, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell and Dr. Emily Blackwell. Held in Academy of Medicine, New York, January 25, 1911. Special Report." Woman's Medical Journal, 21:2 (February 1911) 21-27. ports.
1455. "Memorial Membership." Women in Medicine, 51 (January 1936) 25. port.
Dr. Mary Harris Thompson was "the first woman surgeon who performed capital operations entirely on her own responsibility." In 1865 she founded the Mary Thompson Hospital (Women and Children's) of Chicago. In 1869 she founded a Woman's Medical College and in 1874 a nurse's training school, "the first in the middle west." A brief account is given of the original hospital and its subsequent locations.
1456. "Memorial Tablet for Dr. Emily Blackwell." Woman's Medical Journal, 25:11 (November 1915) 253. (Editorial.)

Victor David Brenner has designed a bronze medallion that has been placed in the New York Infirmary for Women and Children to honor Emily Blackwell.

1457. "Memorial to Dr. Beulah Cushman (1890-1964)." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 19:11 (November 1964) 979-980. port.
Dr. Beulah Cushman, an "eminent ophthalmologist," received her M.D. degree in 1916 from the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois.
1458. "Memorial to Doctor Dennis." Medical Woman's Journal, 45:11 (November 1938) 344.
A tribute to Mary E. Dennis (1870-1938) includes facts about her family background and her medical practice in Los Angeles and Catalina Island.
1459. Menendian, Rose V. "Bertha Van Hoosen: A Surgical Daughter's Impressions." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 20:4 (April 1965) 349-350.
This article consists of a personal view of Dr. Van Hoosen by one of the women who trained under her.
1460. Menendian, Rose V.; Gardner, Mable E.; and Lovejoy, Esther Pohl. "Bertha Van Hoosen, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 12:1 (January 1957) 22-24. port.
This article is a tribute to Dr. Van Hoosen by three women physicians who knew her in the capacity of friend, teacher, and in relation to her work with the MWIA, respectively.
1461. Mermod, Camille. "Judith Ahlem, M.D.: Thirty-Seventh President of the American Medical Women's Association." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 8:9 (September 1953) 311. port.
Born on a Winnebago Indian reservation in Nebraska, Dr. Ahlem traveled extensively and practiced at the Livermore Sanitarium in Livermore, California.
1462. Mermod, Camille. "Memorial to Emily Dunning Barringer (1877-1961)." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 16:12 (December 1961) 958. port.
This article presents a brief sketch of the life of Dr. Emily Dunning Barringer, "a champion of women physicians' rights and the first woman to serve on the staff of a general municipal hospital in New York City."
1463. Merritt, Emma L. "Address Delivered by Dr. Emma L. Merritt at a Banquet Given by Women Physicians, October 11, 1924, in Honor of the Eighty-Third Birthday of Dr. Lucy Maria Field Wanzer." California and

- Western Medicine, 23 (May 1925) 599-601. port.
The first woman to graduate from a California medical school (Toland College, 1876), Dr. Wanzer also became the first woman member of the San Francisco Medical Society. This article describes her childhood, the opposition she encountered in medical school from faculty and students, and her early practice among the poor ("gradually she got a better class [of patients]").
1464. Mesnard, Elise Marie. [Miss Elisabeth Blackwell and the Women Physicians.]. Bordeaux, France, 1889. (Fre)
[Article not examined by editors.]
1465. Miles, May S. "Joy Harris Glascock, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:6 (June 1946) 55. (In Memory.)
1466. Miller, Deborah W. "Where There Is a Will, There Is a Way." Harvard Medical Alumni Bulletin, 50:1 (September/October 1975) 18-22. photos., ports.
To Drs. Marion Woolston Catlin, Lesley Bunim Heafitz, and Jean Emans, being a mother is as important as being a physician. The three women--all alumnae of Harvard Medical School--tell how they achieved a workable combination of their dual roles.
1467. Miller, Helen Markley. Woman Doctor of the West: Berthenia Owens-Adair. Messner, New York, New York, 1960, 191 pp.
[Book not examined by editors.]
1468. Miller, Janet. Jungles Preferred. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Massachusetts, 1931, 321 pp. photos.
Janet Miller kept a daily journal of an adventure that began with an expedition through the Belgian Congo to a mission located deep within central Africa, where she was stationed for three years. Dr. Miller (an American) adapted that journal into this book, which describes medical cases encountered and the people to whom she ministered. Personal reflections and reactions, and descriptions of plant and animal life comprise a major portion of the work.
1469. Miller, Janet Goucher. "Charlotte Soutter Murdoch Young." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:8 (August 1947) 64-65.
Dr. Young received her M.D. degree from the Woman's Medical College of Baltimore in 1902. This article, written upon the occasion of her death, gives biographical information on Dr. Young.
1470. Miller, Neal. "Lillian Heath, M.D. (Mrs. Lou J. Nelson)." Rocky Mountain Medical Journal, (December 1962) 48-49. photo.
Receiving her medical degree in 1893, Lillian Heath returned to Rawlins, Wyoming Territory, where her parents

had settled as pioneers in 1877. Potential patients did not readily accept Dr. Heath, as indicated by one lady who said, "I expect to call her but I do not expect to pay her."

1471. Minney, Doris. "Mary Elizabeth Bates, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 55:7 (July 1948) 30-31, 64. port.
This article is based on an interview with Dr. Bates at the age of 87. The first woman to intern at Chicago's Cook County Hospital, Dr. Bates recalls the pranks of male interns and discrimination she experienced there. In 1891 she moved to Denver, where she practiced until two years ago. Now she works as a secretary at the Colorado Humane Society. Dr. Bates's philosophies of life and medical practice are included.
1472. "Miriam Butler, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:3 (March 1946) 50.
Dr. Butler (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this month's Journal) is an assistant professor at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.
1473. Miskowiec, O. L. "Medicine to Match Our Mountains: A Story of the Life of Florence Rena Sabin." Rocky Mountain Medical Journal, 59 (April 1962) 40-45, passim.
[Article not examined by editors.]
1474. Morani, Alma D. "Elizabeth McLaughry, M.D., New Wilmington, Pa." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:1 (January 1946) 33-34. port.
An 1894 graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Elizabeth McLaughry studied further with several famous physicians in the U.S. and Europe. She founded the Overlook Sanitarium in New Wilmington, Pennsylvania in 1910. In addition to giving her professional activities, this article mentions Dr. McLaughry's avocations and her healing philosophy as well, i.e., "the desirability of using 'Religion' as a therapeutic measure."
1475. Morani, Alma Dea. "A Eulogy to Esther P. Lovejoy." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 22:10 (October 1967) 770-773. port.
A tribute to Esther P. Lovejoy, founder and director of the American Women's Hospitals Service for fifty years, and organizer and first president of Medical Women's International Association. Facts from Dr. Lovejoy's curriculum vitae are included.
1476. Morani, Alma Dea. "New AMWA President--1958-1959: Katharine W. Wright, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 13:7 (July 1958) 287. port.
Dr. Wright received her M.D. degree from George Wash-

ington School of Medicine, and was board certified in psychiatry in 1945.

1477. "More than Fifty Years in Practice Club." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:3 (March 1942) 88-89. (Editorial.) Tribute is paid to Belle Constance Eskridge (1859-1941), the first woman surgeon in Houston, Texas.
1478. "More than Fifty Years in Practice Club." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:4 (April 1942) 123, 128. Daisy Maude Orleman Robinson (1869-1942), who distinguished herself as a surgeon in France during World War I, was later associated with the United States Public Health Service.
1479. "More than Fifty Years in Practice Club." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:5 (May 1942) 151-152. Praising Annie Sturges Daniel's 63-year medical career, this article focuses upon her writing of the history of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.
1480. "More than Fifty Years in Practice Club." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:6 (June 1942) 191. A biography of Sarah Adamson Dolly [sic] (1829-1909) focuses on her founding, in 1886, of the New York State Women's Medical Society. The 1851 graduate of the Central New York Medical School also influenced legislation concerning the appointment of women physicians to the staffs of state hospitals. Dr. Dolley's social and professional activities are reviewed.
1481. "More than Fifty Years in Practice: Frances Carothers Blanchard of Illinois." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:6 (June 1943) 156, 161.
1482. Morris, James Polk. "Elizabeth Bass, M.D. (1876-1956): Tulane's Woman Pioneer in Medicine." Tulane Medicine: Faculty and Alumni, 5:1 (Spring 1973) 4-6. ports.
Dr. Bass's many achievements and her relationship with Tulane University School of Medicine are recounted. Dr. Bass helped found what later became the Sara Mayo Hospital in New Orleans, Louisiana. She was very concerned with women's role in medicine and developed a collection in this area, which she donated to the Rudolph Matas Library at Tulane.
1483. Morrison, Ann. "Elizabeth Blackwell: The Early Years." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 21:2 (February 1966) 143-146.
Fact and conjecture combine in this "narrative" of Elizabeth Blackwell's early years.
1484. Morton, Rosalie Slaughter. A Doctor's Holiday in Iran.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York, New York, 1940, 335 pp. illus., photos.

In her autobiography, A Woman Surgeon, Rosalie Slaughter Morton stated her intention to travel to, and study social conditions of, Iran. This book recounts the history of ancient Persia and describes how rapid social advances have affected present-day Iran. Observations of work performed in clinics and missions include mention of specific (mostly foreign) women physicians. A major portion of the book deals with the status of women in Iran. Hugh S. Cumming, retired U.S. surgeon-general, wrote the foreword.

1485. Morton, Rosalie Slaughter. A Woman Surgeon: The Life and Work of Rosalie Slaughter Morton. Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York, New York, 1937, 399 pp. port.
Rosalie Slaughter graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1897. Her medical career, as a surgeon and in public health and humanitarian activities, is documented in this autobiography. During World War I, she served in Salonica and Serbia and was initial chairman of the War Service Committee of the American Medical Women's Association, which founded the American Women's Hospitals. Following the war she organized a program for Serbian students to come to the United States for higher education. Her private practice was primarily in New York, though she began in Washington D.C., and in later years moved to Florida. This work, though filled with significant names and events, does not contain an index. The narrative of her professional life is interwoven with personal experiences.
1486. Mosher, Clelia Duel. "Again in the Running. A Series of Sketches from Observations Made by the Author During Her Service in France." Medical Woman's Journal, 28:5 (May 1921) 128-130.
1487. Mosher, Clelia Duel. "All in the Day's Work. A Series of Sketches from Observations Made by the Author During Her Service in France." Medical Woman's Journal, 28:4 (April 1921) 95-96.
1488. Mosher, Eliza M. "Caroline M. Purnell, M.D. An Appreciation." Bulletin of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 73:4 (April 1923) 3-4. port.
Dr. Purnell, whose death in 1923 prompted this biography, was an 1887 graduate of Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania and the "foremost woman surgeon of Philadelphia."
1489. Mosher, Eliza M. "Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell [Part I]." Woman's Medical Journal, 20:7 (July 1910) 155-157.
The facts presented in this article, as well as in the other articles of this four-part series on the life of Elizabeth

Blackwell, were largely excerpted from Blackwell's Pioneer Work in Opening the Medical Profession to Women.

1490. Mosher, Eliza M. "Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell [Part II]." Woman's Medical Journal, 20:8 (August 1910) 174-177. port.
1491. Mosher, Eliza M. "Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell [Part III]." Woman's Medical Journal, 20:9 (September 1910) 188-190.
1492. Mosher, Eliza M. "Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell [Part IV]." Woman's Medical Journal, 20:10 (October 1910) 208-210.
Dr. Blackwell's failing health and her death in June 1910 are the subjects of this article (the final in a four-part series). A list of Dr. Blackwell's writings is appended.
1493. Mosher, Eliza M. "The History of American Medical Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 29:10 (October 1922) 253-259. ports.
Brief biographies, complemented with portraits, are provided on Drs. Eliza M. Mosher, Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell, and Marie Zakrzewska.
1494. Mosher, Eliza M. "The History of American Medical Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 29:11 (November 1922) 292-296. ports.
This installment [one in a series of articles about American women physicians] sketches the lives of the following physicians: Sarah Adamson Dolly [sic], the second woman to graduate in medicine in the U.S.; Ann Preston, the first dean of a woman's medical college; Emeline Horton Cleveland, the first woman to graduate in medicine in Ohio; and Mary Putnam Jacobi, the first woman admitted to membership in the New York Academy of Medicine.
1495. Mosher, Eliza M. "The History of American Medical Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 29:12 (December 1922) 332-334. ports.
This article presents biographical sketches of four pioneer medical women: Lucy E. Sewall, Susan Dimock, Charlotte Blake Brown, and Helen Morton.
1496. Mosher, Eliza M. "The History of American Medical Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 30:1 (January 1923) 19-21. port.
This installment [one in a series of articles about American women physicians] gives biographical sketches of the following physicians: Mary H. Thompson, founder of the Mary Thompson Hospital in Chicago; Rachael Bodley, "the first woman scientist of her day"; Helen Webster, the first woman member of the Dutchess County Medical Society of

New York State; and Marie Mergler, the first woman to successfully compete with men for the appointment of intern in Cook County Hospital.

1497. Mosher, Eliza M. "The History of American Medical Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 30:2 (February 1923) 57-59. ports.
This article [one in a series of articles about American women physicians] presents biographies of three women: Dr. Cordelia Green [sic], who managed a sanatorium in Castile, New York; Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, the first woman delegate to the AMA; and Dr. Clara A. Swain, the first medical missionary sent to the Orient by an American missionary society.
1498. Mosher, Eliza M. "The History of American Medical Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 30:3 (March 1923) 88-90. ports.
This article focuses on the lives of three early women physicians: Cleora A. Seaman, first woman graduate of the Cleveland Homeopathic College; Amanda Sanford, first woman to receive a degree from the University of Michigan; and Juliet Hanchelt, founder of Chicago's first maternity ward.
1499. Mosher, Eliza M. "The History of American Medical Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 30:5 (May 1923) 150-151. port.
This article [one in a series of articles about American women physicians] offers biographies of Dr. Amelia Wilkes Lines (the first woman to practice medicine in Brooklyn, New York) and Dr. Frances Armstrong Rutherford (the first woman to open a medical office in Grand Rapids, Michigan).
1500. Mosher, Eliza M. "The History of American Medical Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 30:6 (June 1923) 186-189. ports.
This installment [one in a series of articles about American women physicians] gives biographical sketches of Agnes Eichelberger (founder of the Florence Crittenden Home in Sioux City, Iowa) and of Elizabeth Frances Kearney (a general practitioner).
1501. Mosher, Eliza M. "The History of American Medical Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 31:1 (January 1924) 14-16. ports.
Receiving her medical degree in 1881, Mary Alma Smith shared her practice and living arrangements with her friend, Emma Culbertson, who received her medical degree from the University of Zurich. They were both appointed attending surgeons at the New England Hospital. Chloe Annette Buckel was active in forming and becoming the first president of the first milk commission in California which ex-

cluded tuberculous cows from the dairy. Dr. Buckel opened a school of cookery in her own house, which resulted in manual training becoming a part of the public school system of Oakland. She inspired the founding of the "Mary R. Smith Trust" to build cottage homes for brain damaged and mongoloid children and was one of the directors of the institution from its beginning to the time of her death. "So keen was her concern for defective children that at her death she left a sum of money which should provide special training for such children. This fund was used to aid in establishing fellowships at Leland Stanford University for the study of feeble-minded children, the first of its kind created in California." She bought a lot in the "Piedmont Hills" to find peace and quiet and built a house, "to which, with her beloved friend, Charlotte Playter, she retired some years before her death."

1502. Mosher, Eliza M. "The Passing of Dr. Radcliff." Medical Woman's Journal, 31:5 (May 1924) 139-140. port. A remarkable woman and doctor, Sue Radcliff was treasurer for the American Women's Hospitals Committee of the Medical Women's National Association since 1917. She "carried the responsibility of accounting for its receipts and signed all checks for its disbursements, aggregating upwards of \$2,000,000, without a single discrepancy being found in her account by any auditor."
1503. Moss, Margaret Steel. "Ellen C. Potter, M.D., F.A.C.P." Public Administration Review, 1:4 (Summer 1941) 351-362. This article relates incidents in Ellen Potter's life which lead up to her medical studies and revealed her courage and determination. The article continues in an anecdotal style to describe her public health career, which began in 1920 when she accepted the position of chief of the Pennsylvania State Child Health Division.
1504. "Mrs. Maria Collins Douglass, M.D." Double Cross and Medical Missionary Record, 14 (September 1899) 161. Dr. Douglass (1833-1899) graduated from Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia in 1882 and then ministered to the "souls and bodies of Burmese women."
1505. Mühl, Anita M. "Letters to the Editor." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:8 (August 1942) 260-263. Anita M. Mühl, a doctor from San Diego, California, went to Australia in 1938 as a visiting lecturer in psychiatry at the University of Melbourne. In this letter she describes her experiences as an American with a German name in security-conscious Australia during 1941. She observes that Australian medical women were serving in the army with full pay, were entitled to wear the same uniforms as men, and had equal responsibility with the men. She also dis-

cusses her return to San Diego and some of the changes there since she left.

1506. "Mühl, Anita M." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:9 (September 1943) 243.

Dr. Mühl (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) graduated in 1920 from Indiana University. She was the first woman ever to have made first place on the Indiana state board examinations. In 1923 she obtained her Ph.D. from George Washington University. Dr. Mühl has published many articles and two books on the emotional factors in medicine.

1507. "Named President of College." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:11 (November 1946) 8. port.

Dr. Louise Pearce, a graduate of Johns Hopkins University Medical School, is profiled upon her appointment as president of the Woman's Medical College [of Pennsylvania].

1508. "Nancy Vuckovich, M.D.: Class of 1972." School of Medicine Commentary: University of California, Davis, 2:5 (July 1973) 13. photo. (About Alumni.)

1509. "Near East Heroine." Medical Woman's Journal, 31:11 (November 1924) 323. port.

After serving as medical director of the Near East Relief, and chief of the American Women's Hospital, Mabel Elliott returned from medical service in Turkey, Syria, Greece, and the Aegean Islands to teach at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. While she was active in the Near East, she wrote a book about the political, social, and racial situation in the Near East, Beginning Again at Ararat.

1510. Nemir, Rosa Lee. "The Harry Bakwin Memorial Lectures (New York University School of Medicine)." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 30:2 (February 1975) 87-88. port.

A long-time pediatrics professor at New York University Medical School, Harry Bakwin vigorously supported medical education of women. This biography stresses his interactions with women physicians and mentions his wife, Ruth Bakwin, M.D.

1511. "Nettie L. Gerish, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:9 (September 1945) 47-48.

Dr. Gerish (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this month's Journal) graduated from the Ohio Miami Medical School in 1915. Her numerous contributions in her specialty, pediatrics, are discussed.

1512. "New Chairman Announced: Nancy E. Warner, M.D., Stresses Research and Training." USC Medicine, 23:1 (Winter 1973) 5-6. photo., port.

It did not take "'Women's Lib'" for Nancy Elizabeth Warner, "a trim good looking woman," to become chairman of the Department of Pathology at the University of Southern California School of Medicine.

1513. "A New Director Elected." Medical Woman's Journal, 50: 12 (December 1943) 304.

A brief biography of Dr. Florence Rena Sabin is given upon the occasion of her election as a director of the American Society for the Control of Cancer.

1514. New York Medical Journal, 4 (January 1867) 314-316. (Varia.)

This article quotes from notices that appeared in British journals about Mary Walker, who lectured in London's St. James Hall on "The Experiences of a Female Physician in College, Private Practice, and in the Federal Army." The editorials unanimously agreed that Dr. Walker deserved the ridicule her audience gave her. One reviewer assured that "the interruptions and jocularities she experienced were not an insult to her sex, but to her capabilities as a public lecturer." Another suggested "as an attractive subject for her public entertainments, 'Why Not? or, Clitoridectomy and its Uses.'"

1515. "News from George Washington University: Doctor and Bride Finish at Top of George Washington University Graduating Class." Medical Woman's Journal, 55:7 (July 1948) 52. port.

The Drs. Soyster--"23-year-old Peter and his sparkling, black-haired bride, Eliza"--plan to serve out their internships and residencies together, and later share a medical practice. "Mrs. Soyster," née Shumaker, received the John Ordonaux Prize for having the highest scholastic standing in the class. She was the first woman in the George Washington University's Medical School to receive the award.

1516. "News Notes." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:6 (June 1943) 158. port.

An obituary of Dr. Marion Craig Potter lists her professional affiliations as well as other biographical data.

1517. "News Notes." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:4 (April 1944) 40. port.

The career of Sophie Rabinoff, a 1913 graduate of Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania and a district health officer in New York City, is detailed.

1518. "News Notes." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:10 (October 1944) 35. photo.

Dr. Mary B. Allison's preparations for her new post at Minter Hospital in Bulsar, India are described.

1519. "News Notes." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:12 (December 1944) 37. port.
An alumna of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Mary Latimer James worked with the American Church Mission in China for more than 30 years. She was superintendent of the Church Mission Hospital in Wuchang when it was seized by the Japanese in 1937. Dr. James returned to the United States and worked at the Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm at West Chester, where she reports to have encountered "multitudinous problems" in administration and "no opportunity to get any satisfying scientific work done."
1520. "News Notes." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:5 (May 1945) 52. port.
Dr. Ada Walker is an eminent physician in the field of pathology. She received her medical education from Temple University and graduated in 1913.
1521. "News Notes." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:7 (July 1945) 54. port.
Dr. Anna Boggs Watson graduated in 1894 from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. She and a classmate, Caroline Lawrence, were appointed by the Woman's Board of the United Presbyterian Church as medical missionaries in Egypt.
1522. "News Notes." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:12 (December 1947) 49. port.
On September 19, 1947, the Colorado State Medical Society gave recognition to Dr. Ella A. Mead for her untiring medical service. Dr. Mead is briefly profiled in this article.
1523. "News Notes." Medical Woman's Journal, 55:9 (September 1948) 46-47.
In addition to news on the activities of several women's associations, biographies are given of Florence R. Sabin, the first woman graduate of Johns Hopkins Medical School (M.D., 1900), and of Gussie Annice Niles, a Salem, Oregon practitioner who died in July 1948.
1524. "News Notes." Medical Woman's Journal, 55:11 (November 1948) 60.
Among other "News Notes" is a report of Dr. Dorothea Lemcke's activities as the first woman physician to direct medical matters for a major unit of the Bell Telephone System. Heading a staff which includes 13 other physicians, Dr. Lemcke oversees the medical well-being of over 10,000 AT&T employees.
1525. "News Notes." Medical Woman's Journal, 55:12 (December 1948) 44-45.
In addition to obituaries and news of appointments, biogra-

- phies are given of three women physicians: L. Rosa Minoka Hill, who works on the Oneida Reservation in Wisconsin; Lunette I. Powers, who just completed 50 years of medical practice in Michigan; and Emma Boone Tucker, a retired medical missionary.
1526. "News Notes." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:1 (January 1949) 41. port.
Irene Susanne Pierre Francis, a graduate of Meharry Medical College, is a Negro who faced much prejudice and intolerance. Now at least half Dr. Francis's patients in Kingsport, Tennessee are white. "Pain," she explains, "is a great equalizer."
1527. "News Notes." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:4 (April 1949) 54-55.
Among several other "notes" concerning specific women physicians is a profile of Dr. Mary M. Crawford, medical director for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.
1528. "News Notes." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:9 (September 1949) 48-49.
Among the news items in this month's column is a brief biography of Leslie Swigart Kent, believed to be the first woman president of a state medical society (Oregon). Also mentioned is Dr. Harriette Keatinge (1837-1909), whose extraordinary number of female physician relatives prompted Ripley to cite her in his "Believe It or Not" column.
1529. "News Notes." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:11 (November 1949) 43.
The "News" opens with a reprint of the New York Herald Tribune editorial tribute to Dr. Ellen C. Potter. She was honored upon her retirement as deputy commissioner for welfare of New Jersey.
1530. "News of Medical Women: Courage and Devotion Beyond the Call of Duty." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 3:1 (January 1948) 36-37. photo.
An expatiation is given upon the painting by Dr. Anna Darrow of Ft. Lauderdale depicting "Courage and Devotion Beyond the Call of Duty." This painting was entered in the ninth annual medical art exhibit held in conjunction with the American Medical Association meeting in June of 1947. Dr. Darrow won second prize for this painting whose subject, a woman physician in the Florida Everglades, was taken from Dr. Darrow's own experience.
1531. [Nichols, Mary Sargent (Neal) Gove]. Mary Lyndon; or, Revelations of a Life: An Autobiography. Stringer and Townsend, New York, New York, 1855, 388 pp.
This book represents an autobiographical account of the author's career. [Wrote Poe in The Literati, "She is, I think,

a Mesmerist, a Swedenborgian, a Phrenologist, a homeopathist, and a disciple of Preissnitz."]

1532. "1962 Medical Women of the Year." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 18:1 (January 1963) 81-88. ports.

This article lists the women chosen by various branches of the American Medical Women's Association as Medical Women of the Year. The biographical sketch for each woman lists her honors, awards, affiliations and other pertinent data. Included are Elizabeth R. Brackett; Helen Octavia Dickens, the first Negro woman to be made a fellow of the American College of Surgeons; Gertrude Engbring, the first woman to receive the Stritch Award (Loyola) for outstanding contributions to medicine; Ruth Hartgraves; Florence A. Keller, who received her M.D. from the American Medical Missionary College and became in 1903 the first woman physician in New Zealand; Ella Oppenheimer; Ada Chree Reid; Adelaide Romaine, the first woman to hold office in the New York County Medical Society, having been elected treasurer in 1960; Mabel Richards Tarbell; Hulda Evelyn Thelander; and Priscilla White, the first woman to give the Banting Memorial Lecture of the American Diabetes Association (in 1960), and also the first woman to be elected to the council of the Association.

1533. Noall, Claire. Guardians of the Hearth: Utah's Pioneer Midwives and Women Doctors. Horizon Publishers, Bountiful, Utah, 1974, x, 189 pp.

Women midwives and physicians in Utah are discussed in detail, with abundant social and religious historical information as context. Various medical cases are cited, as well as their treatment, outcome, and the costs of different medical services. Much of the information is gleaned from personal journal entries.

1534. Nobel, Nelle S. "Lena Kellogg Sadler, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 11:6 (June 1956) 219. port. (Past Presidents of AMWA.)

Dr. Sadler, a past president of AMWA, was one of the founders of the Chicago Council of Medical Women. For 25 years she lectured throughout the county on health and hygiene and, with her husband, Dr. William S. Sadler, "was a pioneer in the popularization of preventive medicine." She wrote How to Feed the Baby, and coauthored several other books with her husband.

1535. Noble, Iris. First Woman Ambulance Surgeon: Emily Barringer. Julian Messner, Inc., New York, New York, 1962, 192 pp.

This biography of Emily Dunning Barringer, the first woman ambulance surgeon, is mainly devoted to her education at Medical College of the New York Infirmary, Cornell Medical

School, and Bellevue Hospital. She applied for and won a position as intern at a general hospital, Gouverneur, which had never before accepted a woman. Subsequently she became surgeon in the horse-drawn ambulance where she endured taunts of passersby and a conspiracy by four male doctors to force her resignation. The book deals only briefly with her later years when she became a specialist in gynecological surgery and venereal disease. An index is included.

1536. "Notes from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:4 (April 1947) 67.
Dr. Barbara B. Stimson spoke at the Founder's Day ceremonies at the College. Dr. Minerva S. Buerk's appointment as a fellow in venereology at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland is also announced.
1537. "Notes from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:7 (July 1947) 33.
In this news article, the death of Dr. Linda Bartels Lange is announced. Also announced is the awarding of a second diploma to Dr. Honoria Acosta-Sison of the Philippine Islands.
1538. "Obituary: Sarah Elizabeth Finch, 1881-1921." Medical Woman's Journal, 28:11 (November 1921) 286.
1539. Oblensky, Florence E. "Anita Newcomb McGee, M.D. (4 Nov. 1864--5 Oct. 1940)." Military Medicine, 133:5 (May 1968) 397-400. port. (Obituary.)
Dr. Newcomb, the first woman member of the Association of Military Surgeons, served as an assistant surgeon during the Spanish-American War, and founded the Army Nurse Corps. She was active throughout her life in the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. Dr. McGee was buried with full military honors in Arlington National Cemetery. In 1966 the Daughters of the American Revolution approved a commemorative award of the Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee medal to a nurse chosen by the U.S. surgeon general as the "U.S. Army Nurse of the year."
1540. O'Connor, Katheryn and Forbes, Lorna. "Student News." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:2 (February 1945) 56, 58, 60. photos., port.
In this article Dr. Sarah I. Morris, a retiring faculty member at the Woman's Medical College, is profiled.
1541. O'Connor, Katheryn and Forbes, Lorna. "Student News." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:4 (April 1945) 57. photo., port.
Dr. Helen Angelucci, a 1927 graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, is profiled herein.

1542. O'Connor, Katheryn and Forbes, Lorna. "Student News." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:6 (June 1945) 58-59. photo., ports.
Dr. Irene Maher, a 1944 graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, is profiled on the occasion of her appointment to the faculty of her alma mater.
1543. O'Connor, Katheryn and Forbes, Lorna. "Student News." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:7 (July 1945) 56, 60. photo., port.
This brief biography of Dr. Bernice Durgin, a graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, is presented upon the occasion of her appointment to the faculty of the College.
1544. O'Connor, Katheryn and Forbes, Lorna. "Student News." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:8 (August 1945) 54. photo., port.
A brief biography of Dr. F. Marian Williams, a 1932 graduate of Syracuse University Medical School, is herein given.
1545. Offenbach, Bertha. "Four of Us: Sketches of the Four Women Ophthalmologists of the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 21:7 (July 1966) 595-598. photo., ports.
Sketches of professional activity interspersed amid personal reflections comprise this article.
1546. "Old Doc Anna: As Told by Dr. Anna Darrow." Journal of the Florida Medical Association, 55:8 (August 1968) 749-756. fascim., photos., port.
A pioneer woman doctor in Florida, Dr. Darrow began practicing in Okeechobee in 1912. This autobiographical account includes examples of not only the variety of problems for which she was consulted, but also the traveling and living conditions and difficulties with which she contended in order to practice.
1547. "Olga Stasny [sic], M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 31:5 (May 1924) 140-141. port.
Olga Stasny was director of the quarantine station conducted by the American Women's Hospitals on Marcronissi Island, which was Greek territory in 1918. In a report to the United States government by a committee investigating the work of relief organizations in Greece, Dr. Stasny's work contribution is mentioned. "On the black rocky slopes of this quarantine island there are rows upon rows of shallow graves in which are buried the victims of typhus and other diseases, and throughout the length and breadth of Greece there are thousands of Pontus refugees who are alive and well today as a result of this self-sacrificing, heroic effort on the part of this organization.

1548. "Olga Stastny, M.D.: Omaha, Neb." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:6 (June 1930) 147-149. port.
A native of Czecho-Slovakia, Olga Stastny received her medical training and acquired citizenship in the United States. During the world war, Dr. Stastny raised funds for Franco-Serbian relief work. After the war, she was the first medical woman to do Czecho-Slovakian relief work. Dr. Stastny is about to become president of the Medical Women's National Association.
1549. Oliphant, Beverly A. "Recipients of the Janet M. Glasgow Awards for Academic Distinction, 1969." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 24:10 (October 1969) 829-832. ports.
Dr. Oliphant's autobiography is presented as part of this article; she was a 1969 graduate of the George Washington University School of Medicine.
1550. Olson, Avis M.: Jones, Sarah Van Hoosen; Gardner, Mabel E.; Strong, R. M.; Raven, Clara; Jameson, Florence I.; and Watson, Jeanne M. "Bertha Van Hoosen, M.D. (1863-1952)." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 18:7 (July 1963) 533-543. ports.
Tributes to Bertha Van Hoosen constitute this section of an entire issue of JAMWA dedicated to her on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of her birth. Sarah Van Hoosen Jones gives a personal reminiscence of her Aunt "Gubble." She recounts the closeness of Bertha, and Alice, her sister. Mabel E. Gardner describes Dr. Van Hoosen's "medical personality." Dr. Strong speaks of her tenure as head of the department of obstetrics at Loyola University, while Dr. Clara Raven relates incidents about "Dr. Van" from her acquaintance with her as first a medical student and later a friend. Florence I. Jameson relates some of Dr. Van Hoosen's many comments while working with her on the book *Petticoat Surgeon*, e.g., "If the Procrustean bed is too short, lengthen it. I always did." Concluding this section, Jeanne M. Watson tells of plans to build a suburban unit of Crittenton General Hospital, whose main building will be named after Bertha Van Hoosen.
1551. "On Her Golden Graduation Day." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:8 (August 1947) 56.
Dr. Martha G. K. Schetky, celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of her graduation from medical school, gives her views on women in medicine.
1552. "One of America's Finest Women Physicians." Medical Woman's Journal, 29:11 (November 1922) 293. port.
Sue Radcliff's active professional life is the subject of this brief article.
1553. "One of the World's Great Citizens: S. Josephine Baker,

M.D., D.P.H., Director Bureau of Child Hygiene, Department of Health, New York City." Medical Woman's Journal, 29:8 (August 1922) 180-182. port.

This biography of Dr. Baker covers her professional activities, appointments, honors, and the testimonial held in her honor on 25 April 1922.

1554. Osborn, Stellanova. "Great Lakes Pioneer in Medicine." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:1 (January 1947) 29-36, 60. ports.

Dr. Margaret Ann Fannon Osborn was drawn magnetically toward "thinking Hippocratic." Born in Ohio and orphaned at the age of six years, Margaret Fannon attended the Young Ladies Seminary at Xenia, Ohio, after which she took private lessons from Professor Brown. He recognized Margaret's ability, dissuaded her from becoming a nurse, and guided her toward medicine. This article traces the life and activities of Dr. Osborn and her husband, their interests and adventures.

1555. Ostler, Fred J. "America's First Woman Doctor." Coronet, 25:4 (February 1949) 177-180. illus.
Elizabeth Blackwell is saluted on the one-hundredth anniversary of her graduation from Geneva Medical College.

1556. "Our Beloved Senior Editor." Medical Woman's Journal, 32:5 (May 1925) 148-149.

When Eliza M. Mosher became senior editor of the Medical Woman's Journal, she used the Journal to help organize medical women who had been so busy getting a foothold into the profession that they had not previously considered organizing. As a result of this influence, the Medical Women's National Association [which later became the American Medical Women's Association] was formed. This organization made significant contributions during the world war by means of the War Service Committee (which afterwards became the American Women's Hospitals).

1557. "Our Fifty Year Doctor." Medical Woman's Journal, 49: 11 (November 1942) 351.

Graduating from the University of Michigan in 1892, Jeanne Cady Solis wrote technical articles and taught on the faculty of her alma mater until 1907. During this time she owned and operated the Ann Arbor Private Hospital for the Mentally Disturbed.

1558. "Our Fifty Year Doctor." Medical Woman's Journal, 49: 12 (December 1942) 387-389.

Ellen Wallace's retirement was gradual as the result of a lifelong problem with deafness. When she entered medical school, she was already deaf in one ear and became progressively deaf in the other ear in the ten years after she obtained her degree. Working closely with her sister, Dr.

Julia Eastman Wallace Russell, Dr. Wallace helped to found the New Hampshire Memorial Hospital for Women and Children in 1895. Dr. Wallace, state superintendent of health and hygiene for the Women's Christian Temperance Union, was also active in tuberculosis prevention, and in milk inspection.

1559. "Our Lady Asclepiads." Journal of the National Medical Association, 60:2 (March 1968) 136-137, 163. ports. (Editorials.)

Noting that a Negro man graduated from an American medical college two years before Elizabeth Blackwell received her M.D., this article observes that women, like Negroes, fought much prejudice in gaining access to the professions. The editorial goes on to mention the "firsts" of Negro medical women and presents brief biographies on several women.

1560. "Our Special Correspondent: Dr. Mary McKibben Harper." Medical Woman's Journal, 32:8 (August 1925) 225-226. port.

Although "considered one of the most capable women physicians in the country," Mary McKibben Harper did not practice medicine after she married. Dr. McKibben Harper is now on her way to Europe, Asia, and the Near East to visit and to interview leading medical women of these countries in order to write articles for the Journal.

1561. Owens-Adair, B. A. Dr. Owens-Adair: Some of Her Life Experiences. Mann & Beach, Printers, Portland, Oregon, [n.d.], 537 pp.

Bethenia Owens was born in 1840 and migrated to Oregon with her family in 1843. She married at the age of 14, bore a son and was divorced at the age of 18, whereupon she began her elementary school education. She was employed as a teacher, and then became a milliner prior to her decision to enter medicine. She received a degree from the Eclectic School of Medicine and returned to Oregon. In 1878 she went to Philadelphia to study at Jefferson, but was advised to go instead to the University of Michigan which was coeducational. In 1880 she received her M.D. degree from Michigan. In her later professional life she also did postgraduate work at the University of Chicago. She practiced in Portland, Astoria, and Seaside, Oregon and in North Yakima, Washington. This autobiography devotes 100 of its over 500 pages to her life story; the remainder is a collection of addresses, lectures, correspondence, biographical sketches of family and associates, and other material.

1562. Owens-Adair, Bethenia Angelina. A Souvenir. Dr. Owens-Adair to Her Friends. Christmas 1922. Statesman Publishing Company, Salem, Oregon, 1922.

[Item not examined by editors.]

1563. Paolone, Clementina J. "Isabel M. Scharnagel, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 9:8 (August 1954) 268. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Dr. Scharnagel received her M.D. degree from Rush Medical College in 1931. She became the first resident in pathology at the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the first resident (1933) of the newly founded Kate Depew Strang Cancer Clinic.
1564. Parkhurst, Genevieve. "Dr. Sabin, Scientist: Winner of Pictorial Review's Achievement Award." Pictorial Review, (January 1930) 2, 70-71. photo.
Florence Rena Sabin's current career activities and personal interests form a major portion of this biography. Her "chief hobby" at present is involvement in the movement to bring the best medical care to those who cannot afford it. She and other women physicians in New York City formed the "Gotham Hospital Plan," which endows the patient instead of the hospital.
1565. Parmelee, Ruth A. "Reminiscences of Twenty Years in the Near East." Women in Medicine, 51 (January 1936) 20-23.
A missionary child born in Turkey, Ruth A. Parmelee went to the United States for her A.B. and M.D. degree, returning to Turkey to do medical missionary work. Dr. Parmelee was the first woman physician to practice in the valley of the Euphrates River. "Never was a sign of disrespect shown me, even though some of my Turkish women patients turned out to be in houses or sections of ill-repute." Dr. Parmelee was especially concerned about educating midwives, whom she was asked by the Turkish director of public health to instruct. "Two things only, I hoped to accomplish with these middle-aged ignorant women--to impress upon them in the absolute necessity for scrubbing their hands, and to understand when to call in the help of a doctor." She also devoted much time and energy to the Armenian refugees. After political tensions forced her to leave the country, she helped establish a maternity hospital with 100 beds in Saloniki, Greece, which was later called American Women's Hospital for Women and Children. Dr. Parmelee also helped to establish nurses' training programs. The reminiscence ends referring to her recent return to Greece "... and the fact that we foreigners must remain in the background while our Greek friends push ahead in the great movement for improving hospital organization and nursing care in their land."
1566. Parrish, Rebecca. Orient Seas and Lands Afar. Fleming H. Revell Company, New York, New York, 1936, 152 pp.
Dr. Parrish recounts her experiences as a world traveler

and writes vivid descriptions of such places as the Philippines, Japan, China, India, Arabia, Egypt, Palestine, Istanbul, Italy, France, and Norway.

1567. Parsons, John L. "Alice Hamilton: Pioneer in Industrial Medicine." Medical Economics, 20 (September 1943) 44-46, 141, 143. port.

After hearing a speech by Jane Addams, Alice Hamilton decided to make medicine her career, and the slums her sphere of activity. She obtained a medical degree (studying in the U.S. and Germany) and joined Miss Addams at Hull House, Chicago. Settlement work put her in contact with workmen and the often appalling conditions in which they worked. In 1910 Governor Deneen appointed Dr. Hamilton to the Illinois Occupational Disease Commission; with a staff of 20 young doctors, students, and social workers, Dr. Hamilton began her lifelong battle against industrial poisons. She became a detective, crusader, and medico; when strikes were brought about by inhumane working conditions, she often joined the picketlines. Appointed assistant professor of industrial medicine at Harvard Medical School, Dr. Hamilton had to promise not to insist on her right to use the Harvard Club, not to march in the procession or sit on the platform at commencement, and not to demand her quota of football tickets. In that position, Dr. Hamilton divided her time between Harvard and the Department of Labor. In 1924 she visited Russia at the Soviet Department of Health's request, to survey industrial hygiene. In 1937-38 she investigated the U.S. viscose-rayon industry. Dr. Hamilton considered her sex a help in her professional activities because "'it seemed natural for a woman to put the case of the producing workman ahead of the value of the thing he was producing; in a man that would have been sentimentality or radicalism.'" The author, who takes much of his information from Dr. Hamilton's newly published book Exploring the Dangerous Trades, concludes this biography with the observation that "without her womanly indignation, compassion, and zeal, the story of the control of poisons in the dangerous trades might have been entirely different."

1568. "Part Time Pediatric Residency Approved." Woman's Medical College: Today, 1:6 (March 1970) 6. port.
The first physician accepted for the College's new part-time pediatric training program is Ingrid Laszlo, "an attractive, German-born physician" and the mother of two. This article notes that while the program was established to meet the needs of women, qualified men will also be considered.
1569. "The Passing of Emily Blackwell." Woman's Medical Journal, 20:9 (September 1910) 186.
1570. "Past President Ellen Culver Potter, M.D." Bulletin of

the Medical Women's National Association, 29 (July 1930) 5-6. port.

This article is a "categorically arranged" biography of Dr. Potter, past president of the Medical Women's National Association.

1571. Pelzel, Jane Barksdale. "I Was an MD Dropout." Medical Opinion & Review, 7:1 (January 1971) 64-68. illus. "If five years is the half-life of medical knowledge, mine had undergone triple decay, and I felt like Osler's mother," writes Dr. Pelzel, recalling her return to medical practice after many years of staying at home with her family. Dr. Pelzel describes her regret at having dropped her career, her search for retraining, the ways in which medicine had changed in her absence, and the impact of her new lifestyle on her family.

1572. "Pennsylvania's Distinguished Daughters." The Pennsylvania Clubwoman, 43:2 (December 1955-January 1956) 14-16. photo., ports. Two women connected with the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania numbered among the ten 1955 Distinguished Daughters of Pennsylvania, as awarded by the Pennsylvania Federation of Women's Clubs: Dr. Marion Spencer Fay (Ph.D., Yale), dean of the College, and Dr. Ellen J. Patterson, class of 1898.

1573. Perrin, Edwin N. "Bars on Her Shoulders." Medical Economics, (August 1954) 154-155. port. The first woman to serve as a "regular army" doctor, Captain Fae Adams graduated from the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia.

1574. "Personal." Woman's Medical Journal, 6:12 (December 1897) 367-368. Among the news items appearing in this column: Miss L. M. Johnson, M.D. just became the first woman to be admitted to the Maryland College of Pharmacy; and Dr. Bertha V. Thompson [sic], with her new appointment in Oshkosh, became the first woman city physician in Wisconsin. Biographical information is also provided on Dr. Eva Harding, who holds the Materia Medica chair at a Kansas City homeopathic college, and Dr. Frieda Lippert, of New York City.

1575. Petteys, Anna C. Doctor Portia: Her First Fifty Years in Medicine as Told to Anna C. Petteys. Golden Bell Press, Denver, Colorado, 1964, 315 pp. photos., ports. Portia McKnight was the first woman graduate of the North Carolina Medical College (1912). She married a Russian agronomist and moved to Russia, where she practiced as a school physician in Moscow from 1914 to 1917. In 1917 Dr. McKnight Lubchenko, her husband, and their three chil-

dren fled Russia via Siberia, Port Arthur, and Japan. They returned to the McKnight family home in Blythewood, South Carolina where she undertook a general medical practice. Dr. Lubchenco finally settled with her family in Haxtun, Colorado, where she continued her practice and ultimately became chief of staff of the Logan County Hospital. She was awarded a fifty-year service pin by the Colorado Medical Society. This biography devoted four of its seven chapters to Dr. Lubchenco's life in Russia, with emphasis on socio-political, economic, and family affairs. Three of the five Lubchenco children, including one daughter, became physicians.

1576. Phelan, Mary Kay. The Story of Dr. Florence Sabin: Probing the Unknown. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York, New York, 1969, x, 176 pp.
Dr. Florence Sabin grew up in the gold-mining country of Colorado in the late 19th century. She studied music and at one time expected to become a pianist. Her interests later turned to science. She attended Smith College and Johns Hopkins Medical School. Then began a varied and impressive career of teaching, research, and, much later, public health work. She made discoveries concerning the origin and development of the lymphatic system ("there were those who resented the fact that a woman was responsible for making such discoveries"). She later investigated the growth of blood vessels and the origins of blood cells in the embryonic stage. Her research commanded such respect that she was invited to organize a new department of cellular studies at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and it was her work there which "helped lay the groundwork for discovering drugs by which tuberculosis can be controlled today." At the age of 74, Dr. Sabin began a new phase of her career: in 1945 she returned to Colorado to tackle the appalling public health problem there. "'We think of our state as a health resort, yet we're dying faster than people in most states,'" she said after her initial investigation. She tackled her new job with such energy that the governor, in response to a reporter's question about getting some difficult bills through the legislature, said: "'Brother, when it comes to those bills, why, I'll have the little old lady on my side. There isn't a man in the legislature who wants to tangle with her. She's an atom bomb. She's a dynamo.'" During her lifetime, Florence Sabin was the recipient of many honors, including 15 honorary degrees. She died on October 3, 1953. The book contains a bibliography and an index.
1577. Phifer, Mary H. "L. Rosa H. Gantt, M.D." Bulletin of the Medical Women's National Association, 33 (July 1931) 9-10. port.
Dr. Gantt was a graduate of the Medical College of Charleston, South Carolina. She did work in public health and,

during the war, she and her husband opened their home to soldiers at Camp Wadsworth in Spartanburg, South Carolina.

1578. Phillips, Bessie. "First Woman Doctor in the Army." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:1 (January 1944) 25-26. (Section on War Service.)
A reprint from the New York Times Magazine (11 July 1943) profiles Mary E. Walker as the first woman army surgeon, and as a woman's rights activist who wore male attire and wore her hair in the fashion of a man's.
1579. Phillips, Dennis H. "Women in Nineteenth Century Wisconsin Medicine." Wisconsin Medical Journal, 71 (November 1972) 13-18. (Medical History Feature.)
Dr. Laura J. Ross was the first woman member elected to the Milwaukee Medical Society (1869). Dr. Ross was a political activist, helping to organize the Woman's Exchange for "education, aid, and safety for women in industry," as well as the first woman's suffrage convention in Wisconsin (1869). Dr. Margaret Caldwell of Waukesha, Wisconsin avoided political issues and became known as the dean of women physicians in the state at the time of her death in 1938. Dr. Bertha V. Thomson of Necedah "possessed an almost mystic attraction to medicine from early childhood" and received her formal medical training at Chicago. She became city physician in Oshkosh, Wisconsin--the first woman in the U.S. to hold such a position. Dr. Maybelle M. Park (M.D. 1894) was the first woman in the state to serve as a county health physician; she was appointed to this post in 1898 at the age of 27. A number of other women physicians practicing in 19th-century Wisconsin are discussed, as well as the setting for medical practice in general in the state.
1580. Phillips, Josephine Dirion. "New AMWA President--1962: Edith Petrie Brown, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 17:1 (January 1962) 57. port.
Dr. Brown graduated first in her medical class of 60 students when she received her M.D. degree from George Washington University School of Medicine in 1927. Edith Brown had a general practice although she took graduate courses in several specialty areas and won a coveted internship at Grace Hospital in Detroit and a residency in pediatrics at Children's Hospital in Washington, D.C. "Dr. Brown typifies the general practitioner who tries to be broadly prepared for the constant expansion of medicine."
1581. "Phoebe A. Ferris, M.D., 1869-1945." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:4 (April 1946) 47-48. port.
A 1902 graduate of the Medical School of Syracuse University, Phoebe A. Ferris took charge of the Mrs. William Butler Memorial Hospital in Baroda, India from 1917 to

1929. Descriptions of her medical missionary work in India make up the major portion of this biography.

1582. "Phyllis MacNeil, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 17:4 (April 1962) 347. port.
(Album of Women in Medicine.)

After having worked as a nurse's aide in the polio wards and in Helen Taussig's cardiac patient care program in January and February of 1944, Phyllis MacNeil went on to earn her M.D. in 1948 and became a surgeon. In 1944 an epidemic of poliomyelitis struck Baltimore, and she worked with hundreds of children in the acute stages of the disease.

1583. "Physician and Counselor." Bulletin of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 82:4 (March 1932) 12-13.
(We Quote.)

Reprinted from the February, 1932 issue of National Altruism, this article profiles Dr. Sarah Morris, who belonged to the Madison, Wisconsin Altruism Club. A 1910 graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Dr. Morris is a professor of preventive medicine at the College.

1584. Pickett, Elizabeth P. "Mary E. MacGregor, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 13:7 (July 1958) 304. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)

Dr. MacGregor received her M.D. degree in 1922 from Cornell Medical College. She was an "active humanitarian" and one of the few women at the time to be trained in and to practice urology.

1585. Piercy, Harry D. "Marie Zakrzewska, Class of 1856." Case Western Reserve Medical Alumni Bulletin, 33:4 (Fourth Quarter 19[69]) 14-15. port.

One of the first four women accepted in 1854 at the Cleveland Medical College of Western Reserve University [now Case Western Reserve University], Marie Zakrzewska made a number of significant contributions as a woman in medicine. In 1857 she helped to establish with Drs. Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell the New York Infirmary for Women and Children in New York. There she introduced record keeping on patients; recorded, in addition to the traditional name and address, were sex, age, occupation, diagnosis, and treatment of each case. The New England Female Medical College of Boston invited her to be the first professor in obstetrics. When its hospital closed, she helped to organize a hospital for women and children, later called the New England Hospital. Under Dr. Zakrzewska's direction, the New England Hospital was the first in America with a school for nurses. She is also credited with starting the first hospital social service.

1586. Pincock, Carolyn S. "AMWA President, 1968: Alice Drew

- Chenoweth, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 23:1 (January 1968) 20-21. photo. This article was written on the occasion of Dr. Chenoweth's investiture with the office of president of the American Medical Women's Association (AMWA). A brief outline of her interests, affiliations honors, and awards is given.
1587. Pincock, Carolyn S. "Presentation of the Camille Mermod Award, 1974." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 30:2 (February 1975) 81.
A brief biography of Ruby Sears is given as this award is presented, posthumously, to her. Dr. Minerva S. Buerk, her sister, accepted the award in Ms. Sears's memory.
1588. "Pioneer Medical Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 33: 5 (May 1926) 145.
An 1891 graduate of the Eclectic Medical College, Sarah M. Siewers worked for the abolition of war and capital punishment and for the furtherance of women's suffrage and temperance. Her poetry advocated women's rights.
1589. "Pioneer Medical Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 33: 8 (August 1926) 238-239. port.
"One of those intrepid souls who, in the face of adverse public opinion and the open enmity of men in the medical profession, broke down the prejudice against women in medicine" was Eliza H. Root. An 1882 graduate of Northwestern University Woman's Medical College of Chicago, Dr. Root served as one of the first editors of the Medical Woman's Journal. She was a professor of obstetrics and a dean at her alma mater, and practiced in Chicago for 30 years. "She was particularly devoted to the study of bird life, although shy about revealing this love or indeed of showing her feelings at all."
1590. "Pioneer Medical Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 34: 2 (February 1927) 55.
An abbreviated biography is given of Dr. Pauline S. Nusbaumer, secretary of the Alameda County [California] Medical Association at the time of her death in 1927.
1591. "Pioneer Medical Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 34: 3 (March 1927) 87.
A pioneer in welfare work for women and children, Jean Turner Zimmerman founded the first haven for stranded women and children. As president of the National White Cross League, she became nationally known in 1909 when she launched a campaign against white slave traffic. At the time of her death in 1927, Dr. Zimmerman was operating the Chicago Woman's Shelter.
1592. "Pioneer Medical Women: Dr. Susan La Flesche Picotte." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:1 (January 1930) 19-20.

Receiving her medical training in the East, and among the first graduates of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Susan La Flesche returned to her tribe, the Omahas, in Nebraska where she served her people as the government physician. "Contrary to the ideas that are so often promulgated at the present time, her home, husband, and two children did not interfere with her engaging in a large practice and making constant efforts in behalf of her people." As a representative of the Omahas, she went to Washington to petition for a law forbidding the sale of liquor on the Omaha and Winnebago reservations. She was the only Native American ever commissioned as a medical missionary by the Presbyterian Board of Missions. She founded a hospital in Walthill, Nebraska as she said, "I believe in prevention of disease and hygienic care more than I do in giving or prescribing medicine, and my constant aim is to teach these two things, particularly to young mothers.... My greatest desire in having the hospital built was to save the little children."

1593. "A Pioneer Returns." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 19:3 (March 1964) 232. photo.
A very brief article tells of Dr. Esther Pohl Lovejoy's revisit to Portland at the age of 93. Dr. Lovejoy had been the head of the Portland Department of Health (1909-1912), and the second woman to graduate from the University of Oregon Medical School (1894).

1594. Platt, Lois I. "New AMWA President--1957-1958." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 12:7 (July 1957) 224. port.
A descriptive biography is given of Dr. Elizabeth Sartor Kahler, a "native Washingtonian." She received her M.D. degree in 1940 from George Washington University Medical School. Dr. Kahler's various professional and non-professional affiliations are included.

1595. Plechl, Pia Maria. [The Cross and the Staff of Aesculapius: Dr. Anna Dengel and the Medical Missionary Sisters]. Verlag Herold, Vienna, Austria, 1967, 227 pp. photos. (Ger)
Published in honor of the 75th birthday of Dr. Anna Dengel, the founder of the Catholic Medical Mission Society, this book deals with the biography of Dr. Dengel and with the development of the Society. The first part contains the story of Dr. Dengel's early training in Austria and Ireland, her work in India, and later the preparations for the Society in the United States, culminating in its formation in Washington D.C. in 1925 and its later transfer to Fox Chase, Philadelphia. In the second half of the book, the author describes her personal experiences in observing the work of the Medical Missionary Sisters in Africa and Asia where they maintain numerous hospitals staffed by members of the

Society. The book emphasizes the social and medical problems encountered by the Sisters in their missionary work. It contains numerous photographs and a list of the most important dates in the history of the Society, as well as a bibliography.

1596. Polk-Peters, Ethel. "Autobiographical Sketch." Medical Review of Reviews, 41:8 (August 1935) 405-409.
Following graduation from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Ethel Polk-Peters joined her aunt, Dr. Margaret Polk, at the Mary Black Hospital and Women's Medical College in Soochow, China. Dr. Polk-Peters organized a unit of Chinese and American women doctors and medical students to work with refugees in Siberia. She describes her adventures in Russia and her work as teacher and physician in China, and later in the U.S.
1597. Porth, Edna. "Helen Wynyard Bellhouse, M.D., M.P.H." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 10:10 (October 1955) 361. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
A pediatrician, Helen Wynyard Bellhouse was appointed director of the Maternal and Child Health Division of the Georgia Department of Public Health in 1952. Grady Memorial Hospital and Emory University School of Medicine appointed her visiting instructor in pediatrics in 1955. She is also administratively responsible for the nutrition department of the Georgia Department of Public Health.
1598. Potter, Ellen C. "Ella B. Everitt, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 9:6 (June 1954) 204. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Ella B. Everitt was born in 1866 and died in 1922. She became professor of gynecology in 1902 at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania and later became chief of staff at the newly founded Woman's College Hospital. She was responsible for the establishment of scholarships by various denominations at the Woman's Medical College for financing the training of medical women missionaries. A chapel connected to a hospital in China was established in her name.
1599. Powell, Janet Travell and Wensel, Louise Oftedal. "Doctor Wife and Mother." Wellesley Alumnae Magazine, (November 1953) 13-15, 36. cartoon, photo., port.
Two Wellesley alumnae recall their motivations for becoming physicians, describe their present career activities, and tell how they have raised children and managed a household while practicing medicine. Janet Travell teaches pharmacology at Cornell Medical College and has carried on a medical practice since 1933; Louise Oftedal Wensel specializes in psychiatry.

1600. Poynter, Lida. "Dr. Mary Walker, M.D. Pioneer Woman Physician." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:10 (October 1946) 43-51. (History of Women in Medicine.)
One of the pioneer medical women, Mary Walker, acquired her medical degree in 1855 from Syracuse Medical College (a short-lived eclectic school and one of the few that inaugurated medical coeducation for women). An independent thinker, Dr. Walker became one of the first suffragists and was a very consistent feminist all the rest of her life. An advocate of dress reform, she wore some style of reform dress until 1877 when she began to wear full masculine attire, although she never tried to pass as a man. One of her contributions was organizing a relief association to enable women who visited Washington, D.C. to look for relatives or friends among the soldiers, to have a respectable place to spend the night, and to look after prospective mothers among the unmarried women who frequently became homeless. She also left her influence at the Confederate prison where she was incarcerated. As a result of her complaints, the prisoners occasionally ate wheat bread and cabbage rather than the usual corn bread. She was one of the first women in the country to study law, and while she never practiced formally, she used her legal knowledge (without pay for herself) to help the poor, and thus was able to help veterans of the war or their dependents to secure pensions.
1601. "President, Dr. S. Josephine Baker." Women in Medicine, 49 (July 1935) 17. port.
A very brief account of Dr. Baker's professional activities since her graduation in 1898 from the Women's Medical College in New York is given. Active in public health, Dr. Baker was appointed assistant to the commissioner of the New York City Health Department. In 1908 she founded the model Bureau of Child Hygiene. She also organized the Little Mothers' League and the first Federation of Children's Agencies in New York City. An active worker in the suffrage movement and an advocate of women's rights, she once refused a lectureship at New York University because women were not admitted as students to the postgraduate classes. As a result, the policy changed.
1602. "President-elect L. Rosa H. Gannt, M.D." Bulletin of the Medical Women's National Association, 29 (July 1930) 7. port.
Dr. Gannt graduated in 1901 from the South Carolina Medical College in Charleston, with the first class to graduate women.
1603. "The President-Elect of the Medical Women's National Association." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:7 (July 1930) 205. port.
A listing of Dr. Gannt's affiliations and memberships is

herein given. Dr. Gantt graduated in 1901 from the Medical College of South Carolina.

1604. "President-Elect of the State Society Iowa Medical Women." Woman's Medical Journal, 17:7 (July 1907) 318-319. port.
Kate A. Mason-Hogle is the subject of this article.
1605. "President Olga Stastny, M.D." Bulletin of the Medical Women's National Association, 29 (July 1930) 6. port.
A biographical sketch of Dr. Olga Stastny is presented, with particular emphasis on her work during [World War I].
1606. Prior, Mary A. "Queen City Women: A Series of Life Sketches." Woman's Medical Journal, 5:7 (July 1896) 175-176.
A number of Cincinnati, Ohio ["Queen City"] women physicians are profiled in this article, including Julia Carpenter, Juliet M. Thorpe, Mary Osborn.
1607. "Problems of Sex." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:12 (December 1949) 47-48. (Book Reviews.)
Although this article is a book review of Maude Glasgow's Problems of Sex, a major portion is a biography of Dr. Glasgow.
1608. Pryor, Helen B. "The Second Time Around." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 27:1 (January 1972) 34-36.
Dr. Hulda Thelander, appointed to the curriculum committee of the University of California Medical School, enrolled in and completed the entire medical school course in order that she might be qualified to make suggestions. She was also interested in learning about advances in medical knowledge. In this article Dr. Thelander's comments and reactions are expressed.
1609. "Psychiatric Lecture Series Honors Dr. Hilde Bruch." BCM: Inside Baylor Medicine, 5:3 (April 1974) 1. port.
Dr. Bruch is a professor of psychiatry at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, Texas. The four people who were brought in to speak at the Houston Psychiatric Society's meetings in honor of Dr. Bruch are listed. Brief biographical information is given on Dr. Bruch, one of the world's leading authorities on emotional problems relating to eating.
1610. Puckett, Pearl. "She's Mom to Two Thousand American Flyers." Independent Woman, (January 1946) 23, 32. illus., photo.
The office of Margaret Chung, the first woman to practice modern medicine in San Francisco's Chinatown, is a kind of headquarters for 2,000 "fair-haired" flyers. It all began

when the Japanese attacked China and some American flyers told Dr. Chung that they would offer their services to China. Convinced that Japan would also attack the U.S., Dr. Chung's "American birth triumphed over her Chinese ancestry," and she advised the flyers to fight for their own country. The legend of "Mom Chung" grew. Now her office is filled with souvenirs sent to her by American flyers. Among the mementos: "fabric from the plane in which Quentin Roosevelt met his death; a charred fragment of the Hindenburg ... a piece of the fuselage from the Will Rogers-Wiley Post plane ... the rising sun insignia from the first Jap plane shot down in the attack on Pearl Harbor ... and a pair of goggles, minus a lens shot out by Bruno Mussolini...."

1611. Purdy, Ann. "The Woman Doctor: A Personal Memoir." *Stanford M.D.*, 7:2 (Spring-Summer 1968) 16-18. port. In what she calls an "embarrassed profile," Ann Purdy recalls her childhood community which allowed women no legal rights, where she witnessed much suffering from epidemic diseases and dreamed of becoming a doctor. Majoring in premedical sciences at McGill University, she was "hissed in nearly every class." A professor told her she could not be admitted to embryology classes because she would be in danger of bodily injury. When her application to McGill Medical School was refused, "scuttlebutt from Montreal Women's Club had it that the medical faculty had threatened mass resignations if a woman was admitted. The sentiment was that having had one Maude Abbott they did not want another." She was "accepted but not welcomed" at Johns Hopkins Medical School "into which women had been bought on a 10 per cent quota by a wealthy Baltimore woman for a half million dollars when the Medical School was hard up." There is a listing of contributions to medicine made by women Dr. Purdy admires. She herself is best known for having conducted the pediatric cardiac clinic at Stanford University Hospitals from 1931 to 1952. At the time this article was written, she was emeritus clinic professor of pediatrics at Stanford.
1612. Putnam, Ruth, ed. *Life and Letters of Mary Putnam Jacobi*. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, New York, 1925, xvii, 381 pp. facsim., ports. "As a child, Mary was always the leader ..." and a leader she remained--in opening the field of medicine to women as well as in her work as physician, educator, and suffragist. The whole of her remarkable career is here presented largely in her own words, through liberal use of correspondence. With faithful attention to chronology, the story of her pursuit of a medical education unfolds: her 1865 graduation from New York's School of Pharmacy and from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania the following year, her triumphant battle to win a degree from the Ecole

de Médecine in Paris, culminating with winning second prize for her thesis and receiving "très satisfait" on final exams. Upon her return to America, she was elected to the Medical Society of the County of New York and began teaching at the Women's Medical College of New York. Mary had a flair for writing and published a number of stories in addition to her scientific papers. She disdained the "literary physician" reputation, however, and preferred to devote her major efforts to her science. Both her talent and her intellectual precociousness are evident in a story she wrote at age nine, a fragment of which could also serve as her epitaph: "I went into the great world; many were the rebuffs I met with, but I conquered them and my purpose was gained. I have devoted my life to aiding my fellow men...." A record of her publications follows the text; there is no index. Photographs of family members are included.

1613. Quain, Fannie Dunn. "Pioneering in North Dakota." Women in Medicine, 50 (October 1935) 15-17. (From Medical Review-Woman's Number III.)
Fannie Dunn Quain, the first native of North Dakota to take a medical degree, wrote this autobiographical reminiscence. She founded the State Tuberculosis Association, a branch of the National Tuberculosis Association, and the first baby clinic in North Dakota. After recalling an especially vivid and harrowing adventure, she concludes, "these experiences which I have been asked to relate were a few of many in the life of a pioneer and appear to me only incidents as compared with the real issues and values of life. These, to my mind, are my son and daughter and the part that I took in the organization of the Girls' Gymnasium Club and the 'Original Crowd' organizations...."
1614. Rea, Marion Hague. "Fifty Years Ago--Dr. Marie Formad." Medical Woman's Journal, 43:5 (May 1936) 132-133.
Dr. Formad's completion of 50 years of service at the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia prompted a banquet in her honor and this article, which tells how she came from Moscow in 1883, studied at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, and became a distinguished surgeon, gynecologist, and pathologist. (Marie Formad's picture appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal.)
1615. Redman, Helen C. "Women in American Radiology." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 27:9 (September 1972) 475-481.
This article reviews early women in radiology. "The relationship of the radiologist to the clinical is ... generally not one of competition.... This seems to allow acceptance of the woman physician by even some of the most vocal anti-feminist males. Some even admit that such a woman physi-

cian is a woman." An increasing number of women in radiology is seen as the trend of the future.

1616. Reed, Marjorie E. "Lovisa I. Blaire, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:4 (April 1945) 56.
A biographical sketch of Dr. Blair, a graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, constitutes this article. Dr. Blair was born and practiced medicine in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and played a major role in the development of the diphtheria prevention program in that city.
1617. Rees, Florence M. "Dr. Jennie Brookings Clark." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:12 (December 1946) 57. (In Memory.)
1618. Reid, Ada Chree. "Elise Strang L'Esperance M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 14:5 (May 1959) 432-433. photo., port.
Dr. L'Esperance received her M.D. degree in 1900 from the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary. In 1910 she began her association with Professor James Ewing as his assistant. She founded, in 1932, the Kate Depew Strang Tumor Clinic at the New York Infirmary.
1619. Reid, Ada Chree. "Esther Pohl Lovejoy, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 22:8 (August 1967) 545-546. port.
Author of numerous books--The House of the Good Neighbor (1920); Certain Samaritans (1927 and 1934); Women Physicians and Surgeons (1939); and Women Doctors of the World (1957)--Esther Pohl Lovejoy was an active force in organizing women physicians for service overseas. As a result of this work, Dr. Lovejoy was instrumental in founding and became director of the American Women's Hospitals.
1620. "Rita Sapiro Finkler, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:4 (April 1942) 121-122.
Dr. Finkler (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this month's Journal) graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1915. An endocrinologist, she wrote extensively in her specialty. A bibliography of her published works is included along with a recounting of her many professional and social activities.
1621. Ritter, Mary Bennett. More Than Gold in California: 1849-1933. The Professional Press, Berkeley, California, 1933, 468 pp.
Mary Bennett Ritter was one of the second generation of women physicians in California. She attended Cooper Medical College in San Francisco, interned at Children's Hospital under Charlotte Blake Brown, and in 1887 assumed the practice of Sarah I. Shuey in Berkeley. Other women

associated with her early career were Euthanasia Sherman Mead and C. Annette Buckel. While practicing in Berkeley, Dr. Ritter became involved in the role and care of women students at the University of California. Her concern and activity were later rewarded when the first dormitory for women on that campus was named in her honor. Her husband's work as director of the Scripps Institution caused them to move to La Jolla in 1909. At this point, Dr. Ritter's autobiography becomes absorbed in their life and travel together and with her activities in civic roles.

1622. Robinson, Victor. "Elizabeth Blackwell." Medical Life, 35:7 (July 1928) 310-333. ports. (Medical Woman's Number.)
[This biographical essay originally appeared under the title "America's First Doctress," in the Woman's Number of Medical Review of Reviews, August 1916; it was republished in Delaware State Medical Journal, September 1916.]
1623. Robinson, Victor. "Mary Putnam Jacobi." Medical Life, 35:7 (July 1928) 334-353. port. (Medical Woman's Number.)
"The sisters Blackwell may have been more heroic, and the charming Susan Dimock ... may have been more picturesque, but no woman physician of the period approached Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi in intellectual breadth and scope." This biographical essay concentrates on the hundreds of writings by Dr. Jacobi.
1624. Rockhill, Margaret H. "Memorial: Dr. Eliza M. Mosher. Pioneer Woman Physician and Senior Editor." Medical Woman's Journal, 35:11 (November 1928) 305-312. ports.
"A Personal Tribute" by Margaret Rockhill precedes a lengthy narrative of Eliza Mosher's professional activities and personal attributes, and the text of the sermon delivered at Dr. Mosher's funeral.
1625. Rockstro, Enid. "Winifred Ladds, M.D. (London)." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (November 1930) 82.
1626. Rogers, Fred B. "Martha Tracy (1876-1942): Exceptional Woman of Public Health." Archives of Environmental Health, 9 (December 1964) 819-821. port. (Historical Note.)
Martha Tracy's career as scientist, educator, and administrator is briefly summarized. In 1917 she received her doctorate in public health from the University of Pennsylvania and, in the same year, was appointed dean of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. After retiring from the deanship in 1940, she was named assistant director of health for Philadelphia.

1627. Root, E. H. "The Degree Medicinae Doctor for Women in Rush Medical College." Woman's Medical Journal, [13]:5 (May 1903) 91-92. port.
In an April [1903] commencement, Josephine Agnes Jackson became the first woman to receive a medical degree from Rush Medical College. Dr. Jackson graduated from Northwestern University Woman's Medical School (now closed) in 1896 and interned at Cook County Hospital.
1628. Root, Eliza H. "Dr. Margaret Taylor Shutt." Woman's Medical Journal, 13:4 (April 1903) 69-70.
Dr. Shutt of Springfield, Illinois possessed the double training of law and medicine.
1629. Root, Eliza H. "Dr. Marie J. Mergler as Woman and Physician." Woman's Medical Journal, 11:8 (August 1901) 293-297. (Remarks, Memorial Services, Union Park Congregational Church, Chicago, Illinois, 26 May 1901.)
1630. Root, Eliza H. "Frances Emily White, M.D." Woman's Medical Journal, 14:5 (May 1904) 97-99. port.
1631. Root, Eliza H. "Sarah Hackett Stevenson, M.D." Woman's Medical Journal, 14:4 (April 1904) 76-78. port.
Dr. Stevenson's recent stroke comes as a staggering blow to medical women everywhere.
1632. Rose, Blanche E. "Early Utah Medical Practice." In: Utah Historical Quarterly. Volume 10. Edited by J. Cecil Alter. Utah State Historical Society, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1942, 14-33.
Brigham Young felt strongly that there was a need for women physicians, and his opinions influenced many Mormon women in their choice of a profession. Romania Bunnell Pratt Penrose graduated from Woman's Medical College in Pennsylvania in 1877 and became the first "native daughter" to practice in Utah, specializing in diseases of the eye. Ellen B. Ferguson was probably the first woman physician in Utah and the first woman deputy sheriff in the United States. Martha Hughes Paul Cannon, in addition to being one of Utah's early women physicians, was the first woman in the United States to be elected a state senator. Ellis R. Shipp practiced in Utah after 1878, was a prolific writer, and is remembered for the courses in nursing and obstetrics which she organized and conducted. [This information on Utah women physicians is found within the chapter cited, on pages 27-32.]
1633. Rose, Katherine S. Ms., (December 1972) 4. (Letters to Ms.)
The granddaughter of Dr. Mabel S. Ulrich writes to the editors regarding the article about her grandmother ("A Doc-

tor's Diary," Ms., July 1972). Katherine Rose reports that her mother dropped out of medicine for a journalistic career. "Her work ended in the Women's Page and then marriage. All those sexist problems cleaned up, eh?" Her grandmother, Mabel S. Ulrich, moved into other fields than medicine, opening a bookstore/gallery which was frequented by local struggling authors (Fitzgerald among them).

1634. "Rose Minoka-Hill, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 56: 9 (September 1949) 39-40. facsim., photo.
This biography of Lillie Rosa Minoka-Hill, a Mohawk Indian who worked among her people, was prompted by her acceptance of a medal from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Her alma mater honored her as a 50-year graduate.
1635. "Rosemary Shoemaker, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:2 (February 1942) 53.
Dr. Shoemaker (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this month's Journal) received her M.D. in 1933 from the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. She is the only woman practicing urology in southern California.
1636. Rosen, George and Caspari-Rosen, Beate, comps. 400
Years of a Doctor's Life. Henry Schuman, Inc., New York, New York, 1947, xvii, 429 pp.
The purpose of this anthology was to present an informal portrait of the physician "not only as the Great Healer or Great Scientist ... but also as a citizen of everyman's world." Excerpts from the writings of more than 80 personalities who contributed to the literature of medical autobiography include the works of four women physicians: Elizabeth Blackwell, S. Josephine Baker, Alice Hamilton, and Rosalie Slaughter Morton.
1637. Ross, Ishbel. Child of Destiny: The Life Story of the First Woman Doctor. Harper & Brothers, New York, New York, 1949, 309 pp. port.
This biography of Elizabeth Blackwell is based on family papers and reminiscences of Alice Stone Blackwell, as well as New York Infirmary records and papers at Radcliffe, Syracuse, and Oxford. The book gives details of Dr. Blackwell's early life and tells of her decision to become a physician, partly to "recover full mental freedom" after falling in love with a man she felt too narrow and rigid for her unconventionality. It covers her education at Geneva, in Paris, and in London, and her struggle to establish herself in New York, culminating in the founding of the New York Infirmary with Marie Zakrzewska, where she urged women to wear looser clothing, engage in physical activity, and learn sanitation in order to improve their health. Other chapters discuss her activities for the Sanitary Aid Commission supplying nurses for the Union Army, her return to England where

she founded hospitals, worked for the medical education of women, and espoused various moral reforms. The book contains many quotations from her letters and diaries, an index, and a bibliography.

1638. Ross, Nancy Wilson. "Post-Mortem Pioneer." Reader's Digest, 47 (July 1945) 73-75.
Adapted from Ross's Westward the Women, this article dramatizes events in the life of Dr. Bethenia Owens.
1639. Roy, J. H. "Pinpoint Portrait of Doctor Dorothy Boulding Ferebee." Negro History Bulletin, 25 (April 1962) 160.
[Article not examined by editors.]
1640. Rudd, Helga M. "The Women's Medical College of Chicago: Records of Professors and Instructors and Alumnae. 1871-1895." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:8 (August 1946) 50-54. (History of Women in Medicine, Bertha Selmon, ed.)
This installment [the last of three articles about the College, which was later called the Northwestern University Woman's Medical College] presents biographies of many of the school's distinguished graduates.
1641. "Ruth V. Hemenway, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 52: 2 (February 1945) 33. port.
Dr. Hemenway graduated from Tufts Medical School in 1921. After hearing Dr. Mary Stone speak on medical missionary work in China, Dr. Hemenway determined to go to China also. In 1923 she went to Fukien Province in China and was Mintsing Hospital superintendent from 1924 to 1935. Dr. Hemenway kept a diary of her China experiences between 1923 and 1941. Excerpts from this diary are presented in serial form in various issues of the Journal, from 1945 through 1948.
1642. Ruud, Helen. "Dr. Eliza Roxana Morse." Bulletin of the Medical Women's Club of Chicago, 18:12 (September 1930) 3-4. port.
1643. Ryder, Claire F. "Alice Hamilton, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 11:11 (November 1956) 413, 416. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Alice Hamilton was a pioneer in industrial medicine and brought the facts of industrial disease before the entire country. Her autobiography, Exploring the Dangerous Trades, was published in 1943. She taught, studied and lived at Hull House. She coauthored Industrial Toxicology with Dr. Harriet L. Hardy.
1644. [Ryder, Claire F.] "Living Portraits." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 16:7 (July 1961) 536-538. (Presentation, Midyear Meeting, Board of Di-

rectors, American Medical Women's Association, Hot Springs, Arkansas, 15 November 1959.)

This biography of Louise Taylor-Jones is presented as a vignette without the subject's name being mentioned: readers can find her name in another section of the journal. After her father died and her family suffered financial hardship, Louise Taylor-Jones was fortunate in having a supportive mother who believed "that good food and a good education were essential" and who "had always been a staunch supporter of independence for women." Several experiences in her life document the prejudice against women during her lifetime. For example, on two different occasions she taught classes and yet the institutions, Columbian University and the Army Medical Museum, assumed that she would teach without having her name printed in their school catalogs. Columbian University refused to pay her at all. In 1915 she established a Red Cross hospital in Serbia. While pediatrics was a fairly new field, she specialized in it.

1645. "S. Josephine Baker, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 52: 5 (May 1945) 38-39. port.

This memorial to Dr. Baker gives biographical data on this 1898 graduate of the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary.

1646. Sabin, Francene. "From Skates to Scalpels." Diversion (December/January 1975) 34-37. photos., port.

Dr. Tenley Albright, a former Olympic gold-medalist, practices surgery in Boston, Massachusetts. This article deals with Dr. Albright's skating career, her Olympic success while a junior at Radcliffe College (Massachusetts), and her eventual acceptance in the medical program at Harvard University (Massachusetts). She discusses also her feelings on being a woman physician and the way in which others respond to her as such.

1647. Safford, Pearl. "An Interview." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:10 (October 1944) 29-34.

The subject of this biography is Dr. Lydia Allen De Vilbiss, whose many activities as a public health specialist included innovative work in the fields of birth control, venereal disease, child hygiene, and maternal health. Dr. De Vilbiss also wrote and lectured about public health problems.

1648. Sahli, Nancy Ann. Elizabeth Blackwell, M.D. (1821-1910): A Biography. University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1974, liii, 468 pp. (Ph.D. thesis.)

The author states in her preface the significance of her research into the life of Elizabeth Blackwell as presenting "a biography derived from primary source material" and "a corrective for the erroneous impressions" conveyed by other works on Blackwell, i.e., their focus on her American medical career, and their almost total neglect of Blackwell's

last 40 years of life. Sahli qualifies her speculation on the causes of Elizabeth Blackwell's behavior and states that she has tried to present as complete and balanced a picture of Elizabeth Blackwell's life as possible. Sahli begins with Blackwell's childhood, education, and medical practice; devotes a chapter to Blackwell in England from 1869-1879; continues with Blackwell's interest in moral reform; and concludes with a chapter on Blackwell's "Private Life, Retirement, and Death." The work is thoroughly footnoted and contains a bibliography and an index.

1649. "Salvation Army." Medical Woman's Journal, 55:1 (January 1948) 46. port.
Dr. Mary Richardson, along with her husband, operates a Salvation Army hospital in Yong Dong, Korea. The husband and wife physician team have established similar hospitals in India. During the war, Mary Richardson took charge of employment of the handicapped in Philadelphia. She is now a major in the Salvation Army.
1650. Sanes, Samuel. "Elizabeth Blackwell: Her First Medical Publication." Bulletin of the History of Medicine, 16:1 (June 1944) 83-88. facsim.
Elizabeth Blackwell's inaugural thesis, submitted for her M.D. degree at Geneva Medical College, was published in the Buffalo Medical Journal and Monthly Review of February 1849. Titled "Ship Fever," it became the first article published by a woman physician in the United States. Dr. Blackwell's writing style, in contrast to the "ornate and prolix style" of the day, was "forthright, plain and clear, practically journalistic." The content of the thesis reveals Dr. Blackwell's character and points of view, including "a feminine sensitivity to human suffering," and "a righteous desire for social and economic justice."
1651. Sargent, Eva R. "Mary Gaston, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 10:8 (August 1955) 284. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Dr. Mary Gaston helped found the Somerset Hospital in Somerville, New Jersey.
1652. "Says Age Is Asset to Chicago Woman Physician." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:6 (June 1947) 51-52. port. (News Notes.)
This article profiles Dr. Helga M. Ruud, one of three Chicago women over 80 featured in an article in the International Altrusan.
1653. Schaefer, Jane. "Ann Purdy, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 11:1 (January 1956) 42, 44. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Entering McGill University for her premedical training, Dr. Purdy's troubles were enhanced by the almost daily hissing

and booing of her male classmates, who resented her presence." She entered Johns Hopkins University Medical School and "sold her blood at intervals" to pay part of her way.

1654. Schoch, Agnes Selin. "Dr. Elizabeth Reifsnyder: Pioneer Woman Medical Missionary to China." Pennsylvania History, 9 (April 1942) 151-153.
Born in 1858 to a "jolly, well-to-do Pennsylvania Dutch family," Dr. Reifsnyder graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1881. She opened the Margaret Williamson Hospital in Shanghai, China.
1655. Schwendener, Hattie. "Daughters of Science: Dr. Hattie Schwendener, St. Joseph, Mich." Medical Woman's Journal, 36:9 (September 1929) 242-244. port.
An autobiographical account is given by Dr. Hattie Schwendener, born in 1858 in Nunda, New York. Dr. Schwendener recalls her home environment and the predisposing factors which lead to her medical education and subsequent graduation in 1879 from Wooster University. Hattie Schwendener's father took the news of her desire to be a doctor in his stride and provided Hattie a year's preceptorship in his office. Her mother, on the other hand, "shed secret tears" for her daughter's decision for a career: "she had anticipated a pretty, domestically inclined, home companion, and I never qualified," writes Dr. Schwendener. An account of her student days and her years in practice is also given.
1656. "Section on War Service." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:7 (July 1943) 179. port.
Dr. Eleanor Hayden's career as an actress in Broadway summer stock preceded her medical career. In 1931, "when the depression struck," she decided to pursue the study of medicine rather than "fight for maintenance of salary and billing" in the theater. In 1939 she received her M.D. degree from New York University School of Medicine. At the time of this article, Dr. Hayden was a first lieutenant in the WAAC Medical Corps.
1657. "Section on War Service." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:10 (October 1943) 256. port.
In order to follow her husband into military service, Dr. Effie M. Ecklund of Chicago joined the first WAC training center at Fort Des Moines as contract surgeon with the U.S. Army Medical Corps. Data on Dr. Ecklund's medical and graduate medical education are given.
1658. "Section on War Service." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:2 (February 1944) 27. port.
A 1929 graduate of Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Martha Elizabeth Howe is a captain in the army, serving her assignment at Fitzsimons Hospital, Denver, Colorado.

1659. "Section on War Service." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:4 (April 1944) 35. photo.
"Carrying on in the footsteps of her late husband, a medical officer who lost his life on Guadalcanal," Dr. Laura E. Weber goes on active duty in the navy's medical corps.
1660. "Section on War Service." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:7 (July 1944) 31. port.
The commissioning of Mildred M. Healy, M.D. as a lieutenant in the navy's medical corps, prompted this biography of her.
1661. "Section on War Service." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:8 (August 1944) 33. ports.
Biographies are given of two physicians, both newly commissioned in the navy's medical corps: Ellen W. Feder and Margaret Stebbins.
1662. Selmon, Bertha L. "An All-Medical Family (Six Physicians)." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:7 (July 1945) 37-39, 53. photos.
Excerpts from "Notes from the Pine Mountain Settlement School" (Harlan County, Kentucky) and from Dr. Emma Boose Tucker's journal constitute major portions of this biographical article on Dr. Tucker. Emma Boose and her husband, Francis Tucker, returned to the United States after serving as medical missionaries in China. All of their four children also became physicians.
1663. Selmon, Bertha L. "Beginning of Public Acceptance--Ann Preston's Story." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:8 (August 1945) 37-39, 42. port. (History of Women in Medicine.)
A brief discussion of the names of women appearing in the 1869 edition of Eminent Women of the Age, is followed by the Ann Preston excerpt from that book. Dr. Bertha L. Selmon's poem, "The Ideal is the Real," concludes this article.
1664. Selmon, Bertha [L]. "Blackwell Footsteps in Michigan." Women in Medicine, 67 (January 1940) 21-27.
This article sketches the careers of 50 women physicians in Michigan in the nineteenth century. The biographies were limited to those women born in the first half of the century. They are presented according to the country or region in which the physicians practiced. Outstanding among them is the material on Helen Walker M'Andrew who was active in opening the University of Michigan to women in 1869.
1665. Selmon, Bertha L. "Did You Read About 'Mom' in January, 1946, 'Independent Woman?'" Medical Woman's Journal, 53:4 (April 1946) 70.
"Mom" to the boys in aviation," Dr. Margaret Chung grad-

uated from the University of California and specialized in plastic surgery.

1666. Selmon, Bertha L. "Early History of Women in Medicine." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:1 (January 1946) 44-48. facsim., port. (History of Women in Medicine.)
The second woman to graduate from an American medical college was Lydia Folger Fowler, who received her degree in 1850. Sarah Adamson Dolley, who graduated in 1851 from the Eclectic School at Rochester [New York], became the third American woman physician. Also in 1851, a few months after Dr. Dolley's graduation, Rachel Brooks Gleason obtained her M.D. In addition to biographies of these three women, other early women medical graduates are discussed, quoting extensively from Kate Hurd-Mead's Medical Women of America.
1667. Selmon, Bertha L. "Fifty Year Club: Hattie A. Schwendener, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:9 (September 1942) 286-287.
Hattie A. Schwendener was an early pioneer medical woman who practiced for 50 years. She was active in medical work with children, especially orphans.
1668. Selmon, Bertha L. "Hannah E. Longshore M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:9 (September 1945) 39-41. (History of Women in Medicine.)
This biography of Dr. Longshore, a graduate of the first class of women physicians at the first woman's medical college in the U.S., quotes extensively from Eminent Women of the Age. Attitudes towards women as physicians are quoted, as well as excerpts revealing Dr. Longshore's success as teacher and physician. Dr. Longshore's family background is also briefly covered.
1669. Selmon, Bertha L. "History of Women in Medicine." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:5 (May 1945) 29-33.
Excerpts from The Life and Letters of Mary Putnam Jacobi, Woman's Work in America, Medical Women of America, and other documents comprise this discussion of the life and times of Dr. Jacobi.
1670. Selmon, Bertha [L]. "History of Women in Medicine: Michigan V." Medical Woman's Journal, 55:4 (April 1948) 31-34, 62. (History of Women in Medicine.)
Biographies are given of several women who, between 1875 and 1880, obtained medical degrees from the University of Michigan.
1671. Selmon, Bertha [L]. "History of Women in Medicine: Michigan VI. The Battle Creek Sanitarium Provides Opportunity." Medical Woman's Journal, 55:5 (May 1948) 41-44, 59. (History of Women in Medicine.)

Biographies are given of several women physicians who were associated with the Battle Creek Sanitarium, which gained renown for its use of physiotherapy in the treatment of ailments.

1672. Selmon, Bertha L. "History of Women in Medicine: Michigan X." Medical Woman's Journal, 55:10 (October 1948) 46-52. photos., ports. (History of Women in Medicine.)
The life stories are told of several Michigan medical women who practiced during the late 19th century.
1673. Selmon, Bertha L. "In Memory." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:5 (May 1944) 41. port.
A 1904 graduate of the American Medical Missionary College, Linda Gage Roth was dean of women and medical director of the Battle Creek [Michigan] College.
1674. Selmon, Bertha [L]. "In Memory." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:1 (January 1947) 52-53. photo.
Dr. Katharene Wave Allee Flanagan was the first woman graduate of the Baltimore University School of Medicine (1899). A very brief biography of Dr. Flanagan is included as well as reference to a more extensive biography.
1675. Selmon, Bertha L. "In Memory." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:2 (February 1947) 43. port. (News Notes.)
Dr. Nina Copeland Wilkerson graduated in 1929 from the University of Kansas School of Medicine. She was, at the time of her death in 1946, the only woman physician practicing in Sturgis, Michigan.
1676. Selmon, Bertha L. "'A Memorial Service in Memory of Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell and Dr. Emily Blackwell': 1911 (From a little book contributed by Martha K. Wallin, M.D.)." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:6 (June 1945) 36-39, 59. ports. (History of Women in Medicine.)
The memorial service was held at the New York Academy of Medicine and sponsored by the Women's Medical Association of New York City.
1677. Selmon, Bertha [L]. "Pioneer Women in Medicine: Michigan VII. Battle Creek Sanitarium (Continued)." Medical Woman's Journal, 55:6 (June 1948) 50-53. (History of Women in Medicine.)
Biographies are presented of several women physicians who were associated with the Battle Creek Sanitarium.
1678. Selmon, Bertha [L]. "Pioneer Women in Medicine: Michigan VIII. Battle Creek Sanitarium (Continued)." Medical Woman's Journal, 55:8 (August 1948) 48-52, 59. port. (History of Women in Medicine.)

Biographies are given of several women physicians who served on the Sanitarium's staff.

1679. Selmon, Bertha L. "Pioneer Women in Medicine: Michigan IX." Medical Woman's Journal, 55:9 (September 1948) 38-43. ports. (History of Women in Medicine.) Given are biographies of several women who practiced medicine in Michigan during the late 19th century.
1680. Selmon, Bertha L. "Pioneer Women in Medicine: Michigan XI." Medical Woman's Journal, 55:12 (December 1948) 38-43, 58. ports. (History of Women in Medicine.) Biographies of several women physicians are given.
1681. Selmon, Bertha L. "Pioneer Women in Medicine: Michigan XII." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:1 (January 1949) 48-52. port. (History of Women in Medicine.) Early women graduates of the University of Michigan Medical Department, and several women who practiced medicine in Michigan, are the subjects of this article.
1682. Selmon, Bertha L. "Pioneer Women in Medicine: Michigan XIII." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:2 (February 1949) 44-49. port. (History of Women in Medicine.) Biographies of several Michigan women physicians are presented.
1683. Selmon, Bertha L. "Pioneer Women in Medicine: Michigan XIV." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:3 (March 1949) 42-46. port. (History of Women in Medicine.) Biographies of several early Michigan women physicians are presented in this installment.
1684. Selmon, Bertha [L]. "Pioneer Women in Medicine: Spread to the States Prior to 1900." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:10 (October 1947) 51-54, 64. port. (History of Women in Medicine.) In this installment on the history of women in medicine, Dr. Selmon traces the "widening stream of medical women to each individual state." The life of Helen Walker McAndrew, M.D. is profiled in some depth.
1685. Selmon, Bertha [L]. "Pioneer Women in Medicine: Spread to the States Prior to 1900." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:12 (December 1947) 39-43. ports. (History of Women in Medicine.) Drs. Amanda Sanford, Helen Upjohn, Helen Frances Warner, Sarah Gertrude Banks, Margaret Cochrane Cooper, and Mary E. Green are among the Michigan women physicians profiled in this article.
1686. Selmon, Bertha [L]. "Pioneer Women in Medicine: Spread

to the States Prior to 1900. Eastern Graduates Enter the State of Michigan Before the University Opens to Women (1870)." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 54:11 (November 1947) 40-44, 68. facsim., photo., ports. (History of Women in Medicine.)

Dr. Mary Grover Clark, Dr. Anna M. Longshore Potts, Dr. Frances Armstrong Rutherford, Dr. Mary P. Havens, and Dr. Lucinda Sexton Wilcox are among the women profiled in this article.

1687. Selmon, Bertha L. "Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 52:10 (October 1945) 41-43. (History of Women in Medicine.)

This article [a continuation of a series on the College] quotes from books by and about women physicians, from valedictory addresses, and from alumnae association notes, to paint a continuing history of Emeline Horton Cleveland and Rachel L. Bodley, early graduates and forces at the Medical College of Pennsylvania.

1688. Selmon, Bertha L. "Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 52:11 (November 1945) 47-49. (History of Women in Medicine.)

This third article in a series of four articles on the College deals with the medical career of Anna Broomall, professor of obstetrics from 1878-1903.

1689. Selmon, Bertha [L]. "The Women's Medical College of Chicago: Northwestern University Woman's Medical College. The Founders." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 53:7 (July 1946) 43-45. (History of Women in Medicine.)

This article [the second of three articles about the College] profiles, among others, Mary Harris Thompson. Dr. Thompson, one of the founders of the Women's Medical College of Chicago, was the first woman in Chicago to perform major surgical operations.

1690. Sensenig, E. Carl and Humphrey, Tryphena. "Elizabeth C. Crosby." *Alabama Journal of Medical Sciences*, 6 (October 1969) 357-363. port.

This article was inspired by the presentation to Dr. Crosby of the Karl Spencer Lashley Award of the American Philosophical Society. Dr. Crosby's background, professional activity, memberships, and honors are detailed in this article. She has had many honorary degrees conferred upon her, including an honorary M.D. degree from the University of Groningen, the Netherlands.

1691. Severinghaus, E. L. "Emma D. Kyhos, M.D." *Journal of the American Medical Women's Association*, 13:9 (September 1958) 381. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)

Dr. Kyhos received her medical degree from the University

of Wisconsin in 1931. In 1941 Dr. Kyhos assisted Dr. Severinghaus in human nutrition studies. Dr. Kyhos was the joint author of four articles for which "patients in Wisconsin General Hospital and volunteer subjects in the Wisconsin State Prison were the human material." After a year of nutrition study and relief work in Naples, Italy, Dr. Kyhos returned to the United States to become the first full-time physician for employees at the Hoffmann-La Roche plant in Nutley, New Jersey.

1692. Shamer, Bertha Tapman. "Claribel Cone, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 7:11 (November 1952) 431-432. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)

Claribel Cone graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Baltimore in 1890, the first college south of the Mason-Dixon Line where women could receive medical training. After receiving her degree, she entered Johns Hopkins Hospital to work in the laboratory of Dr. William H. Welch, professor of pathology. With her sister as companion, she went to Europe to study in foreign laboratories. In Paris she saw her old friend, Gertrude Stein, who encouraged her to purchase the work of such struggling artists as Matisse, Picasso, Van Gogh, and Cezanne. Through the joint will of Dr. Cone and her sister, the Baltimore Museum of Art received this vast collection as well as a bequest of \$400,000 for a new wing to install the collection permanently.

1693. [Shanahan, Kathleen]. "Living Portraits." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 16:8 (August 1961) 615-616.

This biography is of Dr. Eleanor T. Calverly, Kuwait's first woman physician. It is presented as a vignette without the subject's name being mentioned: The reader can find her name in another section of the journal. Dr. Calverly received her medical degree from the Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia. In 1912, on New Year's Day, Dr. Calverly opened her dispensary in Kuwait and became the first woman medical missionary to the Arabian people. She ministered to Arabian women and children and news of her success spread. "When it became known that the doctor lady was expecting her first child, the women accepted her as another woman."

1694. Shaw, Anna Howard and Jordan, Elizabeth. The Story of a Pioneer. Harper & Brothers Publishers, New York, New York, 1915, 338 pp.

Anna Shaw was a pioneer in many respects--literally so as a teenager in the Michigan wilderness in the 1860s. Despite extreme poverty, she graduated from Boston University Theological School in 1878 and served as a pastor in Cape Cod for eight years. After overcoming the resistance of her parishioners to a young woman pastor, she divided

her time between studies at the Boston Medical School and the two churches she served. During this period she also began lecturing for woman suffrage, which became the vital influence in her life. She campaigned vigorously in nearly every state for the right of women to vote. Anna Shaw, a colleague and close friend of Susan B. Anthony, recalls their work together in "the Cause."

1695. "She Never Wanted to Be a Nurse." Jefferson Medical College: Alumni Bulletin, 24:1 (Fall 1974) 16-17. port.
Martina Mockaitis Martin came to Jefferson in 1957 to study nursing, and left Jefferson in 1968 with her M.D.
1696. "She Works in Philadelphia: Dr. Anne Pike, Physician and Teacher of Medicine, One of Nearly Half a Million Women Who Work in the Country's 3rd Largest City--Profiled in September." Charm Magazine, (September 1953). photos., port.
This biography incorporates a historical and current description of Dr. Pike's alma mater--Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.
1697. Sherbon, Florence Brown. "Pioneer Medical Women: Hail and Farewell!" Medical Woman's Journal, 36:2 (February 1929) 47-49. ports.
This article gives biographical information on Dr. Dora Ann Swezey McGreagor, who in 1864 received her M.D. degree from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Several anecdotes in the life of Dr. McGreagor are included, as is a letter to Dr. McGreagor from Dr. M. J. Scarlett (one of Dr. McGreagor's professors in medical school).
1698. Sheriff, Hilla. "Letters to the Editor." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:5 (May 1942) 158.
Hilla Sheriff, who graduated in 1926 from the Medical College of South Carolina, offers her autobiography in this letter. She was closely connected with the American Women's Hospitals' activities in South Carolina.
1699. Shmigelsky, Irene. "Ruth Renter Darrow, M.D., 1895-1956." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 12:8 (August 1957) 271. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Dr. Darrow graduated from Rush Medical School. She had a particular interest in and did notable research on erythroblastosis.
1700. "Significant Autobiographies: IV--The Woman Physician." Everybody's Magazine, 9 (August 1903) 226-231.
In this autobiographical account, an anonymous woman physician discusses her motivations towards medicine, her early training, and her first practice. Anecdotes of medical cases, antagonism of brother physicians, attitudes of patients,

and advice to the would-be woman physician, fill out this article.

1701. Simecek, Angeline. "Report of Work Under Mary Putnam Jacobi Fellowship, 1936-37." Medical Woman's Journal, 46:5 (May 1939) 153-154.
Funding from the Mary Putnam Jacobi Fellowship permitted Dr. Simecek to work and study at the General Hospital in Prague, Czechoslovakia, where she developed an interest in the field of female sterility.
1702. Singer, Joy Daniels. My Mother, the Doctor. E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., New York, New York, 1970, 224 pp.
This book consists of a biography and memoir of Anna Kleegman Daniels by one of her daughters. The narrative concentrates on the subject's early family life as a Jew in Russia and her role in the family as daughter, sister, wife, and mother following immigration to the U.S. in the early 20th century. There is little discussion of her professional education at Cornell, her subsequent medical practice, or her role as a woman physician. There are sketches of incidents with patients to illustrate her relationships with them and her position on issues such as abortion. A Yiddish glossary is appended.
1703. "Sisters Forty-Six Years in Practice: Frances J. Henry, M.D. and Anna Henry McClung, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:6 (June 1945) 41-42, 48. ports.
Dr. Frances J. Henry and Anna Henry McClung are sisters who have been in medical practice for 46 years, Dr. Frances J. Henry in Kansas City, Missouri and Dr. Anna Henry McClung in Pattonsburg, Missouri. This article gives biographical information on their lives.
1704. "A Sketch from a Western Country Medical Woman's Life. (As a Preparatory School for War Service.)" Woman's Medical Journal, 27:8 (August 1917) 178-180.
A woman doctor who has practiced in mining camps, lumber camps, and dredgers in California's El Dorado and Sacramento counties, describes the kinds of medical cases she encountered, the difficulties of travel, and other hardships she experienced over her 24-year career.
1705. Sloop, Mary T. Martin and Blythe, Legette. Miracle in the Hills. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, New York, 1953, x, 232 pp. photos.
Mary T. Martin Sloop was born and raised in North Carolina. She graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1906 and interned the following year at the New England Hospital for Women and Children. In 1908 she married, and she and her physician-husband practiced together in the hill country of North Carolina. They established a school at Crossnore to increase the educational

opportunities for youth in the region and counter the trend of early marriages then prevalent. One of Dr. Sloop's children, Emma Sloop Fink, also became a doctor. In 1951 Mary Martin Sloop was named American Mother of the Year. This autobiography emphasizes the human interest aspects of Appalachian life.

1706. Smith, Alice M. "Dr. Alice M. Smith's Annual Letter." Bulletin Medical Women's Club of Chicago, 14:5 (January 1926) 6-7.
Dr. Smith's letter comes from Tacoma, Washington, where she is involved in many public offices and is the woman member of the State Institutional Board of Health. Dr. Smith devotes much of her letter to a description of her literary endeavors and reports that a play she has written, The Strength of the Weak, is in the hands of a New York agent.
1707. Smith, Joseph T. "Alice Ettinger, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 8:10 (October 1953) 344. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Dr. Ettinger received her M.D. degree from the University of Berlin. She was sent to Boston by Dr. H. H. Berg of Berlin in response to a request by Dr. Joseph H. Pratt to send a well-trained pupil to Boston to work with the Joseph H. Pratt Diagnostic Hospital. Dr. Ettinger, through her work with the rural hospitals in Maine, developed throughout that state "a keen interest in the practice of radiology."
1708. Smith, Katharine. "Della G. Drips, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 10:1 (January 1955) 29. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Dr. Drips received her M.D. degree from the University of Minnesota, after which she went to the Mayo Foundation. In 1949, she retired. Throughout her career her special interest was gynecologic endocrinology, a field in which she did pioneer investigations. A list of her professional memberships is included.
1709. Smith, Stephen. "The Medical Co-education of the Sexes." Philanthropist, (August 1892) 3, 6.
Dr. Smith retells the story of Elizabeth Blackwell's acceptance and admission to Geneva Medical College (New York) from the point of view of a student in the class which voted for her admission. Dr. Blackwell was the first woman admitted to a medical school in the United States.
1710. Snelgrove, Erle E. "The First Woman Doctor." Hygeia, (August 1949) 534-535, 567. ports.
Portraits and biographical data are given on the 12 physicians who received Elizabeth Blackwell Centennial Citations at the Hobart and William Smith Colleges. The awards

were given following a radio salute to medical women by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

1711. Snell, Elsie K. "Dr. Marie Zakrzewska, Memorial Member." Women in Medicine, 58 (October 1937) 25.
Presented is a short biography of Dr. Zakrzewska who went to the United States from Poland in 1853. There she lived with her sister in "unbelievable poverty." She had hoped to find greater success in the U.S. than she had in Berlin with her midwifery degree. She found to her surprise that in America "women physicians were not recognized and held places inferior to a nurse." Eventually she met Elizabeth Blackwell who encouraged her to obtain a medical degree, which she did from the Cleveland Medical College. She went on to become the leading woman physician in Boston.
1712. Snyder, Charles McCool. Dr. Mary Walker: The Little Lady in Pants. Vantage Press, New York, New York, 1964, 166 pp. photos., ports.
Born in 1832, Mary Edwards Walker obtained a medical degree in 1855 from the Syracuse Medical College. She married Albert Miller in a ceremony at which she appeared in trousers, refused to assume her husband's name, and excluded from the ritual the wife's vow to obey her husband. The marriage did not last long. Dr. Walker went on to become a dress reform crusader, an assistant surgeon during the Civil War and winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor, a lecturer and author, and suffragette. She died at the age of 86. This biography, which contains references and an index, includes photographs of Dr. Walker from the age of 12 to three years before her death in 1919.
1713. "The Soft-Spoken Fellow at NIH." Jefferson Medical College: Alumni Bulletin, 24:1 (Fall 1974) 17. port.
Dr. Judith Cooper Andersen is the only female member of the hematology division of the National Institutes of Health Clinical Center.
1714. Solomon, Barbara Miller. "Historical Determinants in Individual Life Experiences of Successful Professional Women." Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 208 (15 March 1973) 170-178.
In 1848, when Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott organized the Women's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, New York, they called for the opening of the professions, including medicine, to women. Women doctors made visible contributions in the Civil War and helped to popularize the fact that women could become M.D.s. One such example was Mary Frame Myers Thomas, who practiced with her husband, an army surgeon, and who herself later made distinguished contributions to public health. The intent of many of these first women doctors was to improve the health care of females and children. Some women doctor pioneers include

Elizabeth Blackwell, who overcame her repugnance for the human body and attended Geneva College in 1847 (later in 1868, she started the Women's Medical College of New York Infirmary). Dr. Alice Hamilton became a doctor because she perceived herself as 'scientifically-minded' and because becoming a doctor could give her mobility to foreign lands or city slums. As a result of her research in bacteriological studies relating to industrial diseases, Dr. Hamilton received an appointment as assistant professor at Harvard Medical School. The half-sister of Mary Myers Thomas, Hannah E. Myers Longshore, apprenticed herself to her brother-in-law, one of the founders of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania which she later attended. When she received her degree in 1851, police guarded the commencement exercises. Florence Sabin was renowned for her studies on blood in the 1920s and 1930s. Helen Taussig pioneered in heart research and in 1959 became the first woman full professor at Johns Hopkins. Women doctors also became prominent in the field of public health. In the 1920s and 1930s, such pioneers included Josephine Baker, Connie Guion, Leona Baumgartner and Margaret Barnard. Continuing that tradition in the 1970s were Mary Calderone, Gertrude Hunter, and Judianne Densen-Gerber.

1715. Soriano, Victor. "The Exemplary Life of Elizabeth Blackwell First Woman Medical Doctor in the World." International Journal of Neurology, 9:2 (1974) 192-197. illus.
Professor Soriano describes Elizabeth Blackwell as "a weak woman who brought about one of the most extraordinary revolutions in history, without aggressiveness, without discursive activity, no high-sounding attitudes."
1716. Spalding, Warren F. "Resumé of Dr. Mosher's Work in the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 32:5 (May 1925) 145-146.
In 1877, Dr. Mosher became the first physician at the Massachusetts Reformatory Prison for Women. She later became superintendent at that institution and initiated programs to help the prisoners develop "self-control and ... self-respect ... to take the place of repression."
1717. Spillman, Ramsay. "In Memory." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:8 (August 1944) 42.
Ethel Leonard obtained her M.D. from the University of Southern California in 1902. Her career included 15 years of service in China. Wanting "to aid humanity even after her death" (in 1944), Dr. Leonard dedicated her body to medical research.
1718. Stack, N. "Americans Not Everybody Knows: Elizabeth Blackwell." PTA Magazine, 61 (February 1967) 26-27.
[Article not examined by editors.]

1719. Stasny [sic], Olga. "American Women's Hospitals: Medical Service Committee." Medical Woman's Journal, 31:5 (May 1924) 126-137. photos.
The author provides a narrative on her experiences while working with the American Women's Hospitals in Greece.
1720. Stastny, Olga. "Autobiographical Sketch." Medical Review of Reviews, 41:8 (August 1935) 410-423.
Dr. Stastny relates incidents from her earliest childhood when she was fascinated by concerns of health and disease. Married at the age of 17 and the mother of two by the age of 21, Dr. Stastny began to consider medical school. It was not until her husband's death (when she was 28) however, that she felt the need for activity, and she planned to enter medical school. Dr. Stastny entered the University of Nebraska College of Medicine, from which she graduated in 1913. In 1914 she opened her general practice in Omaha, Nebraska. Dr. Stastny's work in France with the American Women's Hospitals is extensively covered, as is her work in Czechoslovakia. For these efforts she received much recognition. In 1924 Dr. Stastny reopened her office in Omaha.
1721. Stern, Madeleine B. So Much in a Lifetime: The Story of Dr. Isabel Barrows. Julian Messner, Inc., New York, New York, 1964, 191 pp.
This biography of Isabel Barrows, first woman ophthalmologist in America, is written for young adults. Daughter of a New England physician, she resolved to study medicine after a brief sojourn in India, where her husband died of diphtheria. She studied both at Bellevue Hospital and at Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, where she found the work more limited in scope than at Bellevue, despite Bellevue's horrors in the late 1860s. In Vienna in 1870, at the age of 25, she obtained a degree in ophthalmology, which she practiced in Washington for several years. Later, as an editor in Boston, she taught English to Catherine Breshkovsky, the Russian patriot. During Breshkovsky's subsequent imprisonment in Moscow, Barrows traveled to Russia and attempted unsuccessfully to free Breshkovsky by appealing to officials. The book also recounts several experiences of Mary Safford, obstetrician and gynecologist, with whom Barrows studied in New York and Vienna, and tells of Barrows's years in Washington as Congress's first woman stenographer. There is no index.
1722. Stetler, Pearl M. "Mary Edith Williams, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 11:9 (September 1956) 329. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Dr. Williams received her M.D. degree in 1917 from the University of Illinois. This article cites Dr. Williams' accomplishments and affiliations.

1723. Stevens, Audrey D. "Arizona's Territorial Tales." Arizona Medicine, 29:9 (September 1972) 727-728. photo., ports. (ArMA Medical History.)
Four of Arizona's pioneer women physicians, all of whom graduated from the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania [now the Medical College of Pennsylvania], are profiled. A physician for the Navajo and Hopi Indians, Mary H. McKee was the first Arizona woman to be named in Polk's Medical and Surgical Register of the United States (1890). While Anna M. Longshore-Potts was in Arizona, she probably began writing Discourses to Women on Medical Subjects (1897) and Love, Courtship, and Marriage [1891]. The first woman to practice medicine in Arizona was Jennie Hildebrand (in 1882). Elizabeth Ryland Snyder, who worked among the Indians, obtained her Arizona license in 1904.
1724. Stewart, George Walter. A Biographical Portrait of Zella White Stewart, M.D. Privately printed, Iowa City, Iowa, 1943, 139 pp.
[Item not examined by editors.]
1725. Stewart, Margaret R. From Dugout to Hilltop. Murray & Gee, Inc., Culver City, California, 1951, 223 pp.
Margaret Stewart's autobiography covers her childhood in Nebraska with her pioneer family, and her personal and professional adult life. She graduated from a medical school in San Francisco in 1900 but later attended the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, from which she graduated in 1906. She practiced in California until 1911, when she was appointed superintendent of the Washington Sanitarium. Dr. Stewart was called into the Public Health Service in 1917 to serve in the Fort Worth, Texas extra cantonment zone. She spent 25 years of her medical career with the U.S. government, first with the Public Health Service, and then with the Veterans Administration, which was organized out of the Public Health Service following World War I. Her outstanding positions were those of chief of the tuberculosis section of the Veterans Administration (1918-1925), and then chief of the Veterans Diagnostic Center at the Cincinnati General Hospital (1925-1933). In 1933 she was transferred to the Veterans Hospital in Asheville, North Carolina, where she remained until her retirement in 1943.
1726. "Still Pioneering." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 9:12 (December 1954) 403-406.
Abstracts from letters of women physicians in Ohio are presented as proof that the "pioneering luster" is still very much in evidence in the Northwest territory. Abstracts from letters of Dr. Barbara Hewell, Dr. Louise Du Breel, and Myrta M. Adams are included.
1727. Stone, Berenice. "Anita M. Mühl, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 16:10 (October

1961) 782-783. port.

Dr. Mühl willed \$20,000 to the American Medical Women's Association (AMWA) to be incorporated into the Scholarship Loan Fund for women in medicine. She received her M.D. degree from Indiana University School of Medicine in 1920. In about 1920 she summered in Iceland, where she organized that country's first Mental Hygiene Conference. Her international orientation is witnessed by lectureships in Australia, Iceland, and the United States, as well as by memberships in the Medical Women's International Association and the Pan American Medical Women's Association.

1728. Storkan, Margaret Ann. "Elisabeth Larsson, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 9:11 (November 1954) 377. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)

Coming to America from Sweden in 1920, Dr. Larsson studied at the College of Medical Evangelists in Los Angeles. Her work in obstetrics and gynecology is complemented by her daily charities.

1729. Straight, William M. "The Lady Doctor of the Grove." Journal of the Florida Medical Association, 56:8 (August 1969) 615-621. facsim., illus.

This article briefly sketches the obstacles to women in medicine immediately preceding and contemporary with Eleanor Galt Simmons's training and period of practice. Next is given a brief account of her known career, the transportation and residential conditions of and opportunities for physicians in Coconut Grove at the time she began to practice. When Dr. Simmons was issued an occupational license to practice medicine in Dade County, Florida for the year 1893-1894, she became one of the first five physicians so licensed, and the first woman physician to practice in Dade County.

1730. Stuart, N. G. "Mother Is a Doctor Now! Frances A. Olsen of Philadelphia." Ladies' Home Journal, 75 (May 1958) 131-134, passim.

[Article not examined by editors.]

1731. "A Student Health Center Practice: Time is the Essence." University of New Mexico School of Medicine Alumni News, 1:3 (December 1974) 6. port.

Effie Medford, the only female on the University of New Mexico Student Health Center's staff of seven, is the subject of this article.

1732. "Student News." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:7 (July 1946) 70.

The first woman student in the Emory University School of Medicine, Winton Elizabeth Gambrell obtained her M.D. in March 1946. Also profiled in this article: Dr. Mary McDaniel Richardson, who has practiced medicine in the Orient for 18 years.

1733. Sturgis, Katharine R. "First Woman Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia: Memoir of Catharine Macfarlane, 1877-1969." Transactions and Studies of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 38:3 (January 1971) 157-160. (Presentation, College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 4 November 1970.)
Drawing heavily on the anecdotes and personal reflections in Dr. Macfarlane's diary, Dr. Sturgis recalls the professional accomplishments and the personality of "Kitty Mac."
1734. Sturgis, Margaret Castex. "Ann Preston: Physician." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 3:12 (December 1948) 509-511. port.
Ann Preston was one of eight members of the first graduating class of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania. Dr. Preston established a hospital for women and children which was under the management of women and enabled women medical students to have clinical opportunities for instruction. In 1866 she was appointed dean of the faculty of the Woman's Medical College and the following year was made a member of the Board of Corporators of the College. "The furtherance of the medical education of women was the cause to which she had dedicated her life with a true consecration. It was said that she made the 'interests of the college her interest, its honor her honor, shrank not from its obloquy, shared its pecuniary embarrassments, labored to increase its advantages and elevate its standards of scholarship.'"
1735. "Surgery Is a Way of Life." Jefferson Medical College: Alumni Bulletin, 24:1 (Fall 1974) 22-23. port.
Kathleen McNicholas (M.D. 1973), a general surgery resident at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center, "is emphatically not a feminist." Ms. magazine's request to photograph her was "'silly,'" for sex has never been a factor in her career. Dr. McNicholas is the first woman in 30 years to be accepted for Columbia Presbyterian's surgical residency.
1736. "Surgery Made Plain." Time, (4 November 1940). photos.
This brief article on Dr. Bertha Van Hoosen elaborates upon Dr. Van Hoosen's technique of demonstrating a cesarean operation utilizing a box representing a woman's abdomen. The various organs are modeled out of household materials (e.g., red yarn "knitted by Dr. Van Hoosen herself" represents the pattern of abdominal muscles, fallopian tubes, and ovaries).
1737. "Susan Hayhurst." American Journal of Pharmacy, (January 1911) 32-40. port.
Susan Hayhurst, M.D., Ph.G., was, in 1883, the first woman graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. She graduated from the Woman's Medical College in 1857.

1738. "Susan M. Anderson, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:10 (October 1943) 269. (News Notes.)
This biography of "Doc Susie" (reprinted from Pic, May 11, 1943) gives an episodic, narrative account of the life of Dr. Susan M. Anderson, the only doctor in Fraser, Colorado.
1739. Swartz, Philip Allen; Shaw, Lillian E.; and Atkinson, Dorothy Wells. "Alice Stone Woolley, M.D.: In Memoriam." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 2:11 (November 1947) 503-505.
A member of the editorial board of the Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, president of the American Medical Women's Association, and chairman of its Committee on International Affairs, Alice Stone Woolley was instrumental in advancing "social and medical activities not only in her own locality but throughout the nation and the world." In a tribute to Dr. Woolley, Philip Swartz writes, "Her unusual capacity for creating confidence and for including so many in the circle of personal friendship may be traced back to those days when she was associated with Miss Mary Ellen Reid, executive secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association. These two women became life long friends and worked together to forward many of the outstanding projects of Dutchess County. Their home, the beautiful old homestead 'Stoneridge,' was always the center of gracious hospitality."
1740. Taylor, Ruth E. "M. Alice Phillips, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 10:3 (March 1955) 96. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
A gynecologist, M. Alice Phillips was a graduate of Rush Medical College.
1741. Tefteau, Cleora. "Sophia Presley, M.D.: The Spinster Who Struggled Seven Years Against Bias of Male Doctors." Bulletin of the Camden County Historical Society, 28 (May 1975) 36-45. port.
A chronological recounting of Sophia Presley's efforts to "break through the barrier of opposition to women physicians" in Camden, New Jersey is presented. Excerpts from various records form the content of this article.
1742. Tenbrinck, Margaret S. "The American Women's Hospitals Service." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 22:9 (September 1967) 628-629. (Presentation, Pan American Medical Women's Alliance, Xth Congress, Lima, Peru, February, 1967.)
1967 marked the 50th anniversary of the American Women's Hospitals Service to which Esther Pohl Lovejoy contributed so much of her energy and time. Dr. Lovejoy was the second woman to graduate from the University of Oregon Medical School. The first woman to practice in Portland, she

also was the first woman to head Portland's Department of Health. Under her direction, stricter hygienic practices and stricter methods of collecting milk were instituted. When the Medical Women's International Association was founded, Dr. Lovejoy was appointed the first president. The establishment of the American Women's Hospital resulted in a supportive atmosphere for women around the world desiring to enter the field of medicine.

1743. Terry, Robert J. "Recalling a Famous Pupil of McDowell's Medical College: Harriet Goodhue Hosmer, Sculptor." Washington University Medical Alumni Quarterly, 7 (1944) 59-65. port.
[Article not examined by editors.]
1744. Thelander, Hulda E. "Helen Brenton Pryor, M.D.--Pediatrician (1898-1972)." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 28:11 (November 1973) 595, 598-599. port.
The daughter of a woman physician, Helen Brenton Pryor served her internship at the Rockefeller Institute and Medical Center in Peking and then worked at the Nanking University Hospital until 1927 when the Chinese civil war interrupted her work. After she returned to the States, she specialized in child growth and development, making several contributions in pediatrics. After studying 6,000 girls and 6,000 boys in the San Francisco area, she established anthropometric measurement statistics to form height-weight tables. Dr. Pryor co-authored several papers with Hulda E. Thelander including several on the effect of varying degrees of microcephally on mongoloid or trisomy 23, and the intelligence of children. In addition to this work, Dr. Pryor co-authored The American Health series which had a book for every elementary school grade. She wrote the section under "Baby" in the World Book. As the Child Grows is a text she wrote in 1943 for students interested in child development.
1745. Thelander, H[ulda] E. "Mary Elizabeth Glover, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 12:9 (September 1957) 307. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Mary Glover practiced general medicine in San Francisco from 1906 to 1956. She was one of the founders of the Women Physicians' Club of San Francisco.
1746. "'There Were Bets ... I Fooled Them': Loree Florence Ends 45 Years Active Practice." MCG Today, 1:4 (Spring 1971) 4-5, 29. ports.
In 1926 Dr. Florence became the first woman graduate of the Medical College of Georgia [MCG].
1747. "These Were the First." Journal of the American Medical

Women's Association, 11:6 (June 1956) 214.

Beatrice O. Jones was the first woman president of the Racine County Medical Society and the first woman president of a county medical society in Illinois. Emma Moss was the first woman president of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists. Jaya Luke, a physician, judge, and lay preacher served the isolated area of Sironcha district, India and maintained a 26 bed hospital, with six dispensaries in outlying villages. Ellen G. Wallace was a pioneer in health work in New Hampshire and started practicing in Manchester in 1867. She was the first physician to work for the prevention of tuberculosis in that state, introduce public nursing, and institute Health Day on the calendar. Anna M. Young was the first woman on the board of the Cleveland Academy of Medicine.

1748. Tissue, Florence. "In Memory: Florence Brown Sherbon, M.D., 1869-1944." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:6 (June 1944) 37-38. port.
"Dr. Sherbon succeeded as nurse, doctor, administrator, teacher, mother, and writer, weaving her varied experiences into a full and complete life." Examples of her accomplishments within these fields are given.
1749. "Too Busy for Anniversaries." Medical Woman's Journal, 33:11 (November 1926) 321-322. port.
An article that appeared in the Brooklyn Times is reprinted on Eliza M. Mosher's fifty-first "medical birthday." Her professional affiliations and accomplishments are listed. She became "the originator of the notion of quartering physicians in office buildings" when she entered into practice with her cousin, Dr. Burr Burton Mosher, in New York City's Galen Hall. As founder of the New York Posture League, she designed subway seats which properly support the back.
1750. Touff, Roselyn. "Esther C. Marting, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 10:9 (September 1955) 317. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Dr. Marting received her M.D. degree from the University of Cincinnati Medical School in 1932. Facts of her professional and non-professional lives are given.
1751. Tower, Elizabeth A. "Report From Alaska." Case Western Reserve Medical Alumni Bulletin, 31:4 (Fourth Quarter, 1967) 7. illus.
Dr. Tower tells of her activities in Anchorage, Alaska and provides generalized information on the practice patterns of other Alaskan women physicians.
1752. Travell, Janet. Office Hours: Day and Night. The Autobiography of Janet Travell, M.D. The World Publishing

Company, New York, New York, 1968, 496 pp.
 In this autobiography, Janet Travell, first woman to serve as personal physician to a president at the White House, recounts her energetic pursuit of a career in medicine and states that the rewards outweigh the sacrifices. Daughter of a physician, her independence was encouraged early in life. She graduated from Cornell Medical School in 1929 and taught part-time there (an unusual arrangement) until she went to the White House with John F. Kennedy in 1961. Dr. Travell also describes how she combined marriage and motherhood with medicine. (She dedicated this book "To Jack, my husband, with love and appreciation for his words, 'Writing a book excuses everything.'") An extensive bibliography lists Travell's many works in pharmacology and in treatment of muscle and skeletal pain and disability, for which she treated John Kennedy. The book contains personal reminiscences of her treatment of Kennedy and some of her poems, and concludes with an index.

1753. A Tribute to Lilian Welsh. Goucher College, Baltimore, Maryland, 1938, 42 pp. port.
 Speakers at this service were Dr. Florence Rena Sabin, associated with Dr. Welsh in the higher education of women in Baltimore; Dr. Jessie L. King, Dr. Welsh's successor as chairman of the Department of Physiology and Hygiene at Goucher College; Eline von Borries, former student and associate of Dr. Welsh; and Dr. Gertrude C. Bussey, Goucher professor of philosophy and friend and colleague of Dr. Welsh.
1754. "A Trio from the Woman's Medical of Pennsylvania." Woman's Medical Journal, 1:4 (April 1893) 75.
 This article, reprinted from Woman's World, Pittsburgh, briefly profiles three women physicians--Dr. Emma Farrar, the first woman to practice medicine in Pittsburgh; Dr. Jane Vincent; and Dr. Margaret Forcee.
1755. Tripp, Wendell. "Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell's Graduation--An Eye-Witness Account by Margaret Munro DeLancey." New York History, 43:2 (April 1962) 182-185.
 Margaret Munro DeLancey was one of the Geneva, New York townspeople who witnessed Elizabeth Blackwell's graduation ceremony on January 23, 1849 from the Medical Institution of Geneva College (now Hobart). Her letter, written to her sister-in-law, describes the ceremony from the viewpoint of the local citizens, who, in Dr. Blackwell's opinion, were unsympathetic. But the letter also expresses a female reaction: while Miss DeLancey voices no strong approval, she is not hostile. As Tripp says in his introduction, "Her tone may be one of pride or simple amazement or both." The letter (preserved in the Museum of the City of New York) apparently was not, prior to its publication here, known to Blackwell biographers.

1756. Truax, Rhoda. The Doctors Jacobi. Little, Brown and Company, Boston, Massachusetts, 1952, 270 pp. port. "In the fall of 1863 when Mary Putnam became a student at the Female Medical College [of Pennsylvania], there were scarcely more than a handful of 'lady doctors' in the United States." The school's earliest announcements boasted that women could study anatomy in rooms "'kept strictly private.'" Hostility toward women seeking to enter the medical profession was running high, but the worst Mary experienced were "some tobacco juice, a great many catcalls, and the inevitable practical jokes." As the daughter of George Palmer Putnam, of publishing fame, it had been assumed that Mary would have a literary career, but her parents believed in the right of women to practice medicine and did not prevent her. After studying pharmacy in New York and medicine in Philadelphia, she became the first woman to be admitted to the renowned Ecole de Medicine in Paris. In 1876 Mary won the Boylston prize for an essay on modern female invalidism. Knowing from experience that women need not be invalids for one week of every month, she surveyed 286 women by questionnaire and came to the startling conclusions that (1) there is some connection between celibacy and menstrual suffering; (2) boredom can cause breakdowns and (3) rest can cause menstrual pain in healthy but indolent women. After two disappointing love affairs, she married the twice-widowed Abraham Jacobi, father of American pediatrics. Together they became an inspiration to those "who were crusading for good schools and for hospitals better than pesthouses, and were trying to save the thousands of children who died of unknown causes every year." The author of this biography describes the Doctors Jacobi as "an American couple who faced happiness and tragedy together as they worked to benefit the country, the people and the science they both loved." A section of notes follows the text.
1757. True, Mabelle. "Emma Linton Hill, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:8 (August 1943) 214, 218. This obituary retraces the life of Dr. Emma Linton Hill of Kansas. In 1901 (at the age of 43) she received her M.D. degree from Rush Medical College (Chicago). She was a "horse and buggy doctor" in those early days after her internship at Woman's Hospital, Chicago, and was reputed to be a "keen diagnostician."
1758. "Two 'Firsts' in the Society." Medical Missionary, 27:1 (January-February 1953) 15. photos. Dr. Anna Speetjens (Sister M. Paraclita) was the first religious in Holland to finish her medical studies since Rome granted permission for this purpose (1936). She was awarded the doctorate in medicine from the University of Utrecht.

1759. Ulrich, Mabel S. "Men Are Queer That Way: Extracts from the Diary of an Apostate Woman Physician." Scribner's Magazine, 93 (June 1933) 365-369. (Life in the United States.)
April 4, 1904: "S. and I have decided to get married next year when we get through medicine.... We are going to divide up the care of the children exactly as we divide the housework." September 23, 1905: "It is no go. We have given up the 50-50 housekeeping... I have to laugh when I think how scared I was before we married lest I might be the more successful at the start! Would he mind?... Well, you are perfectly safe, my dear S.! I have sat in that damned office for three months without a real call." June 5, 1907: "Twenty-five today--a quarter of a century old. A doctor, a wife and a mother--yet I don't seem to have learned anything. January 16, 1910: "S. could stand and watch me cut off a leg or make the most brilliant of diagnoses and remain unmoved--but let him catch me in the kitchen with an apron on, or sewing on a button, and he is dissolved in loving admiration. This I have endured with a 'twisted smile' for two years." May 4, 1911: "Have decided to try my hand as S.'s technician since Miss Johnson is leaving to get married.... I should by this time be getting used to my role of giving the anaesthetics while he has the exciting operations." This diary ends on January 2, 1932 and chronicles Dr. Ulrich's feelings over 28 years as wife, mother, and physician. [This article is reprinted in the "Lost Women" department of Ms. magazine, July 1972, 11-12, 14, under the title "A Doctor's Diary, 1904-1932."]
1760. "Utah's Oldest Doctor Is a Lady." Utah Medical Bulletin (March 1971) 8, 10. ports.
 Graduating from medical school in 1911, Lena Fimpel Schreier was, at the time this article was written, Utah's oldest living practicing doctor. In response to women's liberation, she says that nothing can take the place of children in a woman's life.
1761. [Van der Vlugt, Martha.] "Living Portraits." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 16:9 (September 1961) 706-707. photo. (Presentation, Midyear Meeting, AMWA Board of Directors, Hot Springs, Arkansas, 15 November 1959.)
 A "Who Am I" sketch of Dr. Esther Pohl Lovejoy is given which includes an episodic biography of Dr. Lovejoy's life. This vignette was part of the Sunday evening program at the midyear meeting. The name of the person whose life is portrayed is not given in the article itself, but elsewhere in the Journal.
1762. Van Erp, Ymkje M. "Beulah Wells, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 16:5 (May 1961) 397. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)

A very brief biography of Dr. Wells is given. She received her M.D. degree from Johns Hopkins University Medical School in 1922 and practiced pediatrics in Cleveland, Ohio.

1763. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Elizabeth Blackwell: The Woman of the Century." *Journal of the American Medical Women's Association*, 4:11 (November 1949) 484-487. port. (Elizabeth Blackwell Memorial Address, Medical Women's International Association, Copenhagen, Denmark, 13 July 1949.)

This article traces Elizabeth Blackwell's journey as a pioneer woman in medicine, with emphasis on the qualities that "seem to have a large and definite place in her make-up." The article begins with this statement by the author: "... I look upon Elizabeth Blackwell's accomplishments as a manifestation in the growth of an extraordinary pattern of chromosomes that were unusual as to kind and number."

1764. Van Hoosen, Bertha. *Petticoat Surgeon*. Pellegrini & Cudahy, Chicago, Illinois, 1947, 324 pp.
- Dr. Bertha Van Hoosen recalls impressions and events of her life over 74 years. From her birth in 1863 in Stony Creek, Michigan, a village settled and constructed by her grandparents and great-grandparents, Dr. Van Hoosen traces her heritage and the strong family ties that formed her personality. Bertha Van Hoosen's decision to enter medicine was reached in a methodical way. Weighing the advantages and disadvantages of a medical career, Bertha finally decides to enter the field because "I wanted to be my own boss." Dr. Van Hoosen's training and practice revolved around the cities of Detroit, Michigan where she attended the University of Michigan for her medical education, and Chicago, Illinois where she set up practice ("if I had ever felt for any man what I had experienced for Chicago..."). The book is filled with Dr. Van Hoosen's experiences as an obstetrician and surgeon. "I tackled a job for which I was wholly unprepared"; "I acted at once." For Dr. Van Hoosen, efficiency was beauty, and she believed in the concept of an inexpensive delivery for working mothers and ten days of day care for the woman's children while she was in the hospital being delivered. When in 1918 Dr. Van Hoosen was offered the position as Acting Head and Professor of Obstetrics in the Loyola University Medical School (the first woman physician to hold such a position in a coeducational medical school), she turned the Lakota Hotel into the Lewis Maternity Hospital, her "dream fulfilled." Dr. Van Hoosen, after working extremely hard and unceasingly to build up the obstetrical department at Loyola and securing for the medical school a Grade A rating, was totally unprepared for the "exhibition of sex prejudice from the American Medical Association" which followed--the AMA recommended, now that the school was rated Grade A, "that Loyola put a man

at the head of the Department of Obstetrics." A fervent advocate of the use of "twilight sleep" in obstetrical cases, Dr. Van Hoosen discusses the benefits of this form of anesthetic. She is continually concerned about women's health care--there are two categories of obstetricians, says Van Hoosen, "One delivers the baby, the other attends the woman in labor." Many incidents are recalled by Dr. Van Hoosen which give the reader insight into her strong personality and firm grasp of things obstetrical, as well as a glimpse of her overwhelming "medical-practice inferiority complex" which she combated through extensive, intense preparation combined with decisive action. A chapter is devoted to her friend, Dr. Alice Lois Lindsay Wynekoop, Dr. Wynekoop's murder conviction, and Dr. Van Hoosen's efforts to exonerate her. The book concludes with Dr. Van Hoosen's travels abroad which reveal many exciting stories of life in China and Japan (where she was caught in the earthquake of 1923). [This work also appeared in a Danish edition: Kirurg I Skjorter. Berlingske Forlag, Copenhagen, Denmark, 1949, 267pp.]

1765. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Travel Letters through the Orient: Personal Observations and Experiences of Dr. Bertha Van Hoosen." Medical Women's Journal, 30:3 (March 1923) 76-78.

The first of a series of journal-style observations on the Orient, this article relates Dr. Van Hoosen's impressions and experiences in San Francisco, California, including a portion on Dr. Margaret Chung's medical practice (and life-style).

1766. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Traveling through the Orient: Personal Observations and Experiences of Dr. Bertha Van Hoosen." Medical Woman's Journal, 30:[4] (April 1923) 111-114.

"In this letter Dr. Van Hoosen describes her experiences in Honolulu; the various physicians, especially the women physicians she met, and her reception by them. She tells of her visit to and inspection of the leper colony. The hospitals of Honolulu are mentioned and brief descriptions are given of some of the beautiful Honolulu homes where she was a guest." [Article summary.]

1767. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Traveling through the Orient: Personal Observations and Experiences of Dr. Bertha Van Hoosen." Medical Woman's Journal, 30:5 (May 1923) 145-149.

Dr. Van Hoosen in New Zealand records her impressions of the efforts in this country to "bring up the statistics regarding maternal and infant welfare." Dr. Van Hoosen deals at length with the recommendations of the director-general of health of New Zealand regarding puerperal mortality.

1768. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Traveling through the Orient: Personal Observations and Experiences of Dr. Bertha Van Hoosen." Medical Woman's Journal, 30:6 (June 1923) 175-177.

Dr. Van Hoosen discusses her visit to New Zealand and Australia, the high degree of surgical skill she found, and the delightful personality of the surgeons there. She reviews interesting surgical techniques she observed and tells about the opportunity she had to spend time with Sir Alexander McCormick, a leading surgeon.

1769. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Traveling through the Orient: Personal Observations and Experiences of Dr. Bertha Van Hoosen." Medical Woman's Journal, 30:7 (July 1923) 210-214.

In this article Dr. Van Hoosen observes the dress and habits of Chinese men as witnessed on a nine-hour train ride from Peking to Tehchow. In Tehchow Dr. Van Hoosen stayed with Dr. Emma Tucker and her husband. Life in Tehchow and the operations she saw there are described. An account is given of the Chinese technique of obstetrical delivery and the care of the newborn (of whom about 50 per cent die of tetanus during the first week of life).

1770. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Traveling through the Orient: Personal Observations and Experiences of Dr. Bertha Van Hoosen." Medical Woman's Journal, 30:8 (August 1923) 234-237.

"This month's letter [from Dr. Van Hoosen] deals with some of the phases of village life, the way Chinese people travel, and the position women occupy." Dr. Van Hoosen discusses her experiences at the Peking Woman's Medical College and the Shantung Christian College.

1771. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Traveling through the Orient: Personal Observations and Experiences of Dr. Bertha Van Hoosen." Medical Woman's Journal, 30:10 (October 1923) 300-303.

Dr. Van Hoosen describes in detail the Peking Union Medical College, a woman's medical school in existence since 1906 and originally under the auspices of a union of six different mission boards.

1772. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Traveling through the Orient: Personal Observations and Experiences of Dr. Bertha Van Hoosen." Medical Woman's Journal, 30:11 (November 1923) 336-345.

This installment of Dr. Van Hoosen's journal relates incidents leading up to the 1923 earthquake in Tokyo, Japan, as well as her experience in Tokyo during the quake. Dr. Van Hoosen, the obstetrician, faithfully records in her journal the minutes between earth tremors, and muses: "I wondered if the earth or anyone on it would live through this terrible travail."

1773. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Traveling through the Orient: Personal Observations and Experiences of Dr. Bertha Van Hoosen." Medical Woman's Journal, 30:12 (December 1923) 371-375.
In this journal segment, Dr. Van Hoosen recounts incidents from her China visit. Among them is her description of the Door of Hope, a police manned institution designed to receive former prostitutes and to hold them until claimed by family (a rare occurrence) or some males who might "take a fancy" to them. Dr. Van Hoosen also comments upon the "equal ... if not superior" brain of the Chinese woman (to that of the man). In Peking, also, reports Dr. Van Hoosen, you will find midwifery, "this branch of quackery in all its crudeness."
1774. Van Hoosen, Bertha; Bacon, [Dr.] and Schmidt, Otto. "Dr. Rachelle Yarros: Physician, Scientist, Humanitarian." Medical Woman's Journal, 38:1 (January 1931) 10-13, 24. port.
Friends and professional associates paying tribute to Dr. Rachelle Yarros at a banquet held in November 1930 included Jane Addams of Hull House, Dr. Ethel Snow of the National Social Hygiene League, and Dr. Yarros's husband, who left the audience "with the impression that although Dr. Yarrow had won for herself the highest of titles in the educational world, the homage of all countries in the work of social reform, the privilege of pioneering in the twentieth century, the respect and homage of the largest and most influential of women's clubs in Chicago, over and above it all was her success as a devoted and loving wife..."
1775. Vaschak, Mathilda R. "The Elizabeth Blackwell Annual Award, 1974." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 30:2 (February 1975) 84-85. port.
This award was presented to Dr. Laura Ehrlich Morrow. A brief biography of Dr. Morrow is given, followed by her acceptance speech.
1776. Vaughan, E. "The Early Days of Elizabeth Blackwell." Fortnightly Review, (1 November 1913) 976-985.
1777. "Vicki Nichols Views Being Black, Female, a Physician." Mayovox, (September 1973) 1, 3. ports.
Dr. Nichols feels that the discrimination she has faced as a female is greater than what she has had to confront as a black. She discusses her life in Rochester, Minnesota as an obstetrics-gynecology resident at the Mayo Clinic and gives examples of some overt racial and sexist discrimination she has encountered.
1778. Vietor, Agnes C., ed. A Woman's Quest: The Life of Marie E. Zakrzewska, M.D. D. Appleton and Company, New York, New York, 1924, xviii, 514 pp. illus., port.

This biography appears to be a complete treatment of the professional and personal life of Marie Zakrzewska (Dr. Zak), the German midwife who came to the U.S. in 1853 to seek a medical degree. With assistance from Elizabeth Blackwell, with whom she worked in New York, she was admitted to the Cleveland Medical School and received her M.D. in 1856. She was resident physician of the New York Infirmary 1857-59. In 1859 she moved to Boston to become professor of obstetrics at the New England Female Medical College. In 1863 she established the New England Hospital for Women and Children. This work is based on autobiographical material given to the author. Several photographs of Dr. Zakrzewska have been included along with an index, bibliography, and explanatory notes.

1779. Wagner, Wyonia. "She Wears a Magic Necklace." MD's Wife, (September 1972) 6-9, 14, 28, 30. photos.
"Pat Smith, M.D., has become a legend in her own time as she ministers to the Montagnard tribes of South Vietnam." Dr. Smith discusses in this article her motivation for going to Vietnam, as well as the social and working conditions and problems at the hospital in Montagnard.
1780. Waite, Frederick C. "Dr. Lucinda Susannah (Capen) Hall: The First Woman to Receive a Medical Degree from a New England Institution." New England Journal of Medicine, 210:12 (22 March 1934) 644-647.
Lucinda Hall, née Capen (1815-1890), obtained a midwifery certificate in 1848 from the Boston Female Medical College --an unaccredited course sponsored by the Female Medical Education Society in Boston. In 1852 she graduated from the Worcester Medical Institution (an eclectic school organized in 1846 in Worcester, Massachusetts), becoming the first woman to receive a medical degree from a New England school. In this biography of Dr. Hall, the author comments that hers was the only case he has ever found where the wife graduated first and was followed into the profession by her husband.
1781. Waite, Frederick C. "Dr. Lydia Folger Fowler, The Second Woman to Receive the Degree of Doctor of Medicine in the United States." Annals of Medical History, 4:3 (May 1932) 290-297.
The author traces substantial documented evidence to establish Lydia Folger as the second woman to receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the United States, as well as the first woman in America to hold a professorship in a medical college. Her career is also traced.
1782. Waite, Frederick C. "Dr. Martha A. (Hayden) Sawin. The First Woman Graduate in Medicine to Practice in Boston." New England Journal of Medicine, 205:22 (26 November 1931) 1053-1055.

1783. Waite, Frederick C. "Dr. Nancy E. (Talbot) Clark: The Second Woman Graduate to Practice in Boston." New England Journal of Medicine, 205-25 (17 December 1931) 1195-1198.

The first woman to receive a medical degree from the Cleveland Medical College (in 1852), Dr. Clark missed by three days the distinction of being the first woman medical graduate west of the Alleghenies. She missed by three months being the first woman physician to practice in Boston or New England. That distinction was held by Dr. Martha Sawin, who set up practice in Boston in early 1852. Dr. Clark was the first woman to apply for membership in the Massachusetts Medical Society; her application was rejected, however. When she went to Paris for a year's study, Dr. Clark became the second American woman to go to Europe for medical study. The author writes that "she was certainly the best trained woman physician in Boston at this time..." Following her marriage in 1856, she stopped medical practice, but became active again in 1874.

1784. Waite, Frederick C. "The Three Myers Sisters--Pioneer Women Physicians." Medical Review of Reviews, 39:3 (March 1933) 114-120.

While not as well known as the Blackwell sisters, the three daughters of Samuel Myers who became early medical pioneer practitioners deserve historical attention: Hannah E. Myers Longshore, Jane Viola Myers, and Mary Frame Myers Thomas. After studying medicine under her brother-in-law, Hannah E. Longshore entered the Female Medical College of Philadelphia, becoming one of the first matriculants there, and was graduated in 1851. In the third session of that school she became demonstrator of anatomy; this made her one of the first three women teachers on a United States medical school faculty. Dr. Longshore was the first woman graduate in medicine to enter private practice in Philadelphia. Jane Myers studied at Penn Medical University and received her degree from there in 1855. Although she had her residence and practice next door to Dr. Longshore's, they practiced independently. Mary Thomas graduated from Penn Medical University in 1856 and became one of the earliest women members of the Indiana State Medical Association. Besides editing a woman's journal called The Lily, she published several articles on the necessity of having women physicians for insane women in prisons. When she became president of the Wayne County Medical Society in 1887, she was one of the first women in the country so honored. [Portraits of the sisters are appended at the back of this issue of the journal.]

1785. Wallin, Mathilda K. "War Service of Dr. Chard." Medical Woman's Journal, 45:4 (April 1938) 115.
Marie Louise Chard helped establish the American Women's Hospitals and was active during World War I as a member

of the Medical Women's National Association's War Service Committee.

1786. Ward, Vera [Chance]. How to Sleep on a Windy Night. [Clar-Mar Press, Phillipsburg, Kansas, c 1970], 363 pp. illus.
This book deals with the life of Dr. Mary Townsend Glas-sen. [Book not examined by editors.]
1787. Watkins, Rachel A. and Campbell, Grace. "Obituary." Bulletin Medical Women's Club of Chicago, 5:7 (March 1917) 3.
A brief biographical sketch is presented in this obituary of Dr. Helen R. Kellogg.
1788. Waugh, Elizabeth S. "M. Eugenia Geib, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 12:3 (March 1957) 80.
A pediatrician, Dr. M. Eugenia Geib became editor of the Journal of the American Medical Women's Association in 1953 and resigned c. 1957.
1789. Waugh, Elizabeth S. "Martha Tracy, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 10:8 (Au-gust 1955) 283. port. (Past Presidents of AMWA.)
Dr. Tracy received her M.D. degree in 1904 from the Wo-man's Medical College of Pennsylvania. She later became the seventh dean of the College.
1790. Waugh, Elizabeth S. "Our New Editor." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 12:3 (March 1957) 81.
A biographical sketch of Dr. Frieda Baumann includes the fact that she was the first woman appointed chief of a med-ical service at the Philadelphia General Hospital.
1791. Webster, Augusta. "Evangeline E. Stenhouse, M.D.:
Thirty-Sixth President of the American Medical Women's Association." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 7:9 (September 1952) 346. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
Dr. Stenhouse graduated from Rush Medical College in 1931. Professional affiliations of Dr. Stenhouse are given.
1792. Welsh, Lilian. Reminiscences of Thirty Years in Balti-more. The Norman, Remington Co., Baltimore, Mary-land, 1925, xvii, 254 pp. illus., photos., ports.
This memoir covers the period from 1890 to 1925, when Lilian Welsh ended a 30-year career as founding professor of the Department of Physiology and Hygiene at Goucher College. She also recounts her work in the 1890s in the Evening Dispensary for Working Women and Girls, the first public health clinic for women in Baltimore, where several

obstetrical patients named their children after her in gratitude for her insistence on sympathetic prenatal and postnatal care and scientific childbirth. One chapter is devoted to Dr. Welsh's personal experiences in the suffrage campaign. The activities of Baltimore women physicians in public health work is reported. Dr. Welsh also presents a history of educational opportunities for women in Baltimore from 1892 to 1916 and emphasizes the city's contribution to women's medical education. There is no index.

1793. "Wendy Stewart, M.D., LL.B." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:3 (March 1942) 90.
A profile of Wendy Stewart lists her many activities as a lawyer and a physician.
1794. Wessel, M. A. and Blodgett, F. M. "Edith B. Jackson, M.D. and Yale Pediatrics." Connecticut Medicine, 26 (July 1962) 438-441.
[Article not examined by editors.]
1795. "Western College Writes About--Jane Merrill Ketcham, M.D." The Quarterly Bulletin of Indiana University Medical Center, 27:1 (Spring 1965) 35-36. port.
Dr. Ketcham received her M.D. degree in 1906 from Purdue University. She served as a house doctor for the Sue Emma Coleman Home for unwed mothers and was professor of clinical medicine at the Indiana University School of Medicine.
1796. Wharton, May Cravath. Doctor Woman of the Cumberlands: The Autobiography of May Cravath Wharton. Uplands Press, Pleasant Hill, Tennessee, 1953, 208 pp. illus.
[Book not examined by editors.]
1797. "What Medicine Means to Me." The Medical College of Pennsylvania: Today, 3:4 (February/March 1972) 1, 8, photo.
Alumni and students of the Medical College of Pennsylvania affirm their dedication to medicine.
1798. Wheaton, Walter F. "Laura Marion Plantz, M.D. (1829-1923)." Ohio Medical Journal, 44 (1948) 1229-1231. port.
[Article not examined by editors.]
1799. Wheeler, Emily C. "The Birds' Nest." Medical Woman's Journal, 31:10 (October 1924) 293.
Dr. Harriet H. Parker heads the Women's Hospital in Madura, India. Dr. Parker cares for more than 13,000 patients a year and is constantly being "pressed into service," as the Hindu woman "still resents the entrance of a man doctor into her home."

1800. White-Thomas, Cornelia; Hinche, Charles L. and Potter, Marion Craig. "Tribute to Dr. Evelyn Baldwin: Prepared by the Special Committee on Resolutions March 28, 1917, for the Junior Staff of the Rochester General Hospital." Woman's Medical Journal, 27:4 (April 1917) 91.

A niece of Dr. Frances Hamilton, Evelyn Baldwin succeeded to her aunt's practice in Rochester, New York where she worked hard for those who were ill and suffering until her own death in 1917.

1801. Whittier, Isabel. Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell: The First Woman Doctor. Brunswick Publishing Company, Brunswick, Maine, 1961.

[Book not examined by editors.]

1802. Wickner, Hali. "Chief Residents: New Role Models for Women." Stanford M.D., 13:4 (Fall 1974) 22-24.

ports. Although they are not the first women to hold higher positions in a field where standards have been largely set by and for men, the three women profiled in this article serve as role models who "offer hope of increased opportunities for their sex in years to come." All three are head residents at the Stanford University Hospital. Libby Short, a 1968 graduate of Yale Medical School and Stanford's chief resident in medicine, notes, "Previous social conditioning for 'female' roles works to the advantage of women... Long hours on your feet, taking care of childlike patients in a strange environment, making sure they get tests and medication on time is not unlike organizing a family or getting a five-course meal on the table." Marriage and medicine do not always mix for women, however: after seven years of marriage Dr. Short is divorced. Chief resident of psychiatry Joellen Werne, who received her M.D. from Yale in 1970, sees a need for women psychiatrists to relate more closely to other women in the field. A 1966 graduate of Stanford Medical School and chief of neurosurgery residents (all men), Frances Conley married a "very understanding man" and chooses not to have children because "there is no way I could do my work and be a housewife at the same time." Women can meet the challenge of a medical career "in a feminine and gracious manner that is competent and effective," Dr. Conley asserts. The author writes that none of these women ever experienced "overt hostility or encountered any obstacles in the pursuit of medicine." An inset compares female enrollment at Stanford Medical School with national figures.

1803. Wigginton, R. M. "Obituary Sketch of Dr. Mary Reynolds of Milwaukee." Transactions of the State Medical Society of Wisconsin 1889, [1889?], 270-273.

[Article not examined by editors.]

1804. Williams, Mary Edith. "Pearl M. Stetler, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 9:10 (October 1954) 333. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.)
1805. Wilson, Dorothy Clarke. Dr. Ida: The Story of Dr. Ida Scudder of Vellore. McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, New York, 1959, 358 pp. photos., port.
Ida Scudder was a third generation medical missionary to India, following in her father's and grandfather's work. She decided to enter medicine to serve the women of India, and in 1895 she enrolled in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. In 1899 she completed her studies at Cornell Medical College (which had opened to women the previous year) and was commissioned to raise funds for a woman's hospital in Vellore, near Madras. This biography recounts the work and personal life of Dr. Scudder in India, until 1959. In that year, on her 88th birthday, she was given an award by Cornell for her contributions to medical education, public health, and international understanding. Sources for this book include the biography by Pauline Jeffery; there is no formal bibliography, and no index.
1806. Wilson, Dorothy Clarke. Lone Woman: The Story of Elizabeth Blackwell The First Woman Doctor. Little, Brown and Company, Boston, Massachusetts, 1970, 469 pp. illus., photo., port.
This detailed biography of Elizabeth Blackwell tells of her upbringing in a spirited abolitionist family, her struggles to obtain a medical education (she was the first woman to attend and graduate from medical college), and to obtain relevant experience in midwifery, for which she had to go to La Maternité in Paris, and her work in England, where she finally became the first woman to be certified by the Medical Council of England. The book recounts her refusal to be discouraged by the struggle involved in founding the New York Infirmary with Marie Zakrzewska, tells of her experiences in the women's rights movement, and describes her friendship with Sophia Jex-Blake and Elizabeth Garrett Anderson. The work ends with her departure for England in 1869 to work for the medical education of women. The book, based on family reminiscences and Blackwell papers stored in many libraries, devotes several pages to Dr. Emily Blackwell (Elizabeth Blackwell's younger sister), her education, and her years at the New York Infirmary. An index and bibliography conclude the work.
1807. Wilson, Mary Lena. "Dr. Norton's Experiences in the Near East." Medical Woman's Journal, 28:1 (January 1921) 43-45. port.
Dr. Norton was the first and only woman physician ever to receive the Greek War Cross. Dr. Norton received this honor for her work with the Greek refugees suffering from

trachoma. Her work in Greece is reviewed in this article.

1808. Wissler, Robert W. "Eleanor Mary Humphreys: 1892-1971." Proceedings of the Institute of Medicine of Chicago, 29 (January 1972) 25-26.

This memorial to Eleanor Mary Humphreys summarizes her education at Smith College, Rush Medical College (M.D., 1931), and the University of Chicago, where she eventually became professor of pathology and a popular teacher and counselor of students. Her scholarly work included papers on phosphorus poisoning, heart disease, adrenal disease, protein deficiency, lupus erythematosus, and carcinoma. Dr. Humphreys received many honors, including the presidency of the Chicago Pathological Society and an honorary degree from Smith College.

1809. Withington, Alfreda. Mine Eyes Have Seen: A Woman Doctor's Saga. E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., New York, New York, 1941, 311 pp.

Alfreda Withington studied medicine at the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary in the 1880s. Following her graduation she traveled and studied in Europe, and in 1891 she began a general practice in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. In 1893 she was the first woman elected councilor to the state medical society. This reminiscent autobiography emphasizes the unusual events in her professional life, beginning with her service with the Deep Sea Mission of Dr. Wilfred Grenfell in Labrador in 1906. Dr. Withington also served with the Red Cross in France (1917-21), concentrating her efforts on the treatment of tuberculosis among refugees. In 1924 she began a practice among the mountain people in Kentucky. No bibliography or index is included.

1810. Withington, Alfreda. "The Mountain Doctor [Part I]." Atlantic Monthly, 150:3 (September 1932) 257-267.

Dr. Withington's work during the war as a surgeon with the Red Cross in France "did not conduce to a resumption of conventional practice." So she went to the wilds of the Kentucky mountains, where she made all calls on horseback and where there were no other physicians within 25 miles. Dr. Withington describes her work there and some people she treated from 1924 to 1926.

1811. Withington, Alfreda. "The Mountain Doctor [Part II]." Atlantic Monthly, 150:4 (October 1932) 469-477.

Dr. Withington's continuing story of her adventures as a physician in the Kentucky mountains covers the years from 1926 to 1928.

1812. Withington, Alfreda. "The Mountain Doctor [Part III]." Atlantic Monthly, 150:6 (December 1932) 768-774.

In this article, the final installment of Dr. Withington's

story of life as a physician in the Kentucky mountains, she concentrates on the events occurring between 1928 and 1930. In addition to descriptions of the ruggedness and simplicity of mountain life, Dr. Withington tells of the death of her beloved horse Billy.

1813. Witthoff, Evelyn. "Thirty-Seven Months in Santo Tomas." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:7 (July 1945) 30-33.
Dr. Witthoff recalls her 37 months as a prisoner on the island.
1814. Wittke, Carl F. "Dr. Marie Elizabeth Zakrzewska--Class of 1856." Voice of Reserve (July 1951) 15, 37, 39.
This article is a memorial to Dr. Zakrzewska, an early graduate of Western Reserve University. The memorial was inspired by a bequest left in her memory by Dr. Helen Cordelia Putnam. Dr. Zakrzewska supported a number of causes during her lifetime besides medical education and equality for women. She was active in such causes as lunchrooms for the working women and the poor in Boston; projects for Jewish children; abolition; rights of blacks. One of her closest friendships was with the uncompromising radical, Karl Heinzen, who crusaded against censorship, bureaucracy, militarism, slavery, and all the political, social, and economic evils of his day.
1815. "Woman Consultant in Administration of Sheppard-Towner Maternity Act." Medical Woman's Journal, 29:6 (June 1922) 119.
Dr. Ethel M. Watters of San Francisco is profiled.
1816. "A Woman Country Doctor." Medical Woman's Journal, 38:7 (July 1931) 179.
Anna Perkins practices in a rural New York area where the "country is rugged and bleak, and the people partake of the same characteristics. They were not so sure they were willing to accept the services of a woman doctor...."
1817. "Woman Doctor." Look, (December 1949) 120-123. photos.
A photo essay depicts the daily routine of Alice E. Sheppard, the only woman physician in Pottstown, Pennsylvania.
1818. [No entry]
1819. "'The Woman Physician.'" Medical Woman's Journal, 30:3 (March 1923) 94-95. (Notes and Comments.)
A biography of Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton is incorporated into this article, which describes the bas-relief she presented to the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. The work, sculpted by Clara Hill of Washington, D.C., is an interpretation of Dr. Morton's conception "of the maternal spirit which

especially animates woman to lessen suffering and heal the sick."

1820. "A Woman Physician and Counsellor-at-Law." Woman's Medical Journal, 13:10 (October 1903) 204.
Mary C. Lowell, M.D., LL.B., the "only woman in the world" entitled to pursue both law and medicine, was the first woman assistant superintendent of the Maine State Hospital for the Insane.
1821. "A Woman Physician in China." Medical Woman's Journal, 46:9 (September 1939) 286. (Editorial.)
Annie Walter Fearn's 40-year medical and diplomatic career in China is praised.
1822. "A Woman Physician Is the New Chief of the U.S. Children's Bureau." Medical Woman's Journal, 59:1 (January 1952) 40-41. (News Notes.)
Dr. Martha May Eliot's qualifications for the appointment as chief of the Bureau are given in this article.
1823. "Woman Superintendent of State Hospital." Woman's Medical Journal, 18:5 (May 1908) 105.
As the superintendent of the Norristown (Pennsylvania) State Hospital, Dr. Mary M. Wolfe is the only woman physician in charge of a state institution.
1824. "Woman Surgeon of U.S. Medical Corps." Medical Woman's Journal, 29:8 (August 1922) 185. port.
Dr. Daisy M. O. Robinson was given the rank of Surgeon in the U.S. Medical Corps in 1920. A review of her education and professional activities is included. Dr. Robinson is the only woman who holds membership in the French Society of Dermatology and Syphilology, having been appointed in 1901.
1825. "The Woman the Country Delights to Honor." Woman's Medical Journal, 27:9 (August 1917) 185.
Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense, received several honors. She was asked to preach the baccalaureate sermon at Bryn Mawr College (Pennsylvania): the first time that a woman was asked to do this at a large college. Temple University then asked her to give its baccalaureate address.
1826. "A Woman Who 'Stuck It Out.'" Literary Digest, 85 (4 April 1925) 64-70.
Based on an interview with Eliza M. Mosher during the year of her "medical golden jubilee," this article quotes Dr. Mosher on her memories as a "third-generation pioneer."
1827. "Women Doctors in England." Medical Woman's Journal,

- 49:4 (April 1942) 123.
Brief biographies of American physicians Barbara Stimson and Aschsa Bean focus upon their activities in England during [World War II].
1828. Women in Medicine, 69 (July 1940) 7. port.
This brief biography of Dr. Elizabeth Mason-Hohl mentions Dr. Mason-Hohl's professional affiliations and her hobbies.
1829. "Women in Medicine." USC Medicine, 24:1 (1974) 7-18.
photos., ports.
Biographies and portraits introduce the women physicians on the faculty of the University of Southern California School of Medicine. This article also provides information on the status of women students.
1830. "Woman Physician Honored." Medical Woman's Journal, 45:2 (February 1938) 54.
Upon the fiftieth anniversary of Mary J. Kearsley's graduation from the Women's Medical College of Chicago (in 1888), she was honored at a banquet, given by prominent male physicians "who declared that no similar honor had ever been paid to a women [sic] by the men of the medical profession, and is an indication of the high regard in which she is held...."
1831. "Women Warworkers' Problems Discussed." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:7 (July 1944) 44.
This article, reprinted from the Los Angeles Times, tells of "an attractive girl doctor," Marion Dakin, who investigated women workers' physical problems by working incognito among employees at Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.
1832. "Women's and Children's Hospital: Madeline J. Algee, M.D., Founder and Director." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:11 (November 1944) 28. photo., port.
The Women's and Children's Hospital in Compton, California is believed to be the only hospital in the U.S. owned and operated by a woman physician. Madeline J. Algee built the hospital, which was opened in 1943, as an addition to her office. Dr. Algee obtained her M.D. from Stanford University School of Medicine in 1929. The mother of two sons, Dr. Algee "is prouder of this achievement than of her medical career."
1833. Woodbridge, Helen McFarland. "Margaret F. Butler, M.D.: October 16, 1931." Bulletin of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 82:4 (March 1932) 11.
This poem on Dr. Butler was written upon her death.
1834. Woodward, Helen Beal. "The Right to Wear Pants: Dr. Mary Walker." In: The Bold Women. Farrar, Straus and Young, New York, New York, 1953, 281-298.

"You never could slice a right too equal for Mary Walker." The author discusses Dr. Walker and her eccentricities, and muses "by what chemical process does a proud, ambitious girl of more than average intelligence coagulate into a freak?" Dr. Walker had two proud accomplishments in her life: her Congressional Medal of Honor and her exchange during the Civil War for a Confederate first lieutenant. A bibliography of sources for information presented in each chapter of this book (including this one on Mary Walker) appears at the end of the book.

1835. Woolley, Alice Stone. "Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, Pathfinder in Medicine." Women in Medicine, 88 (April 1945) 16-17.
This address was delivered on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Town Hall Forum in Town Hall, New York.
1836. Woolley, Alice Stone. "Tributes to Dr. S. Josephine Baker." Women in Medicine, 89 (July 1946) 24-26.
Dr. Baker entered the New York Department of Health in 1901 and was shortly thereafter appointed assistant to the commissioner. In 1908 she founded the Bureau of Child Hygiene and became its director. This article consists in tributes by the president of AMWA, Dr. Woolley; a personal tribute by I. A. R. Wylie; and a reminiscence by Dr. Martha M. Eliot, associate chief of the U.S. Department of Labor's Children's Bureau.
1837. Woolley, Alice [Stone]. "In Memoriam: Grace N. Kimball." Women in Medicine, 79 (January 1943) 21-22. port.
This article presents a sketch of the professional life of Grace N. Kimball, who practiced medicine in Turkey until the Armenia massacres forced her to return to the United States. She was instrumental in founding the Bowne Memorial Hospital in Poughkeepsie.
1838. Worcester, Blandina. "New AMWA President-1964: Rosa Lee Nemir, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 19:1 (January 1964) 44.
1839. "Work of the Woman Health Inspector." Woman's Medical Journal, 5:10 (October 1896) 271-272.
Praise is given to Dr. Susan R. Pray, an inspector with the health department of Brooklyn, New York.
1840. "World War I." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:9 (September 1943) 234. port. (Section on War Service.)
A brief biographical sketch is herein given of Dr. Regina Flood Keyes Roberts, who headed the AWH service at Salonica in the winter of 1917-18.
1841. "The World's First Woman Doctor: No Seemingly Insur-

mountable Obstacle Could Stop a Woman Who Had a Mind of Her Own." Woman's Chains, (January-February 1948) 10-11. (Famous Women.)

The life of Elizabeth Blackwell is the subject of this article.

1842. Wright, Katharine W. "History of Women in Medicine; A Symposium: Nineteenth Century or Transitional Period." Bulletin of the Medical Library Association, 44:1 (January 1956) 16-22.

Dr. Wright gives brief biographies of several 19th-century women physicians whom she found listed in A Woman of the Century, edited by Frances E. Willard and Mary A. Livermore.

1843. Yakovlev, Paul I. "Dr. Naomi Raskin as Neuropathologist." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 20:4 (April 1965) 354-356. [Testimonial, Boston State Hospital, 19 October 1964.]

This testimonial to Dr. Raskin was presented on the occasion of her retirement. High points of Dr. Raskin's contribution to neuropathology and medical writing are reviewed.

1844. Yarros, Rachelle S. "The Experiences of a Graduate of 1893." In: 75th Anniversary Volume of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Westbrook Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, [1925?], 184-190.

Dr. Yarros's autobiographical article focuses upon her experiences and her philosophies as an obstetrician.

1845. Yarros, Rachelle S. "From Obstetrics to Social Hygiene." Medical Woman's Journal, 33:11 (November 1926) 305-309.

Rachelle S. Yarros recalls her life as a woman physician and as one who, "if not actually a pioneer, has helped to extend the sphere of women in medicine." Born in Russia, where she was filled "with ideas of freedom and justice," Dr. Yarros emigrated to the United States and obtained her M.D. from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. The teacher who inspired her most there was Dr. Anna E. Broomall. In 1894, after internship at the New England Hospital, Dr. Yarros went to Chicago. She persuaded the dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons to fund a dispensary, which she opened in 1899--the first year the College admitted women. The dean doubted that a woman doctor could teach and hold the interest of men students, but Dr. Yarros "found no difficulty. In fact, they often forgot while at work that there was any difference between us." In addition, she "had ample opportunity to learn a great deal about masculine psychology." She observed her male pupils to be "most chivalrous," often protecting her "from vulgarities," "more comfort-loving than women, and mentally not very different, in spite of all the claims for masculine superiority." Dr. Yarros believes that because of "domestic

and social distractions" a woman is less likely to keep up with medical progress and therefore teaching positions are great incentives for women physicians. As a specialist in gynecology and obstetrics, Dr. Yarros became involved in venereal diseases and sex education. In connection with these interests, she served with several social hygiene organizations.

1846. Zakrzewska, Marie A. "Fifty Years Ago--A Retrospect." Woman's Medical Journal, 1:10 (October 1893) 193-195. Because abortionists flourished at the time Elizabeth Blackwell and Harriot Hunt sought medical work, society feared the increase of "licentious prostitutions" and ostracized the two women. In 1853, when Dr. Zakrzewska landed in New York from Berlin, the position of women physicians was "a really pitiable, ignominious, and despised one, only endurable by the most courageous, strong natures among woman-kind." Women could study, but it was impossible to acquire patients. Obtaining practical training, Dr. Zakrzewska notes, was the true pioneer work done by the Drs. Blackwell and herself.
1847. "Zella White Stewart, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 50: 12 (December 1943) 315. Dr. Stewart (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) graduated in 1903 from Cornell University Medical College. Her specialty was allergy and she was one of 150 selected specialists in the American Association for the Study of Allergy. In addition to her medical interests, Dr. Stewart was active in woman suffrage and founded the Iowa City League of Women Voters.
1848. Zink, Pearl L. "Mary Mitchell Henry, M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 14:11 (November 1959) 1019. port. (Album of Women in Medicine.) A charter member and organizer of the Academy of General Practice in San Antonio in 1947, Dr. Henry was the first woman physician to serve as its president.
1849. "Zoe Allison Johnston, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:5 (May 1943) 128. Dr. Johnston (whose portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal) was nominated for president-elect of the Allegheny County Medical Society (Pennsylvania), the first woman in the Society's 78-year history so honored. She specialized in radiology and was a member of several radiological societies.

RECRUITMENT

ASIA

1850. Stokvis-Cohen Stuart, N. ["Women Doctors for the Indies"]. Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde, 74:10 (8 March 1930) 1268-1270. (Dut)

The author has served as a physician in the Indies for 18 years and is now trying to recruit younger doctors, especially women doctors, with ideals and a desire for hard work to take over. In Europe people are accustomed to male doctors, even in gynecology and obstetrics. In the Far East, however, in addition to the natural womanly modesty, the Moslem religion forbids treatment of women patients by male doctors. There is still much pioneering work for women doctors in the Indies, not only in caring for women patients but also for babies, gaining the confidence of women, teaching them hygiene and family care, establishing polyclinics and hospitals. She has included in her nursing courses instruction in how to deal with patients not only scientifically but also psychologically. Those who consider volunteering for this service should be willing to learn something about the country and the Malay language so they can communicate with the nursing personnel as well as their patients. From those applying, five candidates are to be selected by the government to be sent to this challenging area.

GREAT BRITAIN

1851. Owens, Joan Llewelyn. Hospital Careers for Girls. Evans Brothers Limited, London, England, 1961, 152 pp. (Summit Career Guides.)

After a general introduction, this guide breaks hospital careers down into eight areas. Section 5 covers medicine and

and surgery (pp. 54-82). Such concerns are discussed as the type of work, the personal qualities necessary, educational requirements, length and cost of training, and openings for employment. Concluding the section is a list of medical schools and their addresses, as well as "other useful addresses."

UNITED STATES

1852. [American Medical Women's Association.] Medicine: A Woman's Career. American Medical Women's Association, New York, New York, 1973. (Pamphlet.) illus. This is a recruitment pamphlet to help and to encourage "qualified young women" to enter medicine. The study of medicine requires a lifetime of learning. Since "one of the major decisions that faces the woman medical student is the possibility of marriage," the young woman should know that "a professional practice and a homemaking career ARE COMPATIBLE if planned carefully." This pamphlet also broadly discusses planning and preparation for a medical career in secondary school and college.
1853. Fay, Marion. "Aggressive Recruitment." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 19:5 (May 1964) 405-406.
"Why aren't more women going into medicine?" asks the author. What can be done to increase the number? Dr. Fay suggests women physicians set a positive example, advise premed women what to study, speak to high school and college groups, and invite qualified girls to visit their offices.
1854. Fay, Marion. "Why Don't More Women Apply to Medical Schools?" Journal of Medical Education, 37:5 (May 1962) 500-501. (Medical Education Forum: Editorials.) In 1959-1960 one out of two women applying to medical schools was accepted, but the distressing statistic is the small number of women applicants (1,026 women as compared with 13,926 men in 1959-1960). An active campaign to interest high school girls in medicine is needed, and student advisers need to be better equipped to counsel in this area. Young women considering a medical career should be realistic about marriage and family responsibilities and the possibilities of combining these with a career.
1855. Fenten, D. X. Ms.--M.D. The Westminster Press, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1973, 144 pp. photos. This book outlines the career of medicine for young high school and junior high school students. It covers the current status of women in medicine, the viability of medicine as a career for women, the history of women in medicine, the high school and college preparation necessary for medical study, the MCAT, the medical school course of study, and

the routine of practice. It also summarizes the various specialties of medicine and their requirements. A chapter on the future for medical women includes recommendations made by the American Medical Women's Association, the President's Study Group on Careers for Women, and the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor during a conference entitled "The Fuller Utilization of the Woman Physician." An appendix lists American medical schools, their tuition and admission requirements. There is also an index to the text.

1856. Grundy, Betty L. "Career Roles in Medicine." In: Career Guidance for Young Women: Considerations in Planning Professional Careers. Edited by Richard E. Hardy and John G. Cull. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, 1974, 17-26.

A woman physician writes of the thrill and satisfaction a medical career can offer a woman. Dr. Grundy discusses the advantages women bring to medicine (compassion, gentleness, and tender understanding) and the disadvantages (nine per cent fail to practice medicine). Discrimination and social pressure are also discussed: "On the whole, a woman doctor must be a bit more capable than a man to achieve like successes in the practice of medicine." Dr. Grundy also writes about the fields of practice women physicians may select. In conclusion, she describes her own lifestyle as a 33-year-old woman physician.

1857. Kerr, Charlotte Herman. "Medical Education and Practice." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 18:1 (January 1963) 60-62. (Special Committee Reports.)

This is a report of the American Medical Women's Association's Committee on Medical Education and Practice. AMWA members are concerned with ways to encourage women to consider medicine as a profession. Therefore AMWA members take part in recruitment panels of county and state medical societies, distribute their pamphlet, "So, you want to be a Doctor?", make accessible their tape recording on the increased use of medical womanpower, answer questions and requests for information by means of telephone calls and correspondence, grant loans to freshmen women, and cooperate with other groups interested in recruiting for health careers. This Committee perceives several other needs: a pamphlet that would address college students and another that would identify specialties that women would find advantageous, and an attractive bulletin board that could be loaned to schools and medical societies for their "Health Career Day." They have been in correspondence with the deans of 88 medical schools; 79 have written back. They give \$100 achievement awards to women who graduate at the top of their class and citations to women who graduate in the upper 10 per cent. Their Journal has a section to ad-

vertise job openings for women physicians, their job requirements, and their job qualifications. They are also advocating part-time employment for women physicians with small children.

1858. Klinefelter, Lee M. Medical Occupations for Girls: Women in White. E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc. [New York, New York], 1939, 320 pp. charts, photos.
A fictional situation--high school girls visiting a local hospital--is the method through which several allied medical occupations are introduced. The author (who also wrote Medical Occupations for Boys) devotes two chapters to examining the activities of women holding M.D. degrees: "The Physician," and "The Medical Specialists." Placing particular emphasis on the difficulties faced by women medical students and physicians, the suitability of women for various specialties is also discussed. A six-page chart, based on data compiled from 400 questionnaires, lists U.S. and Canadian medical schools that accept women students, and provides 1938 enrollment and graduation statistics. A bibliography follows each chapter. The "Conclusion," during which the book's characters sum up their feelings towards medical careers, includes "condensed information" on the number of women in related health fields, training cost, and average income. This book contains a glossary and index.
1859. "A Medical Career for the Girl Graduate." Medical Woman's Journal, 29:6 (June 1922) 118. (Editorial.)
For "remuneration, the social position and the personal satisfaction," few careers offer more than medicine.
1860. Medical College of Pennsylvania. Medicine! Are You Woman Enough to Try? The Student American Medical Association Women in Medicine Committee of the Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, n.d. (Pamphlet.)
Some questions and answers about medical school admissions and characteristics of women physicians are followed by a brief annotated bibliography of books to read for those women interested in medicine as a career.
1861. "'Medicine a Glorious Craft.'" Medical Woman's Journal, 39:12 (December 1932) 307-308.
In an interview at the congress of the American College of Surgeons, Catharine Macfarlane urges "the young woman of stamina and idealism" to enter medicine. "Sex has nothing to do with medicine. It hasn't anything to do with mentality. The field of exact science is open to both men and women."
1862. Medicine as a Career for Women. American Medical Women's Association, Inc., [New York, New York], 1968,

16 pp. illus.

Following a narrative on the qualities needed by a physician and the rewards a medical career offers women, this booklet offers advice on financial planning and educational preparation for medical school. A section titled "Combining Marriage and Medicine" assures young readers that a medical career does not mean sacrificing chances to marry; proof of this can be found in "the number of pretty, obviously feminine women students who can be seen in any medical school." To successfully combine a career with a home, women physicians need the "three essentials": an understanding husband, good health, and good household help and child-care. "The neighbors rarely criticize a physician for continuing to work while raising a family--the importance and prestige of her work are too great."

1863. "More Women Medical Students." Woman's Medical Journal, 28:9 (September 1918) 202.
"An educational campaign is needed to induce college women to study medicine." Too little is actually known, by the average woman graduate, of medicine as a career. The American Medical Association reports only 581 women studying medicine (29 less than in 1917).
1864. "Need for More Women Doctors." Medical and Professional Woman's Journal, 41:4 (April 1934) 115.
In an address before Goucher College (Baltimore) students, noted cancer specialist Dr. Joseph Bloodgood emphasized the need for women physicians. Asserting that "women can do certain things better than men," Dr. Bloodgood offered an example: "they [women] can, for instance, take better care of the health of the family; and preventive medicine is just a scientific care of the family."
1865. Nemir, Rosa Lee. "Facing the Future: The Changing World and Medicine." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 20:8 (August 1965) 759-761.
Scientific and socioeconomic factors will have the major effect on medicine in the future, so a greater supply of well-qualified medical personnel must be found. "Women constitute the largest untapped reservoir of talent in our North American Society." In order to attract these women to medicine, women educators, modification of medical curricula, and day care centers will be needed. A clarification of the role of the private practitioner in our society is also essential. The American Medical Women's Association can play a large part in helping to formulate plans for the future.
1866. Nemir, Rosa Lee and Brodie, Jessie Laird. "Recruitment in Health Careers: Third National Council on Health Careers, September 24-25, 1962, New York City." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association,

18:1 (January 1963) 47-48.

To attract women to health careers, retraining opportunities must be created for people who have left the job market for a while, especially in fields with high turnover, such as the health fields. In addition, more publicity must be given to ancillary health fields so that people who want to work in health can choose a career that best suits them. Recruitment panels should be formed which are composed of a variety of health personnel. These panels will address meetings of parents, teachers, guidance counselors as well as provide students with accurate information. People interested in health careers should be encouraged to take volunteer and short term positions in health jobs. Information on health careers should also be placed in libraries (bulletin board displays, vertical file material). "So You Want to Be a Doctor?", a booklet published for the high school girl by the American Medical Women's Association, was also recommended as a recruitment device.

1867. Pierrel, Rosemary. "Medical Career Interests Among College Women." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 19:2 (February 1964) 135-137.
Dr. Pierrel, dean of Pembroke College at Brown University, discusses her experiences in career counseling of undergraduate women interested in medicine: "the largest proportion of questions deals with the arguments they have heard against women in medicine." Dr. Pierrel discusses the ways, "relevant to the pursuit of medicine," that women differ from men; the success of marriage and medicine; the nature and extent of discrimination against women in medicine; and prejudice exhibited by patients and by other medical students.
1868. Potter, Ellen C. Medicine: A Supreme Service for College Women. Young Women's Christian Associations, National Board, New York, New York, 1918, 4 pp. (Vocational Bulletin.)
1869. Ryder, Claire F. "President's Message." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 16:2 (February 1961) 149-150.
In response to the physician "man power" shortage, the doors to women in medicine should be opened wide. To double the proportion of women in all medical schools "should be our minimum goal for the 1960s."
1870. Schuck, R. F.; et al. Attitudes of Guidance Counselors in Western Pennsylvania High Schools Toward Medicine as a Career Choice for Women. Division of Research in Medical Education, School of Medicine, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1974, 423 pp.
"This study sought to determine the attitudes of guidance counselors toward the entrance of women into the profession

of medicine. In order to answer this broad question two research methods were employed. The counselors were given a paired comparisons task, i.e., they were asked to make sixty-six choices among twelve high school students to determine who they felt would be most successful in medical school. To supplement these data, both counselors and women medical students at the University of Pittsburgh were interviewed and their answers analyzed. One conclusion reached by the study was that the sex of a potential medical school applicant was not a significant variable in the perceptions of the high school counselors when taken with other more obvious academic considerations. The data from this study also support the conclusion that counselors do not play an active role in the student's decision-making process; rather, they facilitate it by providing information. A misconception by most counselors was that career decisions were not made until late in college, whereas over 50 per cent of the women interviewed made their decisions before or during high school. Several recommendations for further study in the area are included." [Document abstract; document not examined by editors.]

1871. Thomas, Mary A. "Should a Girl Be Encouraged to Become a Physician?" The Woman Physician, 25:10 (October 1970) 629-630.
"Many young girls have never seen or been in contact with a woman physician.... The changing patterns of admission to medical schools, the freedom a medical education provides women, the mobility it allows, the availability of part-time residencies, the medical specialties that permit flexible schedules, all should be made known to the young high school and college girl, as well as to those who mold her attitudes." A brief biographical inset on Mary A. Thomas is included.
1872. Tracy, Martha. "A Campaign of Propaganda for Recruits to Medical Colleges. Interesting Communication from the Dean of the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa." Woman's Medical Journal, 28:10 (October 1918) 226.
Dr. Tracy's letter is written in response to a previous article in the Journal on "More Women Medical Students" [September 1918, p.202]. Dr. Tracy reports that while the total number of women enrolled in medicine in the U.S. may be down by 29 in 1918 as compared to 1917, the enrollment at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania doubled from 1916 to 1917, and the entering class for 1918 was one-third as large as that in 1917. Dr. Tracy next presents the requirements for medical school admission and explains the various classes of medical schools.
1873. Whitlock-Rose, Elise. "Catholic Women in Medicine." Catholic World, 141 (May 1935) 222-226. (The Ball

and the Cross.)

Among women physicians, less than ten per cent are Catholic; a number of the others are "weakly Protestant," and many are pagan. Catholic women must enter the medical profession and combat the "menace of birth control, sterilization, and so-called therapeutic abortions." The author urges women to attend Catholic medical schools, establish Catholic clinics, and recruit young women into the field.

1874. "Women in Medicine ... Examining the Opportunities." BCM: Inside Baylor Medicine, 4:8 (October-November 1973) 3. photos.
Baylor College of Medicine's Women in Medicine committee hosted a conference for women students in Houston, Texas-area high schools and colleges.
1875. Wulsin, John H. "Letters from other desks: Admission of Women to Medical School." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 21:8 (August 1966) 674-676.
A male chairman of the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine writes that prejudice that excluded women from attending medical school a generation ago is disappearing. He wishes more women would consider applying. Girl high school students who are considering a premedical course should avoid small colleges with poor science laboratories. Medical school admission committees want assurance that women who marry have their husbands' understanding and support in order to get through. The author fears that one possible reason more able girls do not apply to medical school is that families and educational advisors discourage them from applying. He believes the business of counteracting the prejudice of families against their girls attending medical school is that of women physicians, public relations people, and sociologists. Medical schools should inform high school education counselors and science teachers as well as college premedical advisors about the need for women in medicine. Women students "keep the males, students and faculty alike, on their toes for a variety of reasons which need no discussion in a letter such as this," writes Wulsin.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

Included are statistical articles on medical education, general discussions about how women should acquire that education, and material relating in a general manner to medical students, faculty, administration, and educational trends. Undergraduate and premedical education articles are cited as well. (Discussions about women's motivations for entering medicine can be found under PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS. General histories of medical education are located in HISTORY OF WOMEN IN MEDICINE.)

ASIA

1876. "Medical Colleges." Journal of the Association of Medical Women in India, 24:2 (May 1936) 68, 70-76.
A brief description of entrance requirements, fees, courses, and other particulars is given for each of the medical schools in India which is listed.
1877. "Medical Education for Women in India." Medical Woman's Journal, 30:1 (January 1923) 30. (Notes and Comments.)
The need for a separate medical school for Indian women is evidenced by 1920 statistics: only 135 women physicians were practicing in India, where the female population totaled more than 21 million. A school is proposed for location in Madras. And Dr. Ida Scudder is currently on a fund-raising lecture tour of the U.S., endeavoring to raise two million dollars for the education of medical women.
1878. "Projects Sponsored by Medical Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 39:4 (April 1932) 101. photo.
The Medical Women's Society of New York State sponsors medical education for women in China and Korea including some women medical students at the Woman's Medical Institute, Seoul, Korea.

AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND

1879. Nanson, E. M. "Medical Education 100 Years After." New Zealand Medical Journal, 81 (12 February 1975) 134-149.
This article is written one hundred years after the opening of doors at the University of Otago Medical School in New Zealand. Statistics covering the 100-year period are given on the number of applicants for medicine and the methods of selection. In 1891 the University of Otago admitted its first woman undergraduate student. In 1975 the quota of women students admitted is 20 per cent. In Auckland there is no quota and the number of women students there has varied from 20 per cent to 40 per cent. The writer suggests that 20 to 25 per cent may be a "fair" quota of women admitted to medical school, yet the final answer rests upon the question of whether New Zealand wants a predominantly male or female medical profession. Other aspects of the medical course of study are discussed with no further differentiation between male and female.

CANADA

1880. Fish, C. G. and Clarke, G. G. "Medical Education; Part I; Medical Students in Canadian Universities: Report of Statistics, 1965-66." Canadian Medical Association Journal, 94:14 (2 April 1966) 693-700. tables.
In 1963-64 there were 13.4 per cent women enrolled in medical schools in Canada, which is the highest percentage recorded of women attending Canadian medical schools. In the 1965-66 freshman class, 12.7 per cent women were enrolled, and 10.9 per cent were enrolled in the 1964-65 class.
1881. Fruen, Mary A.; Rothman, Arthur I. and Steiner, Jan W. "Comparison of Characteristics of Male and Female Medical School Applicants." Journal of Medical Education, 49:2 (February 1974) 137-145. tables.
Male and female medical school applicants are compared on academic, biographic, and psychological factors. Comparison is based on the information gathered in an unpublished study by Rothman of the applications to the 1972 entering class of the University of Toronto Faculty of Medicine. "No bias on the basis of sex was found in selection, but there was some evidence for greater self-selection by females prior to application. A number of differences in psychological and biographic factors were observed, the implications of which are uncertain." Tables include differences by sex in academic performance among accepted applicants; comparative statistics in academic performance among rejected applicants; sex of applicants by population of home community; comparison of Personality Research Form applicants; and sex differences among all applicants.
1882. Grainger, R. M. "Medical Student Enrolment [sic] in Canada in 1971-72: Report of Statistics." Canadian Medical Association Journal, 107:12 (23 December 1972) 1220-1222. tables. (Medical Education.)
One statistical table and a brief comment in the text deal with women in this report of undergraduate enrollment in 16 Canadian medical colleges. The percentage of women students tripled from 1957-58 to 1971-72. For the class of 1971-72, women numbered 332 (21.2 per cent) of a total of 1,568 students.
1883. Macleod, J. W. "Medical Student Enrolment [sic] in Canadian Universities." The Canadian Medical Association Journal, 88:14 (6 April 1963) 683-690. tables. (Medical Education.) (Presentation, Association of Canadian Medical Colleges, Vancouver, British Columbia, October 22-24, 1962.)
This statistical study was based on data for 1961-62 from Canada's 12 medical schools and on additional information from the deans' offices of these schools for the 1962-63

session. Total enrollment increased at these schools and the percentage of women accepted increased as well from 8.6 per cent in 1957-58 to 11.3 per cent in 1962-63. In the United States during the years 1961-62, the percentage of women who were medical students was 6.4 per cent, and 5.6 per cent were graduates. While the exact ratio of men to women applicants is not known, returns from nine of the 12 schools indicate that women made up 8.8 per cent of the total number of applicants for the 1962-63 class. Women now comprise ten per cent of the medical students in Canadian universities.

1884. Macleod, J. W.; Fish, D. G.; and Howes, Joyce. "Medical Students in Canadian Universities: Report of Statistics, 1963-64 and 1964-65." *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, 92:14 (3 April 1965) 689-693. tables. (Medical Education.)

The statistics which appear on some of the tables in this report are based upon two different questionnaires with two different sets of definitions. Some statistics were prepared and published by the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association in conjunction with the Association of American Medical Colleges; other data came from the Association of Canadian Medical Colleges. Because of this dual source, there are discrepancies in these authors' findings. To meet the rising need in Canada for physicians, there was an increase in admittance of the first-year class from 946 students in 1959-60 to 1133 in 1964-5. For the first time since 1959-60, the percentage of women among the first-year class has shown a decrease, with an enrollment of 10.9 per cent compared to 13.4 per cent in the previous year.

1885. Macleod, J. W. and Howes, J. "Medical Students in Canadian Universities, 1962-63 and 1963-64." *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, 90:14 (4 April 1964), 809-813. tables. (Medical Education.)

The 12 Canadian medical schools have increased enrollment from the low of 946 students in 1959-60 to 1086 students in 1963-64. The increase from 1962-63 of 1061 students admitted to medical school, to the 1963-64 statistics, is due entirely to 25 additional women medical students. Male registration declined by one. At the 1962-63 commencements, 826 people received degrees--761 men and 65 women (8.1 per cent of the total). At the time this article was written, one in 14 medical students in the United States was female while one out of every nine medical students in Canada was female. Thirteen point four per cent of the first-year students in 1963-64 were female compared with 10.3 per cent in 1960-61 and 8.6 per cent in 1957-58. In order to learn whether medicine is recruiting its share of university men and women, a more reliable method of counting the number of students who prepare themselves seriously for the study of medicine is needed.

1886. Nelson-Jones, Richard and Fish, David G. "Women Students in Canadian Medical Schools." *British Journal of Medical Education*, 4:2 (June 1970) 97-108. tables. This article discusses the participation of women in Canadian medical education by providing data on the number and percentage of Canadian and Landed Immigrant women medical students in the entering classes at 13 medical schools from 1965-66 through 1968-69. Included were: (1) the participation rate of women in Canadian higher education, (2) the proportion of women in the medical school applicant pool, and (3) selected social characteristics of Canadian women medical students. From 1965-66 to 1968-69, the number of women entering medical school increased by 68 per cent: in 1968-69, 14 per cent of all undergraduate students in Canadian medical schools were women. Still, women constitute a much smaller proportion of medical school enrollment than they constitute of total enrollment in Canadian universities and colleges. Of the women applicants to Canadian medical schools, 55 per cent received acceptances as compared with 48 per cent acceptances of male applicants. MCAT scores reveal that the mean for accepted and registered women in the 1968-69 class was 12 points higher than the mean for accepted and registered men; the means for rejected women were lower on all MCAT subtests than the means for rejected men. The authors feel that this fact "provides some evidence that for their 1968-69 entering classes Canadian medical schools were not discriminating against women applicants." Social characteristics discussed include community size during high school years, educational level and professional qualification of parents, and occupational status of fathers of medical students. It was discovered that women medical students as compared with male medical students come from families where a significantly larger proportion of parents are university educated. The medical careers chosen by women differ from those chosen by men. The authors conclude that women will continue to play a significant role in the Canadian medical world, and their increasing numbers in medical schools "has profound implications for the direction, type, and quality of medicine practised in Canada."

EUROPE, EASTERN

1887. Baudouin de Courtenay R[omualda]. ["On Better Education of Women Doctors"]. *Swit.*, 2:18 (1885) 142-143. (Pol)
Apparently this article is continued in issue number 19 (p. 149-150), and issue number 20 (p. 155-156). [Article not examined by editors.]
1888. Herzenstein, G. M. ["Medical Lectures for Women: Statistics of Attendance"]. *Vrach. (St. Petersburg)*, 1

(1880) 553. (Rus)

[Article not examined by editors.]

1889. Ostrowska, Antonina and Bejnarowica, Janusz. "Research Report: The Decision to Become a Medical Student." *Social Science and Medicine*, 4:5 (December 1970) 535-550. tables. (Current Research.)

After lectures in medical sociology were presented to first-year medical students at the Medical Academy in Warsaw, a survey was made among those students. This article makes few distinctions between the way female and male students responded. Of those students surveyed, 65.3 per cent were women and 34.0 per cent were men. While university hospitals and big hospitals were equally attractive as employment possibilities for women and men, more women (14.6 per cent) than men could perceive themselves working in small hospitals and nursing homes. More men (27.8 per cent) than women (19.4 per cent) were interested in surgery in this first year's class. In contrast, 10.2 per cent women and 1.0 per cent men were interested in pediatrics. "It seems that contemporary beliefs about the respective roles of men and women influence the division into 'male' and 'female' specializations such as pediatrics or surgery." Concerning salaries, women expected to earn lower salaries than men when their training was completed.

1890. ["The Question of the Admission of Women to Academic Studies Before the Two State Universities in Hungary"]. *Wiener Medizinische Blätter*, 3:19 (6 May 1880) 489-491. (Original Correspondence.) (Ger)

[Article not examined by editors.]

1891. Tolstoi, K. ["Women as Physicians and Female Medical Lecture Courses"]. *Vestnik Obsh. Hig. Sudeb. i Prakt. Med. St. Petersburg*, 2: Part 7 (1889) 49-63. (Rus)

[Article not examined by editors.]

1892. Zbankoff, D. N. ["On Female Medical Courses"]. *Trudi V. syezda obsh. russk. vrach. v pamyat Pirogova*, 2 (1894) 728-732. (Rus)

[Article not examined by editors.]

EUROPE, WESTERN

1893. ["Admission of Women to Medical and Pharmaceutical Professions"]. *Wiener Medizinische Presse*, 39 (1900) 1793-1795. (Ger)

Regulations published on 15 September 1900 by the Ministry of Education concerning the admission of women to medical studies and to the doctorate in general medical science, as well as to the pharmaceutical profession, were considered a major step toward the introduction of women into the

learned professions in Austria. A regulation of March 1896 had permitted women who had completed medical studies and the doctorate in foreign countries to be admitted to "nostrification" [the administrative procedure which results in one country's recognition of a foreign medical diploma] at an Austrian medical faculty after passing stringent examinations. This procedure, however, effectively limited medical careers to a few women from economically and socially secure families. The new regulation, promulgated with the apparent approval of most medical faculties and docents, permitted women, who had passed the school-leaving examination and completed the same preparatory studies as were required of male candidates, to enroll as regular students in Austrian schools of medicine and pharmacy. This opportunity to enter two of the important professions was an advance in both equal rights and equal responsibilities for women.

1894. Bluhm, Agnes. ["The Evolution and the Present Situation of Women in Medical Studies."] Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift, 21:39 (26 September 1895) 648-650. (Ger)

In this factual description of women's admission to medical studies in different countries, the author especially illustrates the situation in England, Switzerland, and Russia. She also mentions the position of women medical students and physicians in most of the other European nations. The author underlines the ready acceptance of women in medical studies and practice in these countries as opposed to their controversial situation in Germany and Austria. Her article introduces facts and objectivity into the male discussion on the topic of women and medical education. [This article also appeared in an English translation entitled "The Development and Present Status of Medical Research as Pursued by Women." Woman's Medical Journal, 5:4 (April 1896) 85-90.]

1895. Böhmert, Victor. [Women at the Universities, with Special Regard for Medical Studies]. Leipzig, Germany, 1872, 44 pp. (Ger)

This book on university education for women concentrates on the experiences in Zurich (Switzerland). The author discusses the situation of the first medical students in Zurich and extensively quotes contemporary views on aptitudes and successes. He concludes that, despite severe opposition to women in medicine, there is no objective reason to exclude them from the field.

1896. Bowditch, Henry Ingersoll. "The Medical Education of Women." Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, 101:2 (10 July 1879) 67-69.

This letter-to-the-editor was written in support of the cause of educating women in medicine. It is affirmed that Zurich does indeed educate women successfully, and an extract

from a letter from one woman who had earned the respect of her teachers is presented. It is suggested that the questions are by whom and in what manner shall women be so educated. The author prefers separate instruction for males and females, but feels that female medical education is inevitable and should be accepted by every reasoning person. An editorial note affirms objection to medical coeducation and requests that the faculty at Zurich prepare a history of their coeducation experiment.

1897. Eulenburg, Albert. ["Women Medical Students in German Universities during the Summer Semester of 1901"]. Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift, 27:28 (11 July 1901) 472. chart. (Ger)
A questionnaire designed to obtain data on female medical students brought replies from the deans of the medical faculties in 19 of the 20 German universities having medical schools. Of the 19, ten reported no women students; the other nine had a total of 39 German women and 56 foreigners. Berlin had 25 women with 21 foreigners, and Leipzig 24 women with 22 foreigners; and Halle had nine Russians of a total of 12 women. The other schools reported mainly or only German students. In German-speaking Austria, Graz reported two German women medical students and Innsbruck none. Berne reported one German, six Swiss, and 180 Russians, out of 188; Zurich had 12 Germans out of 85 women medical students. These figures indicate an increase of not more than 52 in the number of women practitioners for the coming year.
1898. Fickert, Auguste K. ["The Study of Medicine by Women"]. Wiener Klinische Rundschau, 13 (1899) 241-243. (Ger)
[Article not examined by editors.]
1899. Fickert, Auguste K. ["Women and Medical Studies"]. Wiener Klinische Rundschau, 13:15 (9 April 1899) 241-243. (Ger)
On February 9, 1899 the clinical students (male) at the University of Halle-Wittenberg submitted a petition to the medical faculty of that school, protesting the clinical instruction of women and men together and demanding the exclusion of women from these classes, since "experience has taught us that simultaneous clinical instruction of men and women students has as little relation to thorough medical education as it has with the fundamentals of morality." Without waiting for the faculty reply, they put out a call to students of other universities to join them in this protest. The medical faculty replied that it highly disapproved of the actions of a few students claiming to represent the whole clinical group, in making this local question public without waiting for a response from the faculty. The basic problem was partly due to misunderstanding and partly to tendentious distortion of some actions of the administration and of insignifi-

cant incidents. The faculty would not take disciplinary measures against the petition authors, believing that they were not aware of the consequences of their actions. The author of this comment is less upset by the incident than by the ambivalence shown at the previous year's medical meeting at Wiesbaden: official endorsement of the admission of women to their ranks, while repeating all the arguments against it. The suggestions that instead of competing with male doctors, women should become governesses, nurses, dentists or pharmacists, or enter commercial or industrial careers--implying inferiority of women--anger him. He points out the results of an English survey of 139 universities of the world, which showed that only 12 admitted no women, while 100 (including 24 of the 28 in North America) made no distinction between men and women. In 1894 there were 259 women medical students in England, 261 in the Indian colonies, 161 in Switzerland, 155 in France, and 18,000 in North America. He says that there were 3000 women physicians in North America in 1893 and 5000 in 1898, and the numbers are increasing steadily in other countries.

1900. Hjort, G. [On the Performance of Medical Care by Women, and Their Education for It]. Gothenburg, Sweden, 1869, 16 pp. (Swe)

Hjort's idea was that midwives should be able to get a simplified three-year medical education and become involved in the care of women and children in the rural districts.

[Swedish abstract provided to the editors by Märtha Elvers-Hulth, retired librarian of the National Swedish Board of Health and Welfare Library.]

1901. Höfstatler, Robert. ["On Higher Education for Women in Austria with Special Consideration of Medical Studies"]. Archiv fuer Frauenkunde und Konstitutions Forschung, 16:3/4 (1929) 301-319. tables. (Ger)

The first part of the article cites figures on the number of students, male and female, and medical students in particular, in the University of Vienna over the years from 1888 to 1928. In the three Austrian universities (Vienna, Graz, and Innsbruck) in the academic year 1927-28, there were 10,700 male students and 2,214 females; 473 of the latter were studying medicine. Women were first admitted to the University of Vienna in 1897. The number in the medical curriculum rose slowly to about 150 in 1910, and rose rapidly to a peak of about 600 in the late war years and immediate postwar period, then dropped by about 50 per cent. Women medical students, as a percentage of all women students, dropped from around 22 per cent in 1900 to 15-20 per cent during the period 1902-1910, peaked over 40 per cent in 1917, and stabilized at around 20 per cent in 1923-27. The early decrease is attributed to the opening of other professional curricula to women during these early years.

The absolute number and percentage of male medical students reached low and high levels at about the same times as the per cent figures for women. Figures are quoted showing that in America, where the professions had been open to women longer than in Europe, the marriage rate for professional women had dropped steadily from the 1840s to 1910. The author devotes approximately half the article to the reasons why women are not as well suited to the sciences as men, and to a dissertation on the "enormous danger" to the race or to society of having the most intelligent women devote their talents and energies to working instead of to raising children.

1902. Kunn, Carl. ["On Medical Studies for Women"]. Wiener Klinische Rundschau, 17:30 (26 July 1903) 548-549. (Ger)

In a recent issue of the Wiener Medizinisch Wochenschrift, Professor Ludwig Stieda, professor of anatomy at Koenigsberg, noted that although women were theoretically admitted to medical studies at all German universities, in actuality, their admission to lectures was up to the individual professors. Some took all women, some took none, some allowed them in lectures but not in practical instruction. Stieda himself, although in favor of women's studies, would not teach men and women together in anatomy because he did not think it suitable for delicate young women to see and hear embarrassing things in lectures and demonstrations, and because he thought it dangerous to have men and women live and work so closely together. Kunn disagrees heartily. Of all places where there should be no danger, it should be in the scientific atmosphere; certainly if one does not object to their working together in shops and factories, one should not expect trouble among the educated and more intelligent young people in medical school. Anyway, God did not make man the guardian of woman; they are both people and woman has the right to speak and decide for herself.

1903. Lange, Helene. ["University Training Women"]. In: [Times of Struggle: Essays and Speeches of Four Decades], 2 vol., Berlin, Germany, 1900. (Ger)

Discussing the situation of women in university studies, the author emphasizes the situation of women medical students. She extensively quotes university professors who were very satisfied with their female students despite the strong prejudice against women physicians prevalent during that period. [This article was also published in Die Frau in 1897.]

1904. Lange, Helene and Baumer, Gertrud. [Manual of the Women's Movement]. 3 vol., Berlin, Germany, 1901. (Ger)

This extensive manual on the history and the present situation of the women's movement contains a series of articles on the state of women in universities. These articles in-

clude short but detailed accounts of the situation of women in medical faculties in different European countries. The structure of medical education is emphasized and the authors discuss whether or not women are trained the same way and in the same facilities as men. In some cases, statistics are given.

1905. Lion-Meitner, Gisela. ["Leopold von Schroetter and Women in Higher Education"]. Wiener Medizinische Wochenschrift, 87:6 (1937) 163-164. (Ger)
In commemoration of Professor Schroetter's 100th birthday, the author, one of his former students, expresses her appreciation of his unprejudiced assistance to female medical students in Vienna in the late 19th century. She emphasizes his objective assessment of women physicians and praises his defense of female studies and better education for women in general in a time when women's studies were a highly controversial issue.
1906. "Note to the Article on 'Women Physicians.'" Macmillan's Magazine, 18:108 (October 1868) 528.
The article which appeared in the September issue of Macmillan's Magazine [Vol. 18, 1868] stated that Zurich was the only place where women had access to a complete medical education and university degree. This "note" announces that the same facilities will also be granted in Paris. Following a description of the educational opportunities is the warning that because "no attempt has been made to adapt either the education or the examinations to the peculiarities of the female mind," females should be prepared for "severe" examination.
1907. "Progress of the Medical Education of Women in Europe." Medical and Surgical Reporter, 14 (1881) 550. (Editorial.)
[Article not examined by editors.]
1908. ["Report by Karolinska Institute Collegium of Teachers on Medical Instruction for Women"]. Hygeia, 31 (1869) 476-479. (Swe)
In response to a letter from His Royal Majesty, the chancellor, after hearings, determined that before the medical schools could be opened to women, those responsible for regulations on admission would have to establish the requirements and conditions for their instruction. He therefore transmitted the letter to the Collegium of Instructors of the Karolinska Institute. They begin by assuming that women might be supposed to have no special aptitude except in the fields of obstetrics, pediatrics, and gynecology. However, they are opposed to the creation of restricted fields of practice, which has been tried with regret in other countries. They point out that women would have the same responsibilities as men not only to be familiar with the special branches

but also with medicine in general. The issuance of death certificates or employment certificates involves legal medicine for which the women would have to take the medico-philosophical examination. In addition, the women would need the same premedical preparation in the humanities, natural science, etc. as do men. The full training of women would indubitably require changes in the course of studies and special arrangements and would also increase the number of students. The Institute is already in need of additional space. The facilities are presently not available for admission of women to the various courses. They would need a separate location for anatomical dissection, for which space is lacking. The obstetric clinic has room for only eight or at most 12, but there is no extra room in the delivery room.

1909. Sandelin, Ellen. ["A Few Words on the Position of the Female Doctor in Sweden"]. Dagny. Tidskrift För Sociala Och Litterära Intressen, 4 (1901) 161-169. (Swe)
This article presents discussion and comments on Carl Johan Svensen's motion in the peasants' estate No. 313 in the National Diet 1865-66, that "Swedish women like men must be entitled to be examined publicly at the national universities not only for the complete matriculation examination, but also for receiving the degrees of doctor of philosophy and medicine. Sandelin believes that the time has now arrived for women doctors to acquire general practice, since "the same examinations should give equal access to all positions where no principle forbids it" (i.e., commission). [Swedish abstract provided to the editors by Märtha Elvers-Hulth, retired librarian of the National Swedish Board of Health and Welfare Library.]
1910. Shaver, Phillip; French, John R. P., Jr.; and Cobb, Sidney. "Birth Order of Medical Students and the Occupational Ambitions of Their Parents." International Journal of Psychology, 5:3 (1970) 197-207. tables.
In order to extend and report a cross-cultural replication of a study by Cobb and French (1966) to determine connections between parental job aspiration, birth order, and motivation of children to become doctors, this study was conducted with students in Gothenburg, Sweden. The study is an attempt to identify some of the intervening processes that account for an overrepresentation of firstborns in high achievement groups (including medical students). Sweden was selected because the proportion of female medical students is higher there than in the United States and because while there has been speculation about the effects of primogeniture on the birth order-achievement relationship, there had not yet apparently been an investigation. Approximately 50 per cent of the students contacted (112 females and 183 males) returned the questionnaire sent to them in the winter of 1967. The questions concerned parents' ages, occupations,

incomes, educational histories, and marital status, as well as relevant family structure (e.g., number of brothers and sisters and their birth order). The findings show that first-borns were overrepresented among Swedish medical students, a finding all the more marked among daughters, and especially so for daughters in families with three children; a high proportion of students were the first children of fathers with frustrated professional ambition (high education but low in occupation status). Males seemed to be unaffected by their mothers' aspirations, while females registered a negligible trend of being so influenced. The authors suggest that more information of the intervening process would be known by interviewing parents directly and by studying firstborns as children in their interactions with their parents.

1911. Stieda, Ludwig. ["A Comment on the Admission of Women to Medical Studies"]. Wiener Medizinische Wochenschrift, 16 (1903) 765-769. (Ger)

As a teacher in a medical school, the author explains his decision to exclude women from attending his lectures--an option faculty members had been given with regard to female students. He argues in particular that because sexually related topics could not be taught in the presence of women, male students would receive an inferior education if male and female students were taught in the same medical schools. The author favors the formation of separate medical schools for women based on the example of the St. Petersburg School of Medicine for Women. He suggests that women should be treated the same as men in their studies.

1912. Swiss Association of University Women, ed. [Women in Swiss Universities]. Rascher & Cie., Zurich, Switzerland, 1928, 316 pp. figs., tables. (Ger, Fre)

This book contains a collection of articles by different authors, each dealing with the early stages of female students' admissions to Swiss universities. The universities described are: Zurich, Berne, Geneva, Lausanne, Basel, Neuchâtel, Fribourg, and St. Gallen. Each article contains extensive material on female medical students, who constituted the majority of female students in the early days of women's admission. The articles are in German or French depending on the official language of the university. Most articles are accompanied by tables or diagrams. All have a bibliography.

1913. ["Women in Medical Sciences in Austria"]. Liecnicki Viestnik, 22:10 (1900) 371. (Ser)

By a decree of the minister of education, issued in Austria on 3 September 1900 (which included remarks of the dean of the medical faculty and the council of medical teachers), women are allowed admission to the doctorate in medical sciences and to the practice of pharmacy after they have fulfilled the conditions of being 18 years of age and taking the

prescribed preliminary courses and the usual examinations. They can then become ordinary students. If the women should succeed in finishing the courses and becoming doctors, it is possible they might become assistants to the teachers and even become teachers or professors. In such an event, their marriages would raise many questions, both practical and legal.

1914. "Women Medical Students in Paris." Woman's Medical Journal, 6:7 (July 1897) 239.

M. Charles Richet, France's most distinguished medical scientist, is quoted on the success of women as medical students. Words of praise include special mention of Russian Jewesses. He favorably compares women with men students but concludes, "It is early yet to say whether they will ever rival men in experimental and scientific medicine."

GREAT BRITAIN

1915. Aird, L. A. and Silver, P. H. S. "Women Doctors from the Middlesex Hospital Medical School (University of London) 1947-67." British Journal of Medical Education, 5:3 (September 1971) 232-241. figs., tables.

Statistical data are given on women medical students at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School, an "exclusively male preserve" prior to 1947. Data given in areas of ability, attrition, performance, and professional and non-professional activity were collected by examining published information on professional examinations and school prizes as well as circulating a questionnaire to all women who had qualified at the Middlesex. A bibliography of papers surveying women medical students in other British medical schools concludes the article.

1916. Beveridge, W. H. "Medical Co-Education." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (March 1929) 38-47. tables.

This article consists in the Report of the University of London on the Medical Education of Women Undergraduates. The curriculum of the school as well as the training hospitals' attitudes towards admitting women practitioners is stated. Tables represent the number of men and women in medicine in Great Britain and in London over the past ten years (and portions thereof). "The real issue is as to the maintenance in London on a substantial scale of facilities for medical co-education at the clinical stage." Arguments for and against medical coeducation in London are presented. In conclusion, while the University is in favor of medical coeducation, such coeducation, "... if it is to succeed, must be voluntary."

1917. Buxton, R. St. J. "Medical Students Leaving Before Quali-

fication." British Journal of Medical Education, 7:3 (September 1973) 155-156. tables.

A study of medical students at the University of Bristol from 1968 to 1972 showed that of 483 admitted, there were 58 withdrawals (12 per cent). Of the withdrawals (43 males and 15 females), 39 (8 per cent) of those admitted left because of academic failure. Sex difference was found not to be statistically significant.

1918. Drysdale, C. R. "Notes on Female Medical Education in Ordinary Medical Schools." Medical Press and Circ. (London), 15 (1873) 548-550.
[Article not examined by editors.]
1919. "English Women Attacked in Newspapers." Bulletin of the Medical Women's National Association, 15 (January 1927) 10.
This article responds to an article that appeared in the American Medical Association Journal of October 30, [1926] titled, "Fewer Women Medical Students." In fact, there are more women entering medicine than ever before, and women physicians work hard once they earn their degrees. Impressive indeed are the contributions [British] women physicians have made in London and especially in India.
1920. "The Exclusion of Women Students from Medical Schools." Medical Woman's Journal, 35:5 (May 1928) 140.
This article offers a brief comment on, and a reprint of, a notice published in the April 21 issue of the Journal of the AMA, which examines the trend to ban women students from medical schools and hospitals in London, England.
1921. Forster, Emily L. B. How to Become a Woman Doctor. Charles Griffin & Company, Ltd., London, England, 1918, xii, 138 pp.
This book is designed for the use of "girls desirous of training for the profession of Medicine and Surgery," headmistresses of schools, and teachers who advise girls as to courses of study. The book is divided into numerous short sections which treat the history of the woman doctor: how to enter the medical profession in the United Kingdom (i.e., required courses, examinations, considerations as to type and place of study desired, expenses); the choice of a medical school; coeducation; and the making of a woman doctor. One section is entitled "A Day in the Life of a Woman House Physician (Charing Cross Hospital)."
1922. General Council of Medical Education and Registration (Great Britain). Special Education for Women. Resolutions and Report on the Education of Women in Midwifery, Management of Medical Institutions, Dispensing Medicines, and Nursing. W. J. & S. Goldbourn, London, England, 1873, 33 pp.

Within this report, the Committee--appointed by the General Medical Council to consider the education of women in selected branches of medicine--emphasizes that they do not enter into the question of whether women should have special education for "ordinary medical or surgical practice." The case before the Council now is quite different from complete medical education; rather, they are deciding how to respond to a need for the "services for which women are specially adapted."

1923. "Increasing Demand for Women Physicians." Medical Woman's Journal, 41:11 (November 1934) 303-304. (Editorial.)

In Great Britain during 1931-1932, the total number of dental and medical women students enrolled in medical schools was 1,272 (males numbered 9,107). "This indicates an unusually large percentage of women medical students in coeducational schools outside of London, while the only school open to them in London is the London School of Medicine (which is confined to them)...." More than 5,000 women are listed on the country's medical register.

1924. Jefferys, Margot; Gauvain, Suzette; and Gulesen, Ozdemir. "Comparison of Men and Women in Medical Training." Lancet, 1 (26 June 1965) 1381-1383. tables.

A survey was taken of medical school deans in the United Kingdom and Scotland to ascertain how men and women medical students compared in a number of areas. The data were collected for the 1963-1964 academic year and revealed that although mean data, for the 24 schools who were able to provide application data, would indicate that women who applied had only slightly less chance than men of being accepted (6.4 per cent men accepted to 4.6 per cent women), the proportionate acceptance of men to women at individual schools varied sharply. There was no statistically significant difference in the proportion of men and women who withdrew before qualifying in either the premedical and pre-clinical years or in the clinical years, although more men dropped out during the former period, more women during the latter. The most common reason for withdrawal for both sexes combined was "unsuitability": a higher proportion of men withdrew for reasons of failure in examination, and a higher proportion of women for health reasons. Only four out of 2755 women who began the year's medical work left for reasons of marriage or children. The results of the first and second MB examinations showed women to be more successful than men (although the difference was not statistically significant).

1925. Jex-Blake, Sophia. "The Medical Education of Women in Great Britain and Ireland." Women's Medical Journal, 1:6 (June 1893) 105-110.

In this report, presented before a women's conference in

Chicago, Dr. Jex-Blake reviews the battles at the Universities of Edinburgh and London for women's admittance to medical studies, and more generally, medical women's victories in Ireland, England, and Scotland. Appended to her speech is a list of the schools and examining boards open to women of the British Isles.

1926. Little, Ernest Gordon Graham. "Undergraduate Medical Education of Women in London." Nineteenth Century, 102 (May 1928) 665-677. table.
Universities are closing their doors to women medical undergraduate students. The motives seem to lie in the belief that schools admitting women would lose men students. The author examines the situation thoroughly.
1927. "London Letter. Women in the Medical Schools." Woman's Medical Journal, 26:11 (November 1916) 268.
The physician shortage due to [World War I] caused an influx of women into the medical profession. Prior to the war, women physicians were not admitted to most London hospitals. St. George's Hospital, however, admitted a strictly limited number of women. In case the war ended before these students were qualified, they would be allowed to continue their studies until qualification. A discussion of policies for admitting women to hospitals and medical schools in Great Britain follows.
1928. "Medical Education of Women." British Medical Journal, 2 (3 September 1921) 371.
Listed are the examining bodies and medical schools in Great Britain which admit women.
1929. "Medical Education of Women." British Medical Journal, 2 (2 September 1922) 439-440.
Listed for England, Ireland, and Scotland are the qualifying bodies admitting women to medical examinations and the medical schools accepting women. Due to the increased number of women students and the keen competition for medical posts, women physicians should consider the large field opening in India. The British Medical Association receives praise for its cooperation with the Federation of Medical Women and its efforts to eradicate sex distinction within the profession.
1930. "Medical Women." Medical Times and Gazette, 1 (31 March 1877) 338-339.
All "extraneous obstacles" to the entrance of women into the medical profession have been overcome. Parliament has ruled that any medical licensing body may admit candidates for its degrees or licenses without regard to sex. And the London School of Medicine for Women has at last found a hospital which will furnish females with necessary practical instruction. While the perseverance of medical women de-

serves admiration, "we cannot honestly congratulate the women in their victory." For the great majority of women physicians, "only disappointment and failure await them." This experiment is "a pitiable mistake" that will end in wasted years and energy.

1931. "Medical Women and the Government Medical Bill." Medical Times and Gazette, 1 (11 May 1878) 507-509.
This article restates an article by Elizabeth Garrett-Anderson which appeared in the London Times. Garrett-Anderson's article "utterly and mercilessly condemned" both the Duke of Richmond and Gordon's bill and the amendments to the bill decided on by the General Medical Council. She calls the bill "'a mere mockery of what is wanted, both as to uniformity of standards [throughout the United Kingdom] and as to the admission of women.'" Garrett-Anderson's specific objections are detailed and commented upon in this article.
1932. "Medical Women; or, Qualified Female Medical Practitioners." Leisure Hour, 19 (1 November 1870) 709-712.
Following a definition of the "qualified medical practitioner," this article reviews the struggle of women to obtain the necessary education to become physicians. Particularly extensive is an account of the situation at the University of Edinburgh, complete with the examination marks won by women in various medical courses. Concluding remarks affirm the need for medical women--particularly for administering to women--and states that women's medical training should now become "simply a matter of detail."
1933. Ministry of Health, Department of Health for Scotland, Inter-Departmental Committee on Medical Schools. Report of Inter-Departmental Committee on Medical Schools. His Majesty's Stationery Office, London, England, 1944, 313 pp. tables.
Appointed in March 1942, this committee of the Ministry of Health surveyed the medical schools in Great Britain, presented their findings, and made recommendations on the status of medical education in Britain. This report [familiarily known as the Goodenough Report] discusses women students in Chapter 5, pages 97-100. Under this section the following recommendations are made: coeducation should become the practice in every medical school in Great Britain, government funds to medical schools should be conditional upon the school being coeducational and admitting a reasonable proportion of women students, and all hospital appointments for qualified practitioners should be filled by open competition without restrictions as to sex.
1934. "Mixed Clinical Classes." Woman's Medical Journal, 5:11 (November 1896) 301-302.
In this article (apparently reprinted from Medical Press),

the announcement that "Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson has been compelled to exclude ladies from his popular clinical afternoons" is reported. The reason: "the modesty of the British workman."

1935. Morton, Jane. "Women Doctors." New Society, 27 (28 February 1974) 517.
Without statutory sanctions, the memorandum of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals to the government on the equal opportunity of women entrants to medical school will be ineffective. According to the latest statistics available to the author, such universities as Cambridge and Wales (where five men to every woman were accepted) were still well below equal acceptance policies.
1936. "The Scottish Universities Commission." Lancet, 1 (19 March 1892) 661.
Ordinance 18 issued by the Commission provides regulations for the graduation and instruction of women in medicine. Part of the ordinance states that "no professor whose commission is dated before the approval of the Ordinance by Her Majesty shall be required, without his consent, to conduct classes to which women are admitted."
1937. Smith, B. "The School Education of Girl Candidates for the Profession of Medicine." Edinburgh Medical Journal, 21 (1918) 160-165.
[Article not examined by editors.]
1938. Tait, L. "The Medical Education of Women." Birmingham Medical Review, 3 (1874) 81-94.
[Article not examined by editors.]
1939. "Women in British Medical Schools." School and Society, 4:98 (11 November 1916) 741-742.
The wartime physician shortage caused an influx of women medical students. Several London hospitals and schools subsequently relaxed previous regulations concerning the acceptance of women.

INTERNATIONAL

1940. Jäderholm, Axel. ["The Woman As Doctor"]. Nordiskt Medicinskt Arkiv, 3:20 (1871) 1-30. (Swe)
At the request of the editors and in connection with a royal letter of the preceding year, the author reviews recent progress in the rights of women to medical education and practice in Sweden and the status of the problem in other countries. The first half of the article consists mainly of extensive quotations from public documents from the preceding decade and from the royal decree of 1870. The latter affirms the right of women to pursue a medical career under

conditions previously set forth, and to take the school-leaving examinations and the college entrance examination in medicine and philosophy. For the first time it opens the medical faculty of the Karolinska Institute to women, and instructs the Institute to provide facilities for separate instruction in anatomy for women medical students and to make such other changes as are found necessary to permit the women to receive instruction along with male students in other subjects. The second half of the article is a review of the status of medical education for women in North America and the European countries, from the United States with its women's medical colleges to Austria, which at that time did not recognize even foreign degrees. There is also a discussion of European opinion on the subject and of the implications for Sweden of the opening of the Karolinska to women. Several women healers and physicians, both historical and contemporary, are mentioned.

1941. "Outlook for Oriental Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:3 (March 1930) 78.
Oriental women may surpass their Western sisters in educational opportunities. Missionary medical colleges have made possible the training of nationals in such countries as those of Latin America, Mexico, China, India, and Japan. These women may then hold positions of leadership in their own countries.
1942. "Progress of the Medical Education of Women in Europe." Medical and Surgical Reporter, 45 (12 November 1881) 550-551. (Editorial.)
1943. Rosenfeld, Siegfried. ["Medical Studies for Women in the Present: Part I. History"]. Wiener Medizinische Blätter, 19:1 (2 January 1896) 6-9. (Ger)
This, the first part of a series of articles, presents a brief historical review up to the late 19th century and then describes the recent developments and present status in individual countries. Switzerland was popular with Russian women, first at Zurich and then at Berne after Zurich was closed to them by imperial decree. Between 1864 and 1892 Zurich had 344 female medical students and Geneva 175, mostly foreigners. Russia had courses for women from 1872-1882; they were to be reopened in 1897. Russian women doctors are highly regarded by their male colleagues and are practicing in all parts of European and Asiatic Russia. England had one of the first medical schools for women, in London; 73 women graduated between 1889 and 1893, and 32 from schools in Ireland and Scotland. In France, the University of Paris has been open to women since 1868, but most of the women students there and at Montpellier have been foreigners. In 1885 there were 14 women practicing in Paris. Italy has admitted women to medical schools since 1876 and has women practicing in

most of the large cities; this includes one professor, at Pisa. In Scandinavia, women have their own medical school at Gothenburg, and the other schools are open to them. Only Germany and Austria of the European countries do not accept women, and Germany will probably do so in the near future. The U.S. has admitted women since 1850, and in 1890 had 4555 practicing women physicians.

SOUTH, CENTRAL, LATIN AMERICA AND MEXICO

1944. Aguirre de Gonzales, Amelia. "The Paraguayan Medical Woman." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 11:10 (October 1956) 356.

A summary of a paper presented during a symposium on "Women as Medical Students and Physicians in the Countries of the Americas." In Paraguay "women and men have an equal opportunity to study medicine": 17.31 per cent of registrants at the School of Medicine were women. Women physicians also have the same employment opportunities as male physicians. Women who drop out of the medical course do so mainly for economic reasons.

1945. Pelaez de Alvarez, Pola. "Educating Women in Medicine in Chile." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 11:10 (October 1956) 361.

Women were not admitted to the universities of Chile until the end of the 19th century. In a thesis by Dr. Mariano Requena of the University of Chile, it is reported that between 1932 and 1952, 816.8 men (vs. 183.2 women) were admitted to the first year of medicine. During that period, 71.7 per cent of the total number of students admitted graduated (92.6 per cent were women, while only 70.3 per cent were men). Women do not exclusively turn down positions in rural areas, but do turn down geographically isolated, unattractive positions on the par with male physicians' rejections of such posts.

UNITED STATES

1946. AAMC Division of Student Affairs, Office of Student Records. "U.S. Medical Student Enrollments, 1968-1969 Through 1971-1972." Journal of Medical Education, 47:2 (February 1972) 150-153. figs., tables. (Datagram.)

Women medical students comprised 1,673 (13.5 per cent) of the 1971 freshman class, a 33.2 per cent increase over 1970. Minority-group women are responsible for high percentages within their own groups: American Indian women--8 (36 per cent); American black women--200 (23 per cent); American Oriental women--43 (20 per cent); non-U.S. women--31 (17 per cent); Mexican American women--10 (12 per cent).

1947. "As a Matter of Record." Medical Woman's Journal, 51: 11 (November 1944) 34.
An article originally published in Intern (the journal of the Association of Internes and Medical Students) pleads for government assistance to women medical students.
1948. Beyer, M. Virginia. "Annual Opportunities Report." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:5 (May 1944) 36. (Editorial.)
Dr. Beyer, chairman of the American Medical Women's Association's opportunities for medical women committee, reports that seven of the 86 U.S. and Canadian medical schools do not admit women students. Updated information is also provided on the Army Specialized Training Program (ASTP), a government plan for financing medical students. Due to recent changes, only enlisted men are eligible for the ASTP.
1949. Blackwell, Elizabeth and Blackwell, Emily. Address on the Medical Education of Women. Baptist and Taylor, New York, New York, 1864.
[Item not examined by editors.]
1950. Boucot, Katharine R. "Special Problems of Women Medical Students." Canadian Medical Association Journal, 86: 14 (7 April 1962) 614-617. tables.
The author (a professor at Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania) identifies the psychological, sociological, financial, and physical problems of women medical students. Mentioned are: the female conditioning that makes them emphasize details and have difficulty grasping broad implications; a tendency to be hypersensitive; interference in study from marriage and pregnancy; and a "residual antagonism" towards medical women. Accompanying the article are two statistical tables concerning women applicants and students in U.S. and Canadian medical schools.
1951. Bowen, Earl A. "The Female Family Practitioner." New England Journal of Medicine, 285:17 (21 October 1971) 973. (Letter to the Editor.)
"The U.S. Government [should] establish federal medical schools 'for women only' adjacent to large urban general hospitals . . .," then women doctors, this male doctor writes, can become general practitioners and make initial diagnoses; that way only those patients who need intensive care will be admitted to the hospital and, by implication, to the male doctor specialists who have not wanted to do general practice for quite a while.
1952. Bowers, John Z. "Special Problems of Women Medical Students." Journal of Medical Education, 43:5 (May 1968) 532-537. (Presentation, 78th Annual Meeting, Association of American Medical Colleges, New York, October 28, 1967.)

Special problems of women in medicine include the "'anti-medical'" counseling given to women in college, "'secret'" quotas for the number of women admitted to medical school, the hostile environment in which women must pursue their medical education, the extremes of behavior women medical students are forced into (i.e., "masculine rules" or "super-femininity") in their search for identity in the male world of a medical school, problems of marriage and pregnancy, and the inflexible requirements of American boards. The "unique situation" of the Negro woman is discussed also. The utilization of women in medicine can be improved through programs designed to help women reenter the medical field, programs to provide child care for women in medicine, the assurance of greater opportunities for the women medical school graduate, and programs to subsidize women to stay in training or to return to medicine.

1953. Bundy, Elizabeth R. "Introductory Address." Medical and Surgical Reporter (10 October 1896). (Opening exercises, Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 30 September 1896.)

Dr. Bundy, professor of anatomy at Woman's Medical College, draws an analogy between the student's preparation for a medical career and the soldier's preparation for war. She offers advice in tackling medical studies, emphasizing the importance of a thorough knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and chemistry. Students are warned against ignoring their personal health. Concluding remarks allude to the rewards of being a physician and of developing "unity in spirit and work."

1954. C. B. "Public Demands and the Medical Education of Women." Nation, 50:1290 (20 March 1890) 237-238. The current position of women in medical education offers an example of "social congestion." While the public supports employment of women physicians, especially in women's prisons and hospitals, the public has not offered women the proper academic preparation. Women must have the right to appointments in hospitals and admission to the best university medical departments. Endowments offer one hope of forcing schools to admit female students.

1955. Campbell, Margaret A. Why Would a Girl Go Into Medicine? Medical Education in the United States: A Guide for Women. Published by the author, New York, New York, 1973, 113 pp. tables.

"This document has been assembled to assist women in selecting and surviving a medical school education." Predicated on the fact that "all medical schools exhibit some degree of discrimination against women students," this study specifically seeks to examine the discrimination and concomitant "coping, change, and concern for the health care of women." The document "is intended to encourage." In-

formation reported in the study was collected from women medical students and from "case study" data from medical schools via an exploratory questionnaire, between February and September of 1973. Seventy-six questionnaires were returned from 146 women students at 41 medical schools. The major forms of discrimination considered are institutional discrimination, overt discrimination, and subtle discrimination. In addition, the author discusses stereotyping of women medical students and the "'men's club' atmosphere of medical school." Coping mechanisms are also covered, as are constructive support, working for changes, and the need for unity among women. [An edition of this book was also published by the Feminist Press.]

1956. Chapman, John E. "A Common Denominator in the Equation toward a Medical Education." *Journal of the American Medical Women's Association*, 24:7 (July 1969) 561-565. (Presentation, Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation Conference, "The Future of Women in Medicine," Williamsburg, Va., 8-11 December 1968.)
Medical schools are going to have to broaden their means of financial support, and the federal government is the only organization able to support such expensive operations. The Health Professions Act of 1963 made loans and some limited scholarships available to not only medical students but also other medically-related specialists. Women medical students are discriminated against in a variety of financial ways: families tend to give less support to a daughter than to a son; a woman bringing a debt from an expensive medical education is less attractive on the marriage market than one bringing a dowry; living facilities and other paraeducational-related conditions have not been accessible to women; traditional scholarship support is more available to men than to women; women incur special expenses "to retain their feminine role"; a man may be supported by a working wife and still assume access to financial aid, a woman, on the other hand may not qualify for financial aid for herself, no less if she's married; childbearing can increase the time a woman spends in school thereby making school more expensive; women who attend medical school and who still want "to retain their femininity," are "less members of the class" and have "less accessibility to class resources." If medical schools intend to accept minority students like women, they should plan on additional space and more students.
1957. "Co-Education in Medical Colleges." *Woman's Medical Journal*, 11:1 (January 1901) 13-14. (Editorial.)
The question of the appropriateness of coeducation will be decided in the near future. If it is found right and proper, however, coeducation should extend to faculty appointments also.
1958. "Co-Education in Medical Study: Editorial in American

Medicine (Selected)." Woman's Medical Journal, 12:
3 (March 1902) 54.

1959. Crawford, Susan A.; Crowley, Anne E.; Egan, Richard L.; Hillis, William C.; Leymaster, Glen R.; Mason, Henry R.; Petersen, Edward S.; and Uzemack, Edward A. "Undergraduate Medical Education." Journal of the American Medical Association Supplement, 231 (January 1975) 6-33. figs., tables.

Under the section of this article on medical students, statistics are given for the number of women applicants, admissions, and graduates of U.S. medical schools from 1939-1974. The attrition rate for women and men for 1971-1972, 1972-1973, and 1973-1974 shows what appears to be a reversal in 1973-1974 from previous years: in 1973-1974, 1.4 per cent of the women students dropped out as compared to 1.7 per cent of the men.

1960. Crowley, Anne E., ed. Medical Education in the United States: 1973-1974. 74th Annual Report. American Medical Association, Chicago, Illinois, 1975, 139 pp. charts, tables. (Annual supplement to the Journal of the American Medical Association.)

The first report on medical education in the United States was published on 21 September 1901 in the Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA). This annual report came to be known as the "Education Number" of JAMA. This year, because of the scope and complexity of the subject, the "Education Number" was published as a Supplement to JAMA. [A bound, five-volume set of all "Education Numbers" is available. We have cited in this bibliography only the most recent annual report. Previous annual reports contain similar information for their respective years, and beginning in 1910, the data on medical schools was broken down by sex. This supplement consists in a number of articles on medical education by various contributors. These articles (one by Susan A. Crawford, et al., and one by Leonard D. Fenninger, et al.) are listed in this bibliography under the names of the respective authors.] In addition to the individual articles on medical education, statistical data on medical schools in the U.S. and Canada are given in two concluding appendixes. U.S. and Canadian medical school enrollment by sex (and by school) is given for 1973-1974.

1961. "The Deplorable London Situation." Medical Woman's Journal, 35:10 (October 1928) 290.

This article's title refers to the British woman's struggle to maintain the co-educational privileges in medical schools that they enjoyed during the world war, and compares that conflict with the situation of colleagues in the United States.

1962. Dubé, W. F. "Applicants for the 1973-74 Medical School Entering Class." Journal of Medical Education, 49:11

(November 1974) 1070-1072. tables. (Datagram.)
 Women accounted for approximately 18 per cent of all applicants and about 20 per cent of all 1973 acceptances to U.S. medical schools. The acceptance rate for women exceeded that of men (39 per cent vs. 34 per cent). This article compares, in narrative form and statistical tables, application activity from 1969-70 through 1973-74.

1963. Dubé, W. F. "Applicants for the 1974-75 First-Year Medical School Class." *Journal of Medical Education*, 50 (December 1975) 1134-1136. tables. (Datagram.)
 For both men and women, slightly lower acceptance rates were recorded for 1974-75 than for the previous year: 38.9 per cent for women (39.5 in 1973-74) and 34.4 per cent for men (34.5 in 1973-74). Women obtained 23 per cent of all acceptances--a slight increase from the comparable percentage of 20 in 1973-74 and "a spectacular doubling of the 11 per cent of all acceptances for women in 1970-71." One of the tables included in this article provides statistics on women applicants and first-year women students from 1970-71 through 1974-75.
1964. Dubé, W. F. "Undergraduate Origins of U.S. Medical Students." *Journal of Medical Education*, 49:10 (October 1974) 1005-1010. tables. (Datagram.)
 Tables list the 100 undergraduate institutions providing the largest number of first-year U.S. medical students for 1973-74. The figures are broken down by sex.
1965. Dubé, W. F. "U.S. Medical School Enrollment, 1969-70 Through 1973-74." *Journal of Medical Education*, 49:3 (March 1974) 302-307. fig., tables. (Datagram.)
 There are 2,786 (19.7 per cent) women in U.S. medical school 1973-74 first-year classes. This figure includes 449 minority women and 41 non-U.S. women [the minority enrollment tables are not broken down by sex]. For all but three schools, women made up at least ten per cent of the entering class, with 42 (of the 114) medical schools reporting 20 per cent or more. This increase (between 1972 and 1973) is smaller than the gain between 1971 and 1972.
1966. Dubé, W. F. "U.S. Medical Student Enrollment, 1970-71 Through 1974-75." *Journal of Medical Education*, 50:3 (March 1975) 303-306. tables. (Datagram.)
 "The participation of women in first-year medical classes was greater in 1974-1975 than ever before in the history of U.S. medical education." Women represented 22 per cent (3,275) of all entering classes and 20 per cent of the 1974-1975 applicants. Of these 3,275 first-year women, 563 (17.2 per cent) were minority group members. During 1973, the minority-group women represent the following percentages with their own groups: American Indian women--24 per cent; American black women--34 per cent; Mexican American wo-

men--21 per cent; and mainland Puerto Rican women--29 per cent. All of the 114 medical schools in the U.S. report at least ten per cent first-year enrollment for women. In only 42 schools do women constitute at least 20 per cent of the freshman class.

1967. Dubé, W. F. "Woman Students in U.S. Medical Schools: Past and Present Trends." *Journal of Medical Education*, 48:2 (February 1973) 186-189. tables. (Data-gram.)

The number of women students enrolled in medical schools rose gradually from four per cent in 1914 to nine per cent in 1969 (except for 1949-1950 when medical enrollments were affected by special military training programs as a result of World War II). In 1972-1973, women represented 12.8 per cent of all medical students and 16.8 per cent of the 1972 fall freshman class. In 1964 only 14 medical schools out of 87 enrolled women students as ten per cent or more of their student body. Since 1964, the number of medical schools enrolling ten per cent or more women students gradually increased: 1969-1970, 25 schools out of 101; 1970-1971, 31 schools out of 102; in 1971-1972, 56 schools out of 108; and in 1972-1973, 84 schools out of 114 enrolled ten per cent or more women students.

1968. Dubé, W. F. and Johnson, Davis G. "Study of U.S. Medical School Applicants, 1972-73." *Journal of Medical Education*, 49:9 (September 1974) 849-869. tables. Applicant, applications, and enrollment data for the 1972 entering class of 112 U.S. medical schools highlights rises in the number of women applicants, and in women minority students. In 1972, the "largest annual increase in the number of women applicants ever recorded" occurred, when 5,480 women (15.2 per cent of the applicants) competed for first-year places. "Despite the seemingly high accompanying increase in applications over 1971 (14,597 or 60.5 per cent), women filed only 7.1 applications per individual while men applicants filed 7.5 each. Moreover, 43.0 per cent of the women applicants were accepted (compared with 37.2 per cent for men) and thus achieved higher acceptance percentages than men for the fourth consecutive year." One-fourth (24.9 per cent) of the 1,437 minority students in the 1972 class were women.

1969. Dubé, W. F. and Johnson, Davis G. "Study of U.S. Medical School Applicants, 1973-74." *Journal of Medical Education*, 50:11 (November 1975) 1015-1032. tables. "This annual study reports applicant, application, and enrollment statistics for the 1973-74 entering class of the 114 U.S. medical schools in comparison with previous years." Women comprised 18 per cent (7,202) of all applicants and 40 per cent (2,726) of all who were accepted. In 1972-73 women had constituted 17 per cent of the entering class,

while in 1973-74 women constituted 19.6 per cent (2,726) of the entering class. Women applicants had higher acceptance rates than men in every age category except in the 38-year-and-older age group, where only eight per cent women and men were accepted. "Considering underrepresented minorities only, 381 women were enrolled, an increase of 78 (26 per cent) over 1972. The highest numerical gain (55) was achieved by black women, while the highest percentage gain (150) was recorded for the small number of U.S. mainland Puerto Rican women. Of 114 medical schools, 98 enrolled minority women; but only 25 schools (including Howard and Meharry) reported five or more each."

1970. Dubé, W. F.; Johnson, Davis G.; and Nelson, Bonnie C. "Study of U.S. Medical School Applicants, 1971-72." Journal of Medical Education, 48:5 (May 1973) 395-420. figs., tables.
Summarizing applicant, application, and enrollment activities of the 1971-72 entering class of all U.S. medical schools, this study contains a section on women applicants. Women represented 12.8 per cent of the total applicant pool, an increase of 36.7 per cent over 1970. In 1971, 45.1 per cent of all women applying received acceptance offers. This study provides historical data, including MCAT scores, for the preceding five years. Tables of related applicant characteristics are also presented.
1971. Dubé, W. F.; Stritter, Frank T.; and Nelson, Bonnie C. "Study of U.S. Medical School Applicants, 1970-71." Journal of Medical Education, 46:10 (October 1971) 837-857. tables.
In this study, applicant data is arranged chronologically for four decades (1929 to 1959) and for the past five years (1966-1970). Information on women applicants includes the following: Of the 2,734 women applying to medical school in 1970, 1,297 (47.4 per cent) were accepted--11.3 per cent of all acceptances that year.
1972. Dykman, Roscoe A. and Stalnaker, John M. "The History of the 1949-50 Freshman Class." Journal of Medical Education, 30:11 (November 1955) 611-621. charts, tables.
Based upon the 79 medical schools in operation during 1949-1950, this article is a statistical study of that freshman class to consider the factors believed to be related to regularity in attending medical school. For the purpose of this study, students were categorized as follows: regulars (people who complete their medical training in four years without interruption); irregulars (people who complete their medical education but do so with at least one form of interruption; or who vary their training from the expected sequence); dropouts or withdrawals (those who do not earn degrees). In this study, 86.9 per cent of the students were regulars,

4.6 per cent irregulars, and 8.5 per cent dropouts. Regular students earned better grades than irregular or dropout students, on the average. In the Medical College Admission Test (MCAT), which consists of four sections (verbal, quantitative, understanding modern society, and science), students' scores varied most in the science section, with the regular group scoring higher (as the regular group did in the other areas as well). The MCAT was first introduced in 1948 and has been used to anticipate who the poor students would be and therefore reject ahead of time those people who score low. At the time this survey was made, not every student had taken the exam, but those who had taken this exam were better students than those who had not. By 1955, 95 per cent of the applicants admitted to medical school had taken this test. Residence requirements or other medical school restrictions may lower the correlation between those who get accepted and their scores on the MCATs, with their actual performance in school. Thirteen per cent of the students who were 27 years or older dropped out. Older students earned higher verbal and modern society scores, but their quantitative and science scores were much lower. Exactly 5.6 per cent of the total was female: 13.5 per cent women and 8.2 per cent men withdrew; 81 per cent women and 87 per cent men finished as regulars. Women medical students had slightly lower average grades than men. Women earned higher average verbal scores and lower quantitative scores (which, for women, are not important in predicting medical school grades). It was shown that 58.5 per cent of the freshmen who drop out do so because of failure, while 16.3 per cent do so because of lack of interest. More women than men drop out because of illness, environmental difficulties, accident, and death.

1973. [No entry]

1974. "Editorial." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:11 (November 1944) 31.

Reprinted is the text of a resolution submitted to the American Medical Association (AMA) by Dr. Emily Barringer, on behalf of the American Medical Women's Association. The resolution requests the AMA to "go on record as lifting sex discrimination from young women desiring to study medicine" and to "request the government to give aid to these young women ... commensurate with that granted to the young men." The subsequent report, from the AMA Reference Committee on Medical Education, replies in part: "It is the belief ... that there is no large reservoir of qualified premedical women from which schools could select substantially increased numbers of women medical students." The committee recommended that the resolution not be approved.

1975. "Education of Women Physicians." Medical Woman's Jour-

nal, 51:6 (June 1944) 30, 31. (Editorial.)

This editorial expresses concern for the subsidization of women medical students by government funds.

1976. Flexner, Abraham. Medical Education in the United States and Canada: A Report to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Carnegie Foundation, New York, New York, 1910, xvii, 346 pp.
Chapter twelve of this report consists of two pages (178-179) covering the medical education of women. "Woman has so apparent a function in certain medical specialties and seemingly so assured a place in general medicine under some obvious limitations that the struggle for wider educational opportunities for the sex was predestined to an early success in medicine." The number of coeducational schools in the U.S., as well as the total number of women students in them and the total number of women graduates from them is given for the six-year period, 1904 to 1909. The figures are construed by Dr. Flexner to indicate that "now that women are freely admitted to the medical profession, it is clear that they show a decreasing inclination to enter it." Flexner favors spending money on coeducational schools rather than on the development of separate women's medical colleges, with the condition that intern privileges be granted to women graduates on the same terms as to men.
1977. [Franklin, C. L.] "Women and Medicine." Nation, 52: 1337 (12 February 1891) 131.
The decision by Johns Hopkins Medical School to open its doors to women--under pressure of a gift of a hundred thousand dollars from the women of the country--may be a turning point for women physicians. The trustees still hesitate over undergraduate coeducation, however. This editorial wonders whether women have to organize and raise money to gain entrance into every university or whether trustees will ever take such an action on their own. This article also mentions the medical education of women in Switzerland and other countries. A discussion of women's "peculiar adaptedness" to medicine quotes Dr. Susan Dimock concerning female sympathy; she is profiled as having led a professional life that, by its example, settled the question of women's intellectual suitability for medical careers.
1978. Gross, Wendy and Crovitz, Elaine. "A Comparison of Medical Students' Attitudes Toward Women and Women Medical Students." Journal of Medical Education, 50 (April 1975) 392-394. tables.
The authors enumerate and document the various findings that give rise to the idea of discrepancy between women's professional and feminine identities. In order to "shed some light on [this] discrepancy," the authors have undertaken a comparison which comprises this article. The study groups consisted of Duke University medical students enrolled in

February 1974. A questionnaire (a modified Personality Record Form by Jackson) designed to reflect attitudes towards women medical students and towards women was sent to each student. This questionnaire focused on the eight factors of aggression, cognitive structure, endurance, desire for social recognition, achievement orientation, nurturance, understanding, and dominance. "The factors were chosen because they measured masculine and feminine traits as identified by Broverman." Twenty per cent of the student body responded (26 per cent of the males and 43 per cent of the females). Results indicated that the student population saw women medical students as exhibiting traits defined as masculine by Broverman (aggression, dominance, achievement-orientation, and intellectual understanding). These traits are also those necessary for students to become successful physicians. Because they are opposite traits to those which define a "feminine identity," however, a great deal of stress and anxiety may be generated in the female medical students. The "common bond" between women physicians and women in general revealed by this survey was that of nurturance. It was also shown that "male and female students do not significantly differ except for dominance," in their responses: women medical students perceive themselves as more dominant.

1979. Hannett, Frances. "Report on the Survey of Female Physicians Graduating from Medical School between 1925 and 1940." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 13:3 (March 1958) 80-85.

The author reviews the Dykman and Stalnaker "Survey of Women Physicians Graduating from Medical School: 1925-1950." [This survey appears elsewhere in the GENERAL classification of this bibliography.] Dr. Hannett submits that "the question posed by these findings is: should not our efforts be directed toward interesting women undergraduates in the career of medicine who are best suited for the rigors of this type of education and professional life rather than trying to influence the medical schools to admit more women in general?"

1980. Helz, Mary K. "Medical Education: AMWA Preceptorship Program." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 15:9 (September 1960) 876. (Reports from Committees: Presentation, Annual Meeting, American Medical Women's Association, Miami Beach, 10 June 1960.)

The American Medical Women's Association has been trying to arrange for practicing physicians to accept medical students for preceptorships. One hundred and forty-six (eight per cent) of the membership polled responded. Fifty-six of those answering were willing and able to participate in this program.

1981. Helz, Mary K. "Proposed Preceptorship Program of the American Medical Women's Association." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 14:4 (April 1959) 317-318. (Report from Committee on Medical Education: Presentation, 1958 Midyear Meeting, Board of Directors, AMWA, Washington, D. C., 14 November 1959.)

"(Editor's Note: This report by Dr. Helz is a preliminary outline of the preceptorship program of the AMWA, which was authorized by action of the Annual Meeting in June, 1958. Since the matter will be brought up for discussion and action at the 1959 Annual Meeting, it has been presented in full.)" Preceptorship programs, which are low-cost experimental educational programs, have been very successful. They provide school administration with improved care and students with a working knowledge of business and medical procedures that are easier to learn and to understand in practice than in the classroom. AMWA is sponsoring a preceptorship program. Preceptors will be members of AMWA and meet requirements of that organization and of the deans of the medical schools. Preceptors will share with the preceptees "the peculiar role of the woman physician in her professional, civic, community, and home life, as well as the social and economic problems imposed because of her sex." She will provide maintenance, room, board, and laundry. Preceptees will be women medical students who have finished the third year of medical school and meet requirements of AMWA and the deans of medical schools. Preceptees will pay their own travel expenses and will not receive financial reimbursement but will take part in all aspects of professional activities under close supervision.

1982. Hilberman, Elaine; Konanc, Judy; Perez-Reyes, Maria; Hunter, Rosemary; Scagnelli, Joan; and Sanders, Shirley. "Support Groups for Women in Medical School: A First-Year Program." Journal of Medical Education, 50 (September 1975) 867-875. table.

A model support system for first-year women medical students at the University of North Carolina School of Medicine is presented. Under the assumption that women entering medical school are "products of traditional sex-role socialization" and that successful medical student behavior "is at odds with the usual definitions of femininity," the support group was formed to provide a place where students could meet in small groups at weekly intervals throughout the academic year with women faculty members from the Department of Psychiatry. Factors are identified which either help or hinder successful conflict resolutions between professional and female identity. Faculty and student year-end assessment is included.

1983. Howell, Mary C. "Sounding Board: What Medical Schools

Teach About Women." The New England Journal of Medicine, 291:6 (August 8, 1974) 304-307.

The adoption of approved professional attitudes relating to patients, colleagues, and one's work, brings the novitiate into full membership in a profession. In our society, demeaning attitudes toward women are expressed in a variety of ways which some term "trivial" but which, accumulated, amass to an aggregate whose message is "that women are regarded as of little value, and that message is not trivial for women." Because women (51 per cent of the population) are involved in so many physician-patient encounters, "medical-school teaching of attitudes about women is of major importance in determining the quality of health-care services delivered." In addition, these demeaning attitudes have a direct and personal effect on women medical students. The article discusses discrimination against women as patients and women as student physicians, the use of humor as a device in the instillation of attitudes during professionalization, and the origins of these discriminatory attitudes. The author submits that harmful behaviors can and should be discouraged now, without waiting for attitudes to change. If appeals to faculty and administrative offices do not effect the desired change, there is recourse to legal action: Title IX of the Higher Education Amendments of 1972 forbids discrimination in educational facilities.

1984. Howell, Mary C. "A Women's Health School?" Social Policy, 6:2 (September/October 1975) 50-53.

Mary Howell outlines her vision of a women's health school that would train women physicians to give health care in an atmosphere of mutual support, and reaffirm the values of service and respect for patients and coworkers alike. Such health care and training would be more human and more effective for both patients and health care providers.

1985. Hutchins, Edwin B. "The Study of Applicants, 1961-62." Journal of Medical Education, 38:9 (September 1963) 707-717. tables.

Statistical tables compare data on men and women medical school applicants for selected years from 1929 to 1961, MCAT scores for men and women, and applications to U.S. medical schools in 1961-1962. It is noted that currently women make up 8.5 per cent of all applicants accepted to medical school, in contrast to 4.5 per cent 32 years ago. The actual numbers of women applying doubled from 1940 to 1950, and the number accepted doubled in the last decade.

1986. Jarecky, Roy K.; Johnson, Davis G.; and Mattson, Dale E. "The Study of Applicants, 1967-68." Journal of Medical Education, 43:12 (December 1968) 1215-1228. tables.

This study presents and discusses "the current status and trends of medical school applicant activity," and suggests "some implications of these data for recruiting and admissions

programs." Information presented in this study was "provided by medical school officials." Non-comparative statistics [not broken down by men and women] are presented in the areas of applications made, applicants accepted, nonmatriculants, MCAT scores (broken down by areas tested) of applicants accepted and those not accepted, and geographic data on applicants. The only comparative data for men and women are in the areas of number of applicants, number accepted, and percentage accepted for each of the eight years from 1960 to 1968. These figures reveal the lowest percentage of women physicians (of total) accepted to have occurred in the 1960-61 class (7 per cent), and the highest percentage in 1967-68 (10.1 per cent). Comparative data are also presented by name of medical school as to the number of applicants and the number of new entrants (1967-68). A final comparative breakdown is done by "state of residence" for applicants receiving one or more acceptances and applicants not accepted (for 1967-68).

1987. Johnson, Davis G. and Hutchins, Edwin B. "Doctor or Dropout? A Study of Medical Student Attrition." *Journal of Medical Education*, 41:12 (December 1966) 1097-1260. figs., tables.

This detailed report on attrition in medical schools between 1949 and 1958 is divided into eight chapters concerning the attrition problems, etiology of the dropout, the national attrition picture, the student, school characteristics, student and school in interaction, and what can be done; the final section is a summary. In "The Student," chapter 4, the discussion and statistics are broken down by sex. Figures indicate that of all students who entered medical school from 1949 to 1958, 16 per cent of the females and 8 per cent of the males failed to graduate. There were almost 2.5 times as many nonacademic dropouts among women as men. These statistics represent the only discussion of women medical students, per se, in the report.

1988. Johnson, Davis G. and Sedlacek, William E. "Retraining by Sex and Race of 1968-1972 U.S. Medical School Entrants." *Journal of Medical Education*, 50 (October 1975) 925-933. tables.

This report on a national Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC) study reveals that recent attrition rates are only about half that of the 9 per cent reported in the last AAMC study of 1949-1958 entrants. "Although the retention rate for women and for underrepresented minorities is still slightly less than that for white males, the gap appears to be narrowing." In this report, "underrepresented minorities" refers to black Americans, American Indians, Mexican Americans, and mainland Puerto Ricans. "Suggestions for optimum retention include: (a) enlarging the pool of minority applicants, (b) improving the techniques of student selection, and (c) increasing the flexibility of academic programs in the medical schools."

1989. Kaplan, Harold I. "Half of Us Will Soon Be Women--Physicians, That Is." Medical Opinion, 6 (May 1971) 62-64. illus.

Ten years from now women will make up 40 to 50 per cent of the medical profession. Dr. Kaplan discusses his involvement in the training of women physicians and the flexible schedule program developed at the New York Medical College, psychiatry department.

1990. Kaplan, Harold I. "Women Physicians: The More Effective Recruitment and Utilization of Their Talents and the Resistance to It--The Final Conclusions of a Seven-Year Study." The Woman Physician, 25:9 (September 1970) 561-570.

Given in this article is a sample of responses by medical school administrators to five standardized questions on women in medicine. The questions deal with children in relation to mothers' medical schooling and professional assignments, special provisions in work schedules of pregnant and postpartum medical students, special provisions for children of women medical students and physicians, and a fifth question invites explanations for the increasing percentage of women doctors. A summary of conclusions is given, based upon answers to these questions. Findings reveal that there is still prejudice against women in medicine in the United States. A list of seven recommendations is included, ranging from flexible training schedules for women to "financial help during periods of need and/or stress such as pregnancy, or the post-partum period when adequate domestic mother-surrogate help is needed." [This article also appears in the New Physician, (January 1971) 11-19.]

1991. Keyes, Joseph A.; Wilson, Marjorie P.; and Becker, Jane. "The Future of Medical Education: Forecast of the Council of Deans." Journal of Medical Education, 50 (April 1975) 319-327. tables.

The Delphi approach was used to survey medical school deans regarding their perceptions as to the most significant changes they see occurring in medical education (and in the health care system that would influence medical education) over the next 20 years. Among other findings, it was predicted that "women will comprise at least 30 per cent of medical school enrollment," and "women have a somewhat greater than even chance of reaching 24 to 30 per cent representation on the faculty and staff."

1992. Lambson, Roger O. "Medical School Admissions: A Glimpse at the Future by Looking Back." Journal of Medical Education, 50:9 (September 1975) 912-915. fig., table. (Datagram.)

In 1929 women comprised only 3.5 per cent of the total applicants to medical school, and 4.5 per cent of entering freshmen. In 1974 women comprised 20.4 per cent of all applicants and 22.2 per cent of first-year medical students.

1993. Leymaster, Glen R. "An Answer: A National Center for Medical Education for Women--Forecast or Fantasy?" Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 20:4 (April 1965) 346-348.
The battle for acceptance of women into medical schools being won, the author suggests women "regroup" to attack the problem of the physician shortage: "Since there seems to be no limit to the needs of our society for the gifted, and the best are in demand in every field in medicine, it is unlikely that enough men are going to be available to meet all the needs." Greater flexibility of schedules, both in medical school and in postgraduate and professional work, is necessary. The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania can play a key role in these developments.
1994. Leymaster, Glen R. "Tomorrow's Target." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 19:10 (October 1964) 874-877. (Inaugural Address, Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 6 March 1964.) Women physicians have achieved their place in the medical profession by diligence, intelligence, and stubbornness. A medical school oriented to the training of women physicians may be a better place for women to study. Women need a flexible curriculum in order to take time off to become homemakers if they want to, or to return to school after they have been homemakers. They should have the option of being mobile so that they can follow their husband's careers and the option of having access to continuing education. Society will benefit if the skills young women acquire prepare them to fulfill themselves and be gainfully employed.
1995. Linde, Harry W. "Admissions Committees Not Misogynistic." New England Journal of Medicine, 282:11 (12 March 1970) 634. (Correspondence.) Women applicants to medical schools suffer no discrimination, asserts this letter-writer. He, a member of the admissions committee at Northwestern University Medical School, quotes admissions statistics and notes that only four of 101 American medical schools discriminate because of sex--"one of these is Woman's Medical College."
1996. Macfarlane, Catharine. "A Challenge: Cherchez les Femmes." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 20:4 (April 1965) 345.
Women physicians should consider training other women physicians to succeed them; such training is as important a contribution as anything else they do. For 97 years, from 1866 to 1963, the dean of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania was a woman. After 1963 men held this important position and women lost the opportunities, responsibilities, and honors of this office. The Infirmary for Women and Children in New York City, founded by Drs. Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell, had women as approximately 50

per cent of its officers of instruction; in 1963, 39 per cent of the officers of instruction were women.

1997. McGrew, Elizabeth A. "More on Dropouts." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 22:3 (March 1967) 194. (AMWA President's Message.) After D. G. Johnson's and E. G. Hutchins's report "Doctor or Dropout?" appeared in the Journal of Medical Education, December, 1966, Elizabeth A. McGrew, president of the American Medical Women's Association, expresses concern that the Johnson and Hutchins conclusions, that women medical students drop out at double the percentage of men, will adversely affect male medical school administrators' attitudes toward women medical students. She suggests that studies be initiated that examine the reasons women drop out. She further suggests that medical school curriculum, internship, and residency schedules become more flexible so as not to discriminate against women.
1998. McGrew, Elizabeth A. "Women Medical Dropouts." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 22:2 (February 1967) 128. (AMWA President's Message.) D. G. Johnson and E. G. Hutchins, with the Association of American Medical Colleges, published a study in the Journal of Medical Education, December 1966. Their findings are significant to women physicians and medical school faculty in that the dropout rate for women is twice as high as that for men.
1999. Maher, Irene E. "The Education of a Woman Physician." Pi Lambda Theta Journal, 28:2 (December 1949) 108-109.
In 1948-1949, women totaled 2,109 (8.9 per cent) of the medical students in the United States. That same year, 12.1 per cent of all medical graduates were women (an increase over 5.1 per cent in 1939 and 4.8 per cent in 1929). Only three medical schools (Dartmouth, Jefferson, and North Dakota), of the 71 U.S. medical institutions approved by the American Medical Association, admitted no women in 1948-1949. This article goes on to list requirements for admission to medical schools and internships.
2000. "Medical Education of Women Has Proved Worth While." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 10:3 (March 1955) 84-86. tables.
A review of contemporary studies on women physicians being carried out by various groups is presented. This material is reprinted from Admissions Requirements of American Medical Colleges-1955. In 1954-1955 "only" six medical schools "estimat[ed]" they would not have any women in the freshman class. "The absence of women ... does not imply a change in policy [as four of the six schools previously admitted women]," submits the author. Rather, "it is likely

that they received no applications this year from women properly qualified to study medicine."

2001. "Medical Students Speak Out!" Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 23:10 (October 1968) 925. This article summarizes the way women medical school students feel about their medical education and their role conflict of physician and mother. They feel "frustration and disappointment with the curriculum and the disinterest of professors [in medical school]." Too often the professor is one who emphasizes scientific detail without regard for interpersonal relationships and patient contact. As a result, the emphasis is on memorization rather than individual and creative thinking, and although the students concede that learning by rote is inevitable, it leaves little time for application and consideration of knowledge acquired. All of the students agreed that women were accepted in medical schools on an equal footing, and no difficulties arose, no extra pressure was brought to bear, and no demands were made because they were women. The married women found that marriage and studies were compatible and that the "security of marriage was an asset in medical school." Some are married to classmates while others benefit from the knowledge of husbands who are upperclassmen. However, some have found that compromises have to be made in schooling and the selection of an internship in order to have time to devote to a husband and children. Praise was voiced for the Journal [of the American Medical Women's Association], which the students found informative and useful.
2002. Men and Women Medical Students, and the Woman Movement. [Philadelphia, Pennsylvania], 1869. [Item not examined by editors.]
2003. Men and Women Medical Students: The Hospital Clinics and The Woman Movement. No. 2. [Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1870], 20 pp. [Item not examined by editors.]
2004. "More Women Go into Medical Jobs as Career Work." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:12 (December 1947) 23. Although a record number of women are expected to graduate from medical school in the next few years, fewer are expected to enter medical training in 1947 than in 1946. Dr. Donald G. Anderson, secretary of the American Medical Association (AMA) Council on Education, "has denied charges that this was because crowded universities and colleges have reduced quotas for women medical students." Figures on women in medicine for the AMA survey are cited.
2005. "More Women in Medicine." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:12 (December 1945) 34.

A jump in the enrollment of women students at the University of Illinois College of Medicine indicates the increased interest among women in the medical profession. In 1945, seven to eight times as many women applied as in previous years. The average age for the 36 "girls" enrolled as freshmen in 1945, is 25 years.

2006. Morgan, Beverly C. "Admission of Women into Medical Schools in the United States: Current Status." The Woman Physician, 26:6 (June 1971) 305-309.
This article proposes to investigate the current status of admission of women into medical schools in the United States, and discern whether or not discrimination on the basis of sex does exist. Such an investigation of prejudice is difficult because of the many factors upon which admission is based. In the area of MCAT scores, women do not seem to be the victims of discrimination; "available data" fail to confirm any "definite" prejudice toward women at the time of application to medical school. The author suggests that discrimination begins very early, and she quotes Catharine Macfarlane's statement that "'college vocational counselors are the single most potent force steering women away from medicine.'" Lack of funds may also be a factor. A high attrition rate for women who do get accepted into medical school, the author suggests, may play a part in denying women admission to medical school. Various studies are cited in support of the statements in this article.
2007. Nadelson, Carol and Notman, Malka[h]. "Success or Failure: Women as Medical School Applicants." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 29:4 (April 1974) 167-172. tables. (Panel presentation, "Feminine Career Goals," American Psychological Association, Montreal, August 1973.)
Exploring the reasons for the relatively low number of women physicians, the authors discuss the masculine/feminine role conflict, the inflexibility of medical school schedules, and the rigidity of schedules at medical institutions in general. The authors submit that "since doctors are traditionally men they often think of and act toward patients as they would toward women and children, expecting passivity and compliance, assuming the role of the authoritarian and protective parent with a dependent child who cannot participate actively in the process of getting well." There is a benefit in the patient being able to choose a doctor of either sex, depending on the patient's prior experiences and orientation toward the model presented by the physician. Medical school admissions committees often use quantitative and science MCAT scores as criteria--scores which have generally been lower for women than for men, and despite the fact that "ability in the basic sciences has no clear relationship to performance as a physician." The fact that women have been admitted to medical school in proportion to the numbers

who apply is deceptive "since women represent a preselected group of gifted and perhaps more highly motivated people by virtue of the counter pressures they encounter at each step in the process of making career decisions." The backgrounds from which women medical students come is examined. Medical school experience and ultimate career choice at the end of medical school is discussed.

2008. Nelson, Bonnie C. "Medical College Admission Test." Journal of Medical Education, 49:7 (July 1974) 712-714. tables. (Datagram.)

Women usually obtain higher mean scores than do men on the Verbal Ability and General Information subtests, while men have scored higher on the Quantitative Ability and Science subtests.

2009. Pondrom, Cyrena N. "Setting Priorities in Developing an Affirmative Action Program." Journal of Medical Education, 50:5 (May 1975) 427-434. (Presentation, Spring Meeting, AAMC Council of Deans, Phoenix, Arizona, 26 April 1974.)

"'Affirmative action' programs call for special activities to ensure that women and minorities participate in employment and educational opportunities in the numbers in which qualified members of these groups are represented in the nation or community. Six kinds of activities should receive priority in establishing a medical school affirmative action program: (a) review of salaries for equity, (b) establishing goals for hiring in both faculty and nonfaculty jobs, (c) review of admissions criteria to assure that women and minorities are not required to meet a higher standard than white males and to include accurate predictors of the success of applicants from these groups, (d) survey of physical facilities to assure that lounges and facilities for women are equivalent to quality and convenience to those available to men, (e) examination of employment and instructional policies to identify any which have a 'disparate effect' on the success of women and minorities and modification of such policies wherever alternatives are possible, (f) review of staff, student, and administrative attitudes to assure that the institutional atmosphere conveys support of equal opportunity. Success in accomplishing each of these priorities will build a basis for success in other aspects of the equal opportunity program." [Article abstract.]

2010. "Record Number of Women Seek Careers as Doctors." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:10 (October 1946) 35. A record number of women--864--completed their freshman terms in U.S. medical schools, compared with 5,991 men. The incoming freshman class is expected to have 700 women, including 18 former WACs and WAVEs.

2011. Remonstrance Against Clinical Instruction Being Given to

Classes Composed of Both Sexes. Collins, Printer, [Philadelphia, Pennsylvania], 15 November 1869, 8 pp. Published in both pamphlet and "broadside" form, this "remonstrance" was signed by professors of the University of Pennsylvania, Jefferson Medical College [Philadelphia], members of major Philadelphia hospitals, and many "physicians at large in the city of Philadelphia." The undersigned, "out of respect for their profession, and for the interests of the public," express opposition to mixed classes of male and female medical students. The judgment is based upon the fact that clinical instruction demands "personal exposure" of "all the organs and parts of the body": "It cannot be assumed, by any right-minded person, that Male patients should be subjected to inspection before a class of Females, although this inspection may, without impropriety, be submitted to before those of their own sex." Also, in the medical lecture room, there occurs "an inevitable and positive demoralization of the individuals concerned"; womanly qualities are lost.

2012. Renshaw, Josephine E. "AMWA President's Message: Progress in Medical School Acceptance of Women." The Woman Physician, 25:3 (March 1970) 188-189. Medical schools restricted the admission of women to 4.5 to five per cent of the total acceptances. Currently, seven per cent of the total physician population of this country are women: about one-third of that number are foreign medical graduates.
2013. Sachs, Bernice C. "President's Message." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 20:10 (October 1965) 959. port. Currently, 8.6 per cent of the people entering the 88 American medical schools are women. "This is the first major increase in the number of women entering medical school from the static six per cent of medical graduates that has represented the percentage of medical woman power in America for the past 20 years."
2014. Saul, Ezra V. and Kass, Joan S. "Study of Anticipated Anxiety in a Medical School Setting." Journal of Medical Education, 44:6 (June 1969) 526-532. tables. (Presentation, Conference on Research in Medical Education, 79th Annual Meeting, Association of American Medical Colleges, Houston, Texas, 1 November 1968.) In order to examine the specific situations which create anxiety in medical students, the S-R Inventory of Anxiousness was adapted to the variety of situations likely to be encountered in medical school. It was administered on the first day of school and again at the end of the school year to the freshman class at Tufts University School of Medicine. For the class in general, the stress of entering a final exam was higher, but not significantly so, than either dis-

cussing a fatal illness with a patient or telling a relative that a patient had died. Freshmen were most exhilarated by watching their first surgical operation. Of the 18 female students who were compared with 98 male students, two-thirds of the women registered Total Anxiety scores above the mean Total Anxiety score for the entire sample. Tests of mean differences between situation scores of male versus female students indicated that females exhibit more anxiety than males in all situations except examining a female patient and participating in an experiment. Females showed statistically significant higher stress when examining a male patient, watching an operation, drawing blood, and entering an examination.

2015. Scharlieb, Mary Ann Dacomb Bird. "The Medical Education for Women." Nineteenth Century and After, 92 (August 1922) 317-329.

[Article not examined by editors.]

2016. Schwartz, Barry J. and Snow, Laurence H. "On Getting Kicked Out of Medical School." American Journal of Psychotherapy, 28:4 (October 1974) 574-583.

Two psychiatrists at a predominantly female medical school [The Medical College of Pennsylvania] describe the kind of personality patterns found in medical students who fail. They identify a number of personality types that appear to have in common the fact that they all take themselves too seriously, not that they suffer from lack of motivation, and that in taking themselves so seriously they adhere tenaciously to a role they are playing and are devoid of the flexibility necessary to meet the academic situation. The types they identify include, for example, the "princess" who has a difficult time working as a member of a team and who makes requests that people grant yet after they have granted them, are left with a vague feeling of resentment; the "peasant," an overachiever who comes from such a poor family that to be in medical school makes that person feel like a socioeconomic Atlas holding the family's world, present and future, upon her shoulders; the "caretaker," whose major sense of identity comes not from her own worth but from having been responsible for the physical and psychologic well-being of some other person. Furthermore, the authors observe the difference in the patterns of rearing girls and boys. American culture assumes that it is all right to test a boy by a certain amount of humiliation and even beatings without his breaking down, while a girl may break down and cry, which is an inappropriate response in the medical school rites of passage training.

2017. Sedlacek, William E. "Study of Applicants, 1965-66." Journal of Medical Education, 42:1 (January 1967) 28-45. figs., tables.

A brief narrative section and two statistical tables in this

article deal with women applicants. Of the 1,676 women who applied to medical school in 1965-66 from a total of 18,703 applicants, 799 were accepted for admission (47.7 per cent compared with male applicants' 48.2 per cent acceptance rate). Women comprised 9.0 per cent of all applicants, provided 8.0 per cent of the applications, and were offered 8.9 per cent of the acceptances. The 8.9 per cent figure for 1965-66 compares with 9.1 per cent for 1964-65, 8.4 per cent for 1963-64, and 8.0 per cent for 1962-63. Comparative figures for male and female applicants are broken down by individual medical schools and state of residency.

2018. Sheehan, Donal. "Medical Education of the Future." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:12 (December 1944) 17-23.
(Address, Women's Medical Association of New York City, 14 November 1944.)
Following a lengthy, generalized discussion of changes that should occur within medical education, Dr. Sheehan, acting dean of the New York University College of Medicine, states: "I had not intended to discuss the problems of women in medicine, believing firmly, as I do, that it is our duty to select students and train physicians, irrespective of whether they may be men or women." He admits that before this particular audience, however, such an omission "might appear rude and even sinister." He goes on to explore the charge that a "substantial proportion" of women abandon their medical careers when they marry. Noting that the number of women medical students in Great Britain exceeds the number studying in the United States, Dr. Sheehan concludes that in America there is not "a large enough reservoir of women students interested and qualified to study medicine." He further believes that sex discrimination in medicine does not exist.
2019. "Slight Increase in Number of Women Medical Students." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:10 (October 1945) 44.
According to the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor, there were 1,146 women students in approved medical schools in 1943, and 1,176 in 1944.
2020. Stalnaker, John M. "The Study of Applicants, 1954-1955." Journal of Medical Education, 30:11 (November 1955) 625-636. tables.
An analysis of the applicants to the 1954-1955 freshman medical school class is made by the director of studies of the AAMC. For the fifth consecutive year, the total number of students applying for admission to medical schools decreased. Comparative data for men and women are given in all areas of this study except for MCAT scores, where only collective data for both men and women are reported, and the total number of individuals applying to medical school for eight consecutive years [from which figures the

above comment regarding total decrease in applications is extrapolated]. Although statistics are discussed and analyzed for each area, there is no discussion of the male/female breakdowns.

2021. Stevenson, Sarah Hackett. "Co-Education of the Sexes in Medicine." Medical Woman's Journal, 36:1 (January 1929) 12-15. port.
Dr. Stevenson likens the situation of women who have been granted a taste of the study of medicine unto the slaves whose masters placed "the cups of knowledge" to their lips, and the slaves were thereafter unsatisfied with the "A, B, C." Women who aspire to be physicians, "granted the right to study ... must also [be granted] the right to study in the best possible way." In conclusion, Dr. Stevenson asks "why is peerage more unbecoming to women than vas-salage? If it is indelicate for a woman to be a physician, much more is it indelicate for her to be a nurse and thrice over is it indelicate for her to be a patient." A biographical inset on the author is included.
2022. Storrie, V. Marie. "Supply." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 21:10 (October 1966) 837-839. (Report, First Scientific Session, Xth International Congress.)
Since there is a shortage of doctors around the world, we should consider the potential of medical womanpower. If there were increased training facilities for women doctors, many more women could utilize their talents and increase the supply of doctors.
2023. Stritter, Frank T.; Hutton, Jack G.; and Dubé, W. F. "Study of U.S. Medical School Applicants, 1968-69." Journal of Medical Education, 45:4 (April 1970) 195-209. tables.
This study's information on female applicants to medical schools notes that of the 2,091 women applying, 976 (46.7 per cent) were admitted. Nine per cent of all applicants were women, while ten per cent of the total accepted were women.
2024. Stritter, Frank T.; Hutton, Jack.; and Dubé, W. F. "Study of U.S. Medical School Applicants, 1969-70." Journal of Medical Education, 46:1 (January 1971) 25-40. fig., tables.
In 1969-70, 2,289 women constituted 9.4 per cent of the medical school applicant pool; 1,011 women, or 9.6 per cent of the total accepted group were offered one or more admissions; 929 actually matriculated. Women constituted 9.1 per cent of all entering students.
2025. Thomas, Mary F. "The Influence of the Medical Colleges of the Regular School, of Indianapolis, on the Medical

- Education of the Women of the State." Transactions of the Indiana Medical Society, 33 (1883) 228-238.
[Article not examined by editors.]
2026. "Urge College Women to Study Medicine Where?" Medical Woman's Journal, 51:6 (June 1944) 30, 31. (Editorial.)
Quoting from a New York Times article, this editorial laments the U.S. armed services' refusal to subsidize the medical education of women.
2027. [Van Hoosen, Bertha]. "The Modern Pioneer." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:4 (April 1930) 102-103.
"One has only to study the catalogues of our medical schools to realize that the modern medical woman is doing more pioneer work than her sisters did forty years ago." Dr. Van Hoosen discusses the quotas in medical schools and the psychological effect that only "one girl in a class" has on other women who might apply. "The modern medical woman is having as much or perhaps more direct contact with sex prejudice [as her pioneer medical sisters had], but it is so camouflaged that she cannot even acquire the strength that she would have if she were able to fight it face to face and hand to hand as the women doctor did forty years ago." Dr. Van Hoosen concludes with the call for mass support of the few women who do get into medical school.
2028. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Report of the National Committee on Medical Opportunities for Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:7 (July 1930) 200-202.
Mrs. Lester Bartlett wrote a Ph.D. thesis entitled "The Present Status of the Woman Physician," upon which Bertha Van Hoosen bases the majority of her remarks. Most medical schools severely restricted admission of women (if they accept any at all) despite an increasing number of applicants. Therefore the percentage of women enrolled in medical schools had decreased sharply for the previous decade:
"... it appears that under the present practice women are not being replaced at the rate which their persistency and higher scholarship would warrant." Furthermore, if a woman were the only female accepted at a school, she was likely to decline to go at all if her presence meant being the "'only woman' in the class." Another possible reason for this exclusion of qualified women in medical schools includes the fact that there are no medical women on any of the co-educational medical school admissions committees. Mrs. Bartlett concludes, "In view of the practices in medical schools, which have been outlined above, it appears that the present method of selection of students discriminates against women. The most democratically American method of determining the number of medical women would seem to be (1) the desire of women to study and practice medicine; (2) the ability to meet medical standards which are applied equally to men and women; (3) demand for their professional

services." Dr. Van Hoosen proposes several courses of action among which are that the Medical Women's National Association send resolutions to the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association; and that to assist women in getting internships, hospitals accepting women interns be asked to notify the Medical Women's National Association when there are vacancies.

2029. Wainer, Robert A.; Ratzan, R. Judith; and Lansdown, Frances S. "Female Feldshers Fusilladed." New England Journal of Medicine, 285:26 (23 December 1971) 1490. (Correspondence.)
In separate letters, three physicians take strong exception to the ideas on women physicians expressed in a letter by Earl A. Bowen [New England Journal of Medicine, 285:17 (21 October 1971) 973].
2030. Warren, Fidelia. "Medical Education of Women." Syracuse Medical and Surgical Journal, 6 (November 1854) 293-295.
[Article not examined by editors.]
2031. Weinberg, Ethel and Rooney, James F. "The Academic Performance of Women Students in Medical School." Journal of Medical Education, 48:3 (March 1973) 240-247. tables.
"A survey of major measures of academic performance of men and women in medical school reveals that although women's performance in the early years is slightly but consistently lower than that of men, overall academic performance is equal by the senior year. Women students achieve an average score on the freshman-year subjects in the National Board examinations of 1.93 points less than male students. On the second-year subjects, the difference has decreased to 0.68 point. The Science subtest scores of the Medical College Admission Test predict these differences in that women students, whether science majors or humanity majors, score lower than their male counterparts. The differences in total scores on Part II of the National Board examinations are virtually zero. Women lead in three sections and men lead in three sections. With certain exceptions, National Board examination scores of women tend to vary less than those of men. Although attrition for academic reasons is slightly higher for women than for men, the likelihood of their being selected for membership in Alpha Omega Alpha National Honor Medical Society is at least equal to or slightly greater than that of their male counterparts." [Article abstract.]
2032. Wilson, Jno. Stainback. "Female Medical Education." Southern Medical and Surgical Journal, 10:1 (January 1854) 1-17. (Original and Eclectic: Article I.)
Females should be educated in obstetrics and gynecology be-

cause: women's "sexual idiosyncrasies" would aid in diagnosis and therapeutics; some women need employment; "refined and lovely women, (in the South particularly)" demand female practitioners; and, the physician welcomes relief from what is "one of the most disagreeable and irksome branches of his profession." Acknowledging the absurdity of conferring on women the comprehensive degree of Doctor of Medicine, Dr. Wilson suggests special limited courses in obstetrics for women within established medical schools. Such an arrangement assures that female medical education would remain "untainted by the heteroclitical errors which are likely to creep into those independent institutions that are surrounded by the external forces of Bloomerism and Woman's Rights." As for the "difficulty of confining female physicians to their proper sphere of practice," Dr. Wilson advocates reserving the power to revoke licenses if the "prescribed limits should be transcended."

2033. Woman's Work in the Field of Medicine. College of Midwifery of the City of New York, 1883, 54 pp. facsimis. Medical schools for women usually prove unsuccessful: take for example the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, where a low number of women have graduated; they undertook "too much in compelling women to go through the whole curriculum of surgery, pharmacy, materia medica, jurisprudence, etc." On the other hand, the College of Midwifery owes success to the fact that it teaches what "by experience, has been found to cover the sphere of woman's usefulness in medicine ... the intention being not to make regular practitioners of medicine, but to educate women in those special duties of the profession for which they are peculiarly adapted." This book reprints comments about the school published in the medical press, describes duties of the midwife, and concludes with dietary articles (recipes for the sick).
2034. "Women and Medicine." Nation, 52 (21 February 1891) 131.
Johns Hopkins Medical School, "under the pressure of a gift of a hundred thousand dollars from the women of the country," will admit women students. This opening marks a turning point for women physicians because only through medical coeducation can women prove their ability to hold their own with the men in the profession. This article goes on to review the status of medical education for women in several countries, and the prevalent attitudes towards women as medical practitioners.
2035. "Women in Medical Schools." Journal of Medical Education, 41:2 (February 1966) 184-185. fig., tables. (Data-gram.)
Over the years there has been a slow but steady increase in the numbers of women applying to and being accepted by

U.S. medical schools. From 1929 to 1964, the proportion of women accepted to medical schools has increased from 4.5 per cent to 9.1 per cent. Between 1949 and 1958, a higher percentage of males completed their medical education (91 per cent males vs. 84 per cent women). The majority of men drop out because of academic problems, while the majority of women leave for reasons other than academic difficulty. The number of women graduates has increased from 4.5 per cent in 1930 to 7.3 per cent in 1965.

2036. "Women in Medicine." *Journal of Medical Education*, 38: 6 (June 1963) 518-519. tables. (Datagram.)
Comparative tables between women and men are presented showing that women tend to score higher than men on the verbal tests but lower on the quantitative and science tests; that the number of men accepted in medical schools has remained fairly stable while the number of women has increased from 4.5 per cent in 1929 to 8.5 per cent in 1961-62 with the major increase occurring in 1950-51 and immediately following the post World War II years; that while 35 per cent of all bachelors degrees conferred over the past nine years go to women, yet only five per cent of medical degrees conferred in the United States go to women. By comparison, the percentage of all women medical graduates in Canada is 12 per cent and in Great Britain, 24 per cent.
2037. "Women in Medicine." *New England Journal of Medicine*, 291:21 (21 November 1974) 1138-1142. (Correspondence.)
This series of letters comments upon Dr. Mary C. Howell's article "What Medical Schools Teach About Women" [*New England Journal of Medicine*, 291 (1974) 304-307]. Dr. Christian V. Cimmino from the Medical College of Virginia writes, "I simply don't recognize the paranoid medical milieu that Dr. Howell describes." Dr. Cimmino "readily admit[s] the female's academic superiority, her more highly developed intuitive sense, her greater moral courage and her stamina." Dr. Susan Kilgore Aoki feels that although many of Dr. Howell's conclusions were valid, discriminatory practices in the medical field should be documented with "carefully collected statistics." Dr. Phillip L. Graitcer, D.D.S. draws a parallel situation of discrimination in dental schools. Several women physicians who read Dr. Howell's article with "progressing disbelief" wonder if they may not have been "thoroughly sublimating" their feelings to not have realized the discriminating behavior that exists. In conclusion Dr. Howell responds to these letters.
2038. "Women in Medicine." *Saturday Evening Post*, 200 (21 January 1928) 22.
Women physicians should be afforded adequate training. There are not enough facilities to meet the growing numbers

of women seeking a medical education, and those facilities there are (such as the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania) are woefully underfunded.

2039. "Women Medical Students." Woman's Medical Journal, 19: 12 (December 1909) 258. (Editorial.)

In 1849 the first medical degree was granted to a woman. In 1899, 162 women graduated in medicine. Currently, three women's medical colleges exist, and 91 of the remaining 141 U.S. medical schools are coeducational. Four-fifths of the women graduating last spring studied at the co-educational institutions. While the number of women medical students decreased since 1904, in 1909 the number of women medical graduates rose again--to 4.2 per cent.

GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION

Material concentrates on internships, residencies, fellowships, retraining programs, and continuing education programs.

ASIA

2040. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Opportunities for Medical Women Internes." Medical Woman's Journal, 33:11 (November 1926) 311-318.

A survey of hospitals which admit women interns proved, to Dr. Van Hoosen, that the Philippine General Hospital's rules governing interns more nearly approached perfection than any other hospital.

AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND

2041. Gill, P. F. "Recycling Doctors." Medical Journal of Australia, 2:14 (4 October 1975) 562-565. (Retiring President's Address, Annual General Meeting, Tasmanian Branch, Australian Medical Association, March 22, 1975.)

Dr. Gill lists four major factors affecting decreasing productivity of Australian medical manpower. The first reason is an increasing enrollment of women in medical school; in 1974 they comprised 22.5 per cent of all students in all Australian medical faculties. He claims the net productivity of women physicians is 65 per cent that of their male counterparts. Other causes for productivity decline are decreasing hours of practice, increasing early retirement, and professional obsolescence. The Family Medicine Programme, cited as a pilot project to retrain women physicians out of training for a number of years, is also used by other physicians changing from specialties to general practice. The thrust of the address was directed at overcoming professional obsolescence.

2042. Howqua, June L. "Refresher Course at Queen Victoria Hospital, Melbourne, for Married Women Wishing to Return to Medical Practice." British Medical Journal, 1 (25 March 1967) 752-753. (Medical Education.)

2043. Nelson, Selwyn. "Women in Medicine." Medical Journal of Australia, 1:13 (27 March 1971) 717. (Letters to the Editor.)

The postgraduate committee in medicine at the University of Sydney in Australia, in conjunction with the Medical Women's Society, has conducted two retraining programs to enable women physicians to reenter the work force: one in 1967; one in 1970. After the first course, which was held every morning for four weeks, many of the 40 women who attended entered full-time or part-time employment, some in private practice and others in salaried positions. Many

students gained from further instruction either from formal courses organized by the postgraduate committee or by attending public hospital clinics with chosen preceptors. Such courses are tailored to meet the requirements of students.

CANADA

2044. Godden, J. O. "Reactivation of the Inactive Physician: A Participant's View." Canadian Medical Association Journal, 113:11/12 (13 December 1975) 1091-1092, 1094. photo.

The views are given of learning participants in the retraining program sponsored by the Toronto Chapter of the Federation of Medical Women of Canada in 1973 (held at the University of Toronto's Sunnybrook Medical Center) for which ten women and five men registered. The average ages of the trainees was 48.5 years. Less than half the course was devoted to a didactic review of most of the subjects needed in family medicine (except obstetrics); the remainder of the time was spent in active practice in a preceptor's office. One participant would have preferred a teaching clinic to the lecture method that was used in the course. Other criticisms include the need to have refresher material emphasize the practical everyday problems rather than the extraordinary problems, which might be better dealt with by means of "handouts."

EUROPE, WESTERN

2045. Macy, Mary Sutton. "Post-Graduate Medical Work for Women in Europe." Woman's Medical Journal, 20:3 (March 1910) 59-61.

Dr. Macy confines her discussion to the requirements for postgraduate study in England and in Vienna, Austria.

GREAT BRITAIN

2046. "The Annual Meeting of the Medical Women's Federation, London, May 7th, 1931." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (July 1931) 47-57.

This article presents a summary of the proceedings of the annual meeting. A major topic of discussion was the difficulties women have in obtaining graduate posts in hospitals because of discriminating practices.

2047. Arie, Tom. "Married Women Doctors as Part-time Trainees." British Medical Journal, 3:5984 (13 September 1975) 641-643. (Medical Education.)

In six years Goodmayes Hospital in Essex, England has enabled ten part-time trainees to learn in their psychiatric

unit. While the author, representing the staff, feels the program is successful, he also identifies the problems involved in employing part-time people. As married women and mothers, many of them bring qualities that are relevant to their work, e.g., practical good sense and conscientiousness. On the other hand, the kinds of problems involved in such a program include such pragmatic considerations as continuity in effective handover and communications, and having to miss certain events (such as ward rounds) to attend courses.

2048. Eskin, Frada. "Review of the Women Doctors' Retainer Scheme in the Sheffield Region 1972-73." British Journal of Medical Education, 8:2 (June 1974) 141-144. tables.

"This paper describes the first year of the Women Doctors' Retainer Scheme in the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board area. It gives an outline of the scheme and discusses the applicants in relation to age, marital status numbers of children, and employment status at the time of application. Other aspects considered include the type of employment desired and the specialty chosen. Reasons for non-acceptance into the schemes are discussed." [Article summary.]

2049. Rue, Rosemary. "Employment of Married Women Doctors in Hospitals in the Oxford Region." Lancet, 1:7502 (10 June 1967) 1267-1268. (Special Article.)

This article is a result of the Lawrie, Newhouse, Elliott article (British Medical Journal, 1 [1966] 409) on the survey carried out by the Medical Women's Federation which revealed that approximately 150 women doctors living in the Oxford region were doing less than full-time work. The author of this article made personal contact with as many of these women as possible to discover the reason why they were not doing full-time work. Three main groups emerged. A "scheme" was developed to provide part-time residency training for these women. The progress and future of this program are reviewed: "Reports received during the first year of the scheme have been overwhelmingly favorable."

UNITED STATES

2050. Buzek, Joanna and McNamara, Mary. "Communications: A Partial Solution to the Manpower Problem." Journal of Medical Education, 43:11 (November 1968) 1197-1199. tables.

Since 1963 there have been more than 13,000 inactive physicians in the United States and of these, 18 per cent have been under 55 years of age. To encourage these people, especially women, to return to practice, the Bureau of Health Manpower of the U.S. Public Health Service initiated 6-12 month retraining programs they call "preceptorships-

residency" programs. In 1967 questionnaires were sent to these people inquiring about their reasons for not practicing and if they would be interested in retraining programs. Nearly 25 per cent showed an interest in such a program.

2051. "Can Medicine Win Back the Retired Woman Doctor? Short-ages Spur U.S. Refresher Plans Despite Poor Response in Britain." Medical World News, 7:35 (23 September 1966) 94-95.

2052. Coulter, Molly P. "Residency Programs for Women." Journal of Medical Education, 47:10 (October 1972) 836-837.

The greatest obstacle for women with children to serve residencies is working a 70 to 80 hour week and having to care for their children besides. Strong Memorial Hospital has tried to solve this conflict in the following ways: by allowing two women to serve part-time for two years, enabling them to fulfill both their residency requirement as well as provide coverage at the hospital; dividing a female resident's time between the hospital one half-day and the community health center the other half-day; another woman works one half-day for two years at the community health center and at the hospital.

2053. "'Cultural Turn-Off' Blamed for Shortage of Female MDs." House Physician Reporter, (June 1972).
Included in this article are a description and discussion of a retraining program at the Medical College of Pennsylvania, and the part-time residency program in psychiatry for physician-mothers at the New York Medical College. [Article not examined by editors.]

2054. Fenninger, Leonard D. and Tracy, Rose H. "Graduate Medical Education: Annual Report on Graduate Medical Education in the United States." Journal of the American Medical Association Supplement, 231 (January 1975) 34-62. tables. (Section III.)

Under the Special Studies in Graduate Medical Education section of this article, women are discussed. A table gives the number of U.S. and foreign women in internship positions (as of 1 September 1973) in each state in the U.S. Of the U.S. and Canadian graduate women interns, 74 per cent receive appointments in major teaching hospitals, while only 34 per cent of the foreign women graduates receive such appointments. Another table indicates the number of U.S., Canadian, and foreign women physician graduates seeking residencies as of 1 September 1973. The numbers are listed by specialty. Women physicians on teaching staffs of hospitals, women employed full-time in hospitals, and refresher courses for women physicians are also briefly covered.

2055. Fernandez-Fox, Eva. "Graduate Medical Education at Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 5:9 (September 1950) 368-370. photos., ports.

This article is a brief description of the program and organization of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Because this College is both a medical school and hospital, the students have access to lectures as well as to pre-clinical faculty "consultations." Psychiatric problems and contagious diseases are the only kinds of cases that were not dealt with by the hospital at the time this article was written. The programs for each medical area's residency or fellowship are given: anesthesia, gynecology and obstetrics, medicine, pathology, pediatrics, surgery. Portraits of Ann Preston and Rachel L. Bodley are included.

2056. Fried, Frederick E. "Women in Medicine--The Training Years." Journal of Operational Psychiatry, 5:2 (Spring-Summer 1974) 101-102. (Commentary.)

Because of the nature of the medical profession (i.e., its character as a "calling" requiring strong commitment and continual education), the choice open to most married women physicians is a severely restricted one, and role conflicts in the U.S. are particularly intense for women practitioners. The situation in other countries is reviewed, especially in Sweden and the USSR wherein women are given differential treatment in the professions in recognition of their childbearing function. The author concludes that more innovative and flexible training programs are needed in the U.S.

2057. Gabrielson, Ira W. and Burkett, Gary L. "Part-time Residency Study." Alumnae News [Medical College of Pennsylvania], 26:1 (February 1975) 18-19. port.

Described is the Medical College of Pennsylvania's four-year contract to study problems in operating part-time residency programs.

2058. Gardner, Mabel E. "Keeping Abreast with Progress." Medical Woman's Journal, 36:3 (March 1929) 78.

In order to keep abreast with progress in the medical field, one must associate with "people and books," attend clinics and medical societies, travel and take postgraduate courses in one's specialty. The woman physician should also join the local medical society and attend meetings. Finally, women are still in the minority in medicine and have problems to face as women; therefore women "should co-operate with each other as individuals or ... lose out on the onward march of progress."

2059. Gregory Society of Boston. "The Woman Interne: A Report." Journal of the Association of Medical Students, 2 (January 1938) 110-112, 127. photo.

Out of 690 hospitals approved for internship in the U.S. in 1936, 531 (77 per cent) take no women. And out of 6,900 internship positions, 96.4 per cent are closed to women. This article seeks to uncover the reasons for exclusion of women physicians from hospital internships. One major reason for excluding women had nothing to do with "any prejudice against women, not any distrust of women's competence which lay back of their exclusion, but a single material lack of facilities for having them." Another reason was found in the opposition of "'old-fashioned'" board members: "'Women are not accepted because they menstruate.'" In summary, the case of a "typical girl student" is reviewed.

2060. "Hospital Opportunities for Women." Woman's Medical Journal, 20:1 (January 1910) 17. (Editorial.)
Medical women are urged to make repeated applications for internships--"repeat the process until continued hammering shall arouse the hospital authorities ... to the realization that a woman interne in a general hospital is not an anomaly...."
2061. "Internships for Women." Woman's Medical Journal, 21:5 (May 1911) 106-107.
Hospitals which accept only women as interns, and those which accept both women and men interns, are listed.
2062. Kaplan, Harold I. "Part-Time Residency Training: An Approach to the Graduate Training of Some Women Physicians." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 27:12 (December 1972) 648-650.
"Part-time residency training in psychiatry for physician mothers was introduced at the New York Medical College in 1962. Since that time 64 resident mothers have been graduated from this training program. Key aspects characterizing this program are that it is 9 months in length during each calendar year so that it requires four 9 month periods to become qualified in psychiatry--requiring 4 instead of 3 years for completion. Additionally, night duty and weekend duty are less frequent. This program was established because of the unique needs of women doctors with children who must be available at hours during key vacation periods (summer, Christmas) and most evenings and weekends. It has been readily accepted by male residents on the staff." [Journal abstract.]
2063. Kaplan, Harold I.; Kaplan, Helen S. and Freedman, Alfred M. "Psychiatric Residency Training Program for Physician Mothers: A Progress Report." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 19:4 (April 1964) 285-289.
Recognizing the "multifaceted problems arising from the professional education for women who have young children," the

New York Medical College began a program of psychiatric training for physician mothers. A modification of the traditional training allows for "flexibility in scheduling, time sequence changes, and certain curriculum enrichments." At the time of this article, eight residents were enrolled in this program: each stated that it was only because of this program that she could continue with psychiatric training. Their performance was rated as "progressing most satisfactorily."

2064. Kaplan, Harold I.; Kaplan, Helen S. and Freedman, Alfred M. "Residency Training in Psychiatry for Physician Mothers." Journal of the American Medical Association, 189:1 (6 July 1964) 11-14.

A report is presented on the modifications of the psychiatric residency training program at New York Medical College. Modifications were designed for mother-physicians in order "to increase the number of women physicians entering graduate training in psychiatry" and to increase these residents' functioning by minimizing role conflicts. Modifications include a three-year residency spread over four nine-month periods, supplementary educational programs where necessary, and the cooperation and understanding of male residents.

2065. Kaplan, Helen Singer. "A New Concept of Graduate Training for Women Physicians." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 17:10 (October 1962) 820-821.

This article provides an explanation of the need for and development of the part-time residency training program in psychiatry at the New York Medical College.

2066. "List of Hospitals Approved by the American Medical Association for the Training of Women Internes." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:5 (May 1941) 139-147, 158.

2067. "List of Hospitals Approved by the American Medical Association for the Training of Women Internes: Information Received in Response to Questionnaire Sent Out." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:5 (May 1940) 147-153, 162.

This state-by-state list, obtained by Dr. Elise S. L'Esperance, includes the number of women interns serving at specific hospitals, the kinds of openings available, and, in some cases, institutional policies regarding women interns.

2068. Lowenstein, Leah M. "Who Wants Lady Interns?" New England Journal of Medicine, 284:13 (1 April 1971) 735. (Letters to Editor.)

Excellent internship programs usually do not include women. Such discrimination is all the more ironic because women comprising the five to 20 per cent quota of women in medical schools were chosen with great care and had to be superior to begin with.

2069. Lowenstein, Leah M. "Women Interns and Residents." Boston University Medical Center Centerscope, (July/August 1971) 8-9. (Women in Medicine.)
Dr. Lowenstein identifies problems faced by women interns and residents and suggests alterations be made within post-graduate training programs.
2070. "MD-Mothers Retrain for Comeback to Practice." Medical World News, 6:48 (31 December 1965) 134-135, 139. photos.
Although it costs \$8,000 to \$10,000 per year to retrain each student, the cost is modest in comparison to the loss to the country when a trained doctor does not return to practice. The retraining program at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania is not yet fully established, but several women are taking refresher courses.
2071. Maffett, Minnie L.; Fay, Marion; Severinghaus, A. E.; and Miller, George. "The Intern and Resident Situation in the Voluntary Hospitals: A Panel Discussion Before the Members of the American Medical Women's Association at the Annual Meeting in Atlantic City, June 4, 1949." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 4:9 (September 1949) 359-373. (Introductory remarks by Elise S. L'Esperance and postscript remarks by Emerson Day.)
In this panel discussion of conditions for women as interns and residents, a number of examples of discrimination against women are mentioned. Examples of discrimination include the fact that less than 4 per cent of the residencies at the 107 hospitals approved by the American Medical Association go to women. Co-educational medical schools still had a quota in accepting women students so that, "Yes, indeed, we take women, and we do not want one woman we take to be lonesome, so we take two per class." While some schools will accept two women, others will accept four. Coeducational medical schools will err in the other direction of a quota system by accepting women who are improperly qualified to study medicine and who drop out. The reason given against accepting women by male medical faculty is that women marry and drop out of practice. In fact, 91 to 93.5 per cent of the women who have had medical training practice medicine. Associate Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, Dr. Severinghaus was proud that his school had the largest number of women medical graduates ever: 22 in a class of 108.
2072. Mann, Kristine. "Medical Women's Handicap." Harper's Weekly, 58 (28 February 1914) 32.
The public erroneously believes women physicians are now on equal footing with men. While women have access to a medical education equal to men, women have a severe handicap in sex in gaining hospital appointments as interns.

2073. "Mothers 'Liberate' Specialty Training." Medical World News, (13 July 1973) 68-69.
A "Mother's Program" for residents means shorter hours and take five years rather than four to complete. A psychiatry residency program is given as an example. [Article not examined by editors.]
2074. "New Program to Retrain Inactive Women Physicians at WMCP." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 23:3 (March 1968) 285.
The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania (WMCP) received a \$30,000 grant from the Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation in October 1968 to retrain women physicians. At the time this article was written, 250 women physicians were not in full-time practice within a 100-mile radius of Philadelphia. Ethel Weinberg will assist the president of WMCP, Dr. Leymaster, in establishing this program, which will include a systematic and comprehensive review of diseases including basic mechanisms, pathophysiology, diagnosis, and management. This program will emphasize new techniques and knowledge and give trainees an opportunity to work in clinics, accident wards, and with inpatient care. The program will be tailored to the needs of each participant. Each student will have the opportunity to study for six months full-time, or 12 months half-time.
2075. "Opportunities for Medical Women--1942." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:6 (June 1942) 167-180.
The Opportunities Committee of the American Medical Women's Association sent questionnaires to hospitals approved by the AMA for internships. Of the 866 replies, 463 hospitals take or are willing to take women graduate students. The text of the questionnaire and a state-by-state listing of replies are included.
2076. "Part-Time Internship Program Designed to Salvage Mothers with MD Degrees." Medical Post, (7 May 1968) 11.
[Article not examined by editors.]
2077. Paterson, Susanne J. "Post-Graduate Study in the United States." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (April 1933) 45-48.
Dr. Paterson speaks of opportunities for study at the Mayo Clinic (Rochester, Minnesota).
2078. Reardon, Rosalie M. "Dear Colleagues." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:10 (October 1949) 29.
This article, the first in a proposed monthly feature of the Journal, offers information on opportunities for women in internships and residencies. The appointments of several specific women are mentioned.
2079. Reardon, Rosalie [M]. "Dear Colleagues." Medical Wo-

man's Journal, 56:12 (December 1949) 45, 50.

Information on opportunities for women in internships and residencies includes the recent appointments of several specific women.

2080. Scanlan, Theresa; Pierce, Clara M.; Beyer, M. Virginia; Koenekke, Irene A.; and Woolley, Alice Stone. "Opportunities for Medical Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:5 (May 1943) 127. (Editorial.)
One thousand and thirty-two questionnaires were sent in 1941 to the superintendents of hospitals approved for the training of interns and residents, by the Council on Medical Education and the American Medical Association: 866 replies were received. Of these 866, 463 were taking or willing to take women interns and residents. Since the questionnaire was sent, war had broken out and changed the complexion of the medical field. The American Medical Women's Association had received requests for women physicians to fill hospital posts but, due to the inavailability of a list of applicants, was not able to be of much help. Other requests have come from communities with openings. In general, the field is opening up for women physicians.
2081. Smart, Isabelle Thompson. "Report on Internships." Woman's Medical Journal, 27:6 (June 1917) 142-146. (Presentation, Second Annual Meeting, Medical Women's National Association, 6 June 1917.)
As chairman of the committee on internships, Dr. Smith sent letters to 752 hospitals in an effort to gain data concerning internship opportunities for women. Of those responding (293 hospitals "did not have the courtesy to reply"), 132 hospitals claimed to favor women interns; 240 were either not in favor of, or lacked suitable accommodations for women; 87 were indefinite, i.e., either never had women interns or never received application from women. Dr. Smart's report includes the responses of specific institutions and offers suggestions for what the Association can do to increase graduate medical openings for women.
2082. Smart, Isabelle T[hompson]. "Report on Internships for Women." Woman's Medical Journal, 27:2 (February 1917) 37-38. charts.
This report lists hospitals that are known to accept women as interns, what the entrance requirements are, and what the hospital does and does not supply in the way of compensation.
2083. Smart, Isabelle T[hompson]. "Report on Internships for Women." Woman's Medical Journal, 27:3 (March 1917) 58-59. chart.
A list of hospitals that will accept women as interns is given.

2084. Smart, Isabelle T[hompson]. "Report on Internships for Women." Woman's Medical Journal, 27:4 (April 1917) 88-89. table.
A table provides data on several general hospitals, and a "note" offers information on New York's state hospitals.
2085. Smart, Isabelle T[hompson]. "Report on Internships for Women." Woman's Medical Journal, 27:7 (July 1917) 162-163. table.
Data is provided on internship opportunities at general hospitals in several states.
2086. South, Virginia. "Internships for Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 43:8 (August 1936) 217.
A medical student outlines the difficulties of locating hospitals that accept women interns.
2087. "Special Studies in Graduate Medical Education." Journal of the American Medical Association, 210:8 (24 November 1969) 1542-1555. tables. (Special Studies.)
This article includes a section on women physicians serving in graduate education as of September 1, 1968. (Data provided is the result of a questionnaire sent to hospitals to obtain information for the 1969-1970 Directory.) Findings show that 657 women graduates filled nine per cent of the positions filled by all U.S. and Canadian graduates in internship programs, while women comprised only eight per cent of the 1968 graduating class; women make up 18 per cent of positions filled by foreign graduates. Women held 12 per cent of all filled positions. Part-time internships for women were offered by 62 (7 per cent) of the 857 hospitals. Six per cent of U.S. graduates serving residencies were women; women comprised 16 per cent of the residencies filled by foreign graduates. Of all filled resident positions, nine per cent were women. Of the 1,023 hospitals responding to the question of part-time residencies, 61 per cent answered affirmatively. The largest proportion of women filled pediatric residencies, making up 27 per cent of the total. Only 53 out of 1,035 hospitals offered refresher courses to women who have been out of practice. Data on women physicians on teaching staffs indicate that 2,991 women teach in graduate programs (1,770 as part-timers).
2088. "Statistical Report on Women Physicians in Illinois Hospitals." Bulletin Medical Women's Club of Chicago, 13:4 (December 1924) (unpaged). table.
The information offered in this report was obtained through a questionnaire sent out by the Medical Women's Club of Chicago to hospitals throughout the state of Illinois. A table lists these hospitals by name and indicates for each institution whether women interns are accepted, whether women are staff members, whether there are medical clinics in the hospital, whether there are sufficient nurses in train-

ing school, and whether the hospital has difficulty in securing help.

2089. Thomas, Mary A. "Is There a Need for Postgraduate Part-Time Training Programs?" The Woman Physician, 26: 11 (November 1971) 551-552.
There are some medical school graduates who, after graduation, must postpone further training because of various obligations which prevent a full time internship or residency. AMWA receives many letters requesting the names of schools offering part-time or flexible training programs. In hopes of assessing the specific needs of women physicians for these programs, AMWA sent out questionnaires to 1500 junior members: 428 responses were received. Of these, 275 indicated an interest in such programs. Seventy-nine per cent (178) of 224 married women indicated an interest. Seventy-four of 174 single women responded in the affirmative. One respondent felt that "'part-time internships and residency programs should be available for election by physicians of either sex and without a demand for explanation of reasons.'"
2090. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Correspondence Consultation Department." Medical Woman's Journal, 35:8 (August 1928) 235-236.
Several distinguished women physicians wrote replies to the following inquiry received by the Journal: Is it desirable for young women graduates in medicine to take their turn, when interning, in the male genito-urinary service?" S. Josephine Baker, seeing no "real reason" for women to avoid the service, draws the analogy of a gynecological service for men.
2091. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Opportunities for Medical Women as Interns." Medical Woman's Journal, 33:3 (March 1926) 65-66.
Currently, 127 American hospitals offering accommodations for 1,407 interns accept women applicants for internships. Hospitals open to men number 527, with 3,832 internships available. "The worst feature in the statistics are that, when actually put to the test, many of these hospitals will not consider a woman intern unless it is impossible to get a desirable man." Appended to the article is a list of institutions willing to receive women interns.
2092. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Opportunities for Medical Women as Internes." Medical Woman's Journals, 34:4 (April 1927) 106-108.
Very few of the nearly 25 hospitals under Jewish management in the U.S. admit women as interns, the main reason cited being lack of proper accommodations. An explanation of Jewish customs precedes descriptions of notable Jewish hospitals.

2093. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Opportunities for Medical Women as Internes." Medical Woman's Journal, 34:5 (May 1927) 138-139.

Making a plea for equal opportunities for black medical women, Dr. Van Hoosen lists the hospitals that accept black interns. "... only 21 out of the 1,696 hospitals having accredited schools for nurses ... used colored internes, and of these 14 were hospitals for colored patients." "[White] women who have themselves suffered accusations of mental inferiority--who have been denied educational opportunities--who have only recently obtained the vote, and who are still only half-heartedly given opportunities for advancement ... should shake themselves free from mean prejudice and assist the Negro in getting education and contact."

2094. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Opportunities for Medical Women Interns: A Series of Articles on this Interesting and Important Subject (Continued)." Medical Woman's Journal, 33:4 (April 1926) 102-105.

Correspondence with the superintendents of the hospitals listed in the American Medical Association directory as being approved for internships, revealed that the "most outstanding difficulty in women being appointed to internships on an equality with men seems to be the lack of housing accommodations for the two sexes." The author lists those hospitals that would consider admitting women interns, those that would accept women when "proper housing facilities" are found, and those that are "lukewarm" on the subject. Many hospitals report dissatisfaction with the service of the woman intern. One hospital official wrote that one woman "unfortunately used her good looks to win favor with the [chief residents] when her work was not properly finished." Also, women interns "are not so popular with the genito-urinary service as the men interns."

2095. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Opportunities for Medical Women Interns." Medical Woman's Journal, 33:5 (May 1926) 126-128.

The superintendents of 41 hospitals report that the work of women interns was not as satisfactory as that of men; 81 hospitals say the services of women interns has equalled that of the men's. One objection to women interns is in reference to ambulance duty, though it is not clear whether institutions are unwilling to give ambulance service to women or whether women refuse to accept the responsibility. Another complaint is that women interns cannot handle male genito-urinary services. Institutions must be convinced that women interns do not want "sex privileges." Bertha Van Hoosen urges the young medical student to "understand that she is not only making a reputation for herself, but that her success in hospital work makes a great difference with the rapidity with which all women may be received in all hospitals on an equality with the male students." Recalling the

pioneer women physicians who "would risk their lives rather than not be equal to the performance of their duty," Dr. Van Hoosen says, "this is no time for the medical woman to dare lag behind or to look for special favors.... 'No man liveth to himself,' and this perhaps is nowhere more significant than in the life of the present-day woman intern."

2096. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Opportunities for Medical Women Interns." Medical Woman's Journal, 33:7 (July 1926) 194-195.

Unless the hospitals for women and children offer general services, the AMA cannot approve those hospitals for internship. Therefore, all women's hospitals should affiliate with medical schools or see that all branches of medical work are well represented in their own hospitals. Women's hospitals should offer opportunities to women interns that cannot be obtained in hospitals staffed by men. At present, Bellevue Hospital in New York City gives opportunities for more women than any other institution in the world. Other hospitals in which large numbers of women intern are listed.

2097. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Opportunities for Medical Women Interns." Medical Woman's Journal, 33:8 (August 1926) 228-230.

Dr. Van Hoosen emphasizes the importance of carefully selecting the hospital where the medical woman serves her internship.

2098. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Opportunities for Medical Women Interns." Medical Woman's Journal, 33:9 (September 1926) 257-258.

This general discussion of the decisions a woman should make before entering the fifth year of medical work advises young physicians to question whether to teach or practice, what specialty to follow, and where to locate.

2099. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Opportunities for Medical Women Interns." Medical Woman's Journal, 33:10 (October 1926) 281-284.

The history of medical women is divided into three eras: the establishment of women's medical schools and hospitals; the opening of schools and hospitals previously closed to women; and the representation of women on medical school faculties in proportion to the number of women students enrolled, and also the representation of women on hospital staffs in proportion to the number of women practicing in the hospital's community. "Until the medical woman has passed through all these phases of development, we have no right to judge her as a success or failure in the medical profession." The difficulties that women encountered at Chicago's Cook County Hospital are recounted. In 1881, Mary Bates became its first woman intern, and among her struggles was the attempt to hold her own with fellow in-

terns. In one especially vivid incident, the male interns burst into her room at night, and "like real cave men, carried her off ... to the gynecological ward to be entered as an interesting case ... the affair ended by a nurse bringing her her clothes...." The conditions under which Dr. Bates interned is contrasted with the much improved conditions under which women interns work presently at Cook County.

2100. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Opportunities for Medical Women Interns." Medical Woman's Journal, 33:12 (December 1926) 341-343.

In 1913 Dr. Frank Billings, dean of Rush Medical College, addressed a gathering of medical women, Bertha Van Hoosen among them. "Women medical students ... make good grades and are faithful in every way, but after they graduate who hears of them? Where do they go?" he asked. Dr. Van Hoosen and the others "were shocked at Dr. Billings' rude, and ... unwarranted, attack...." After mentioning the accomplishments of notable women physicians, Dr. Van Hoosen compares the views of the women physician with the attitudes towards the Negro. She suggests that "men taught" schools and male-staffed hospitals develop an inferiority complex in the woman student. Seventy-five per cent of women who are members of the American College of Surgeons attended women's colleges or interned at hospitals staffed by women.

2101. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Opportunities for Medical Women Internes." Medical Woman's Journal, 34:3 (March 1927) 68-70.

Of the 6,694 hospitals in the U.S., 520 are maintained by the Roman Catholic Church, and 25 of those hospitals are AMA-approved for internship. The opportunities for women interns in Catholic hospitals are examined.

2102. Wallace, Joyce. "Part-Time Internships and Residencies: Programs to Be Encouraged." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 24:7 (July 1969) 566-570. photos.

In 1964 the American Medical Association committee on graduate medical education issued a statement which in effect "allows" and does not "discourage" alternatives to the traditional internship schedule for physician mothers. Dr. Wallace gives an account of her seeking a part-time internship and her consequent experience in this half-time program at St. Vincent's Hospital in New York's Greenwich Village. She concludes her article with advice on "How to Get a Part-Time Program."

2103. Weinberg, Ethel. "Part-time Residency Training." Journal of the American Medical Association, 210:8 (24 November 1969) 1435-1437. table.

"In order to make medicine a more feasible career choice

for women and in order to increase the level of training and, therefore, the quality of practice, it is important to decrease the scheduling rigidity of standard residency training programs. The steadily increasing numbers of women in medical school makes the problem more pressing at this time. This communication reports the result of a survey of the specialty boards concerning the acceptability of part-time training. [All boards will consider part-time training on an individual basis except pathology.]... Part-time specialty training does merit a trial." [Article abstract.]

2104. Weinberg, Ethel. "Retraining Physicians." Journal of Medical Education, 47:8 (August 1972) 625-630. table.
At the time this article was written, there were 2,000 physicians in the United States under the age of 55 not in medical practice. The Medical College of Pennsylvania established a three-day-a-week, 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. retraining program which included lectures by clinicians, inpatient and outpatient rotations in areas of interest, patient work-ups, rounds, and conferences. A six-week program, offered to physicians who could not commute from where they lived, included a review of general medicine, and training in history-taking and physical examination. The spirit of camaraderie in this program has been invaluable. Forty-nine physicians have finished this program. Some participants had practiced in specialties intermittently, others had been uprooted several times because of their husbands' careers. Several men participated in the program. Some had been inactive for personal reasons, others because they wanted to change their specialty. Fifteen years of inactivity seems to be the maximum absence from the field of medicine to enable one to return to practice.
2105. Willard, L. "Campaigning for More Opportunities in Medicine: Internships for Women." Independent Woman, 18 (June 1939) 174.
[Article not examined by editors.]
2106. "The Woman Intern Problem." Medical Woman's Journal, 45:10 (October 1938) 309. (Editorial.)
An investigation conducted by the Internship Committee of Alpha Epsilon Iota (a national women's medical fraternity) reveals that of the 725 hospitals approved by the American Medical Association for internship training, only 23 per cent accept women. The remaining 77 per cent refuse women interns due to supposed housing problems or definite antipathy toward women physicians. Notes Dr. Luvia Willard, the report's author, "Many of these were publicly owned hospitals supported by the very women taxpayers who were refused admission."
2107. "The Woman Interne." Interne, 4:1 (January 1938) 31-32. (Letters to the Editor.)

An unidentified woman intern attacks the justifications given by hospital officials for refusing to accept women interns. "Against these arguments we are weak because prejudice rather than reason is an almost insurmountable wall."

2108. "A Woman Interne." Woman's Medical Journal, 6:2 (February 1897) 37-38.

Despite a two-year-old mandatory law providing for women interns in various state hospitals, no woman has yet been appointed to the Ohio State Hospital for the Insane. Officials at the Toledo, Ohio institution say no funds are available to pay a woman.

2109. "Women Internes." Medical Woman's Journal, 39:10 (October 1932) 259.

Of the 696 accredited hospitals for internships in the United States, only 99 accept women as interns.

2110. "Women Interns." Medical Woman's Journal, 42:10 (October 1935) 277. (Editorial.)

"Of the 697 hospitals approved for internship training in the United States and its possessions, 127 accept women."

2111. "Women Physicians Eligible." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:10 (October 1940) 311.

The U.S. Civil Service Commission announced examinations to fill an internship and a residency position at Washington, D.C.'s St. Elizabeth Hospital. The Civil Service reported that the exam is open to both men and women, but that "the department or office requesting certification of eligibles has the legal right to specify the sex desired."

MEDICAL ACTIVITY

Statistical and narrative material covers practice patterns, specialties, teaching, and administration. (Material discussing societal attitudes or cultural patterns which ultimately affect medical activity is cited in the PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS classification.)

AFRICA

2112. Klempman, Sarah; Naudé, Anneke te Water; and Rennie, Joan. "Women Doctors." South African Medical Journal, 44 (11 April 1970) 460. (Letters to the Editor.)
These letters are reactions to an editorial which stated that women physicians may be expected to be out of active practice for over a year of their professional life. Klempman feels that male physicians represent a permanent loss to medicine in South Africa because of their annual exodus to other countries. Anneke te Water Naudé cites the reasons women doctors are a good risk and feels that the editorial represents another attempt to limit the number of women medical students. Joan Rennie states that cold statistics are necessary to substantiate the editorial claim. In a footnote, the editor declares correspondence on the subject closed and regrets that "unfortunately, virtually all our correspondents have misunderstood the article."
2113. Klenerman, Pauline. "Medical Women in South Africa." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (July 1936) 64-65. (Correspondence.)
Dr. Klenerman discusses conditions in South Africa for the benefit of those women physicians who feel they might wish to practice there. "The idea of a woman doctor was staggering to the inhabitants" but ultimately the women and children were joyous, and occasionally a male patient would express approval.
2114. Naudé, Anneke te Water. "Women Doctors." South African Medical Journal, 44:15 (11 April 1970) 460. (Letters to the Editor.)
Training women to be doctors is a good risk for the following reasons: women outlive men and therefore are able to give more years of service; men change their occupations; women physicians made a significant contribution during World War II when they replaced their male colleagues in giving medical care to the civilian population; and, when women doctors are able to hold low-paying part-time jobs, they not only repay society for the investment it has made in them but they also help to keep the tax structure from spiralling higher.
2115. Péraud, J. M. [The Woman Physician in North Africa and Her Role in Education]. Bordeaux, France, 1932. 90 pp. (Fre)
[Book not examined by editors.]

ASIA

2116. Balfour, Margaret I.; Young, Ruth; and Scharlieb, Mary. The Work of Medical Women in India. Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, London, England, 1929, xiv, 201 pp. map, photos., ports.
This book reviews the role of women in medical service to India, from the arrival in 1869 of the first woman physician (Clara Swain of the U.S.) to 1929. At the end of the 60-year period, 183 hospitals were staffed by women, and there were 698 women studying medicine. This history covers the work of missionaries, the Women's Medical Service for India, and women physicians independently employed in various government situations. Women physicians worked principally in the fields of maternity and child welfare; data on the condition of Indian women are detailed and health statistics taken from Dufferin Fund annual reports are given. References to the various English, American, and Indian women who served in India are numerous and listed in the index. The foreword is written by Dame Mary Scharlieb, one of the earliest medical pioneers; her portrait is included, as are pictures of Clara Swain, Elizabeth Bielby, and Edith Pechey Phipson. The principal author, Margaret Balfour, was chief medical officer of the Women's Medical Service; Ruth Young was her assistant.
2117. "British Medical Women in India." British Medical Journal, (27 June 1925) 1195. (Correspondence.)
A medical woman questions whether there is really unlimited scope for women in India. Her doubts are predicated upon advertisements for physicians in newspapers and the naturalizing of the medical population in India, in addition to the lack of ads for physicians for state service in British India.
2118. Brodie, Jessie Laird. "President's Message." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 15:2 (February 1960) 175.
In Pakistan, it is reported that for the ten years before this article was written, there were on the average 30 women to 70 men in a medical class. Few of these women could practice, however, because in Pakistan, "no husband will allow his wife to work." Jessie Brodie inquires of her Pakistan informant, "there surely must be some way you could continue to practice medicine without renouncing marriage and the possibility of a home and family." "Not unless I stay an old maid." In the United States, physician-mothers with small children continue to contribute as "extremely valuable and influential consultants on P.T.A. committees and in voluntary community organizations such as heart, allergy, poliomyelitis, muscular dystrophy and other associations." Because many physician-mothers anticipate reentering practice, they need part-time medical work dur-

ing these years to "stimulate and enhance the alertness, judgment, and skill that makes them valuable community leaders among mothers with less preparation."

2119. Fischer, Golda. "Medical Women in Israel: Their Fields of Work." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 7:6 (June 1952) 215-217. photos.
At the time of this article (Part III in a series of three articles), nearly half of the women physicians in Israel were over 50 years of age, and less than one-fifth were under 40. General practice, pediatrics, and obstetrics and gynecology head the list of specialties. How these women live and how and where they practice is discussed. [Part I in this series deals with historical perspectives, and Part II considers biographical data.]
2120. Hoggan, Frances Elizabeth. "Medical Women for India." Contemporary Review, 42 (August 1882) 267-275.
"Reason, propriety, and that tolerance of national usage which has been the rule followed by [the British] Government in all dealings with our Indian fellow-subjects, point to the substitution of medical women for medical men in all the institutions subsidized by Government for the treatment of native women." This article thoroughly documents, through historical background and current information, India's need for women physicians. The article further offers advice to the British woman physician who wishes to serve in India, suggests funding proposals, and makes procedure suggestions for achieving medical care for women by women.
2121. Jhirad, J. "Careers for Medical Women in India." World Medical Journal, 11:1 (January 1964) 29-30.
The number of women physicians in India is on the increase. Women are being attracted to various specialties other than obstetrics and gynecology. Marriage has not been a hindrance to women in medicine, and 60 per cent of the women physicians in practice are married.
2122. MacCorquodale, Donald W. "Sex Differentials Among Family Planning Physicians in the Philippines." Health Services Reports, 88:10 (December 1973) 963-967. tables.
The author concludes that there are few differences between men and women physicians who work in family planning in the Philippines. More men physicians than women physicians would recommend tubal ligation as a contraceptive method, while more women than men would recommend a vasectomy. While neither female nor male physicians differ on preference for intrauterine devices (IUDs), women physicians have a higher percentage of IUD acceptors than men physicians do.

2123. "Medical Women in India." The Doctor and Od Quarterly, 48:1 (January 1938) 1-2.
In 1870, Clara Swain became the first woman physician to go to India. Anandibai Joshi was one of the first Indian women to study medicine. Another Indian woman, Anni Jaganadhan, was appointed house surgeon to Cama Hospital in 1892. Rukhmabai, a graduate of the London School of Medicine (1895), took charge of first the Women's Hospital at Surat, then the Zanana State Hospital, Rajkot. Currently there are about 200 hospitals in India staffed by women. There is an Association of Medical Women in India, a medical college at Delhi staffed by women, and 12 provincial centers of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. Many Indian women physicians engage in private practice.
2124. "The Power of Team Work." Medical Woman's Journal, 39:9 (September 1932) 229-230.
In response to the "Semi-Jubilee" issue of the Journal of the Association of Medical Women in India, this editorial reiterates the benefits that medical women are able to realize when they work closely together, in terms of professional support, professional research, and professional patient care of women's health problems--not only in India but other countries as well.
2125. Stinson, Mary H. Work of Women Physicians in Asia, by Mary H. Stinson, M.D., of Norristown, Pa., Read before the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania, at Its Meeting in Philadelphia, 1884. J. H. Brandt, Norristown, Pennsylvania, 1884, 30 pp.
[Item not examined by editors.]
2126. Szkop-Frankiel, Susana. "Supply." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 22:5 (May 1967) 339-340.
This article gives a regional report for the Medical Women's International Association on the countries of Madagascar, India, and Israel. Madagascar has 4.6 per cent women physicians (3 per cent actually practicing; the rest are still students). Of these, 45 per cent are in hospitals and general practice, 50 per cent are in public health, and only one woman is in the private practice of internal medicine. In India, two per cent of the physicians are women, with 42 per cent of them in general practice. Israel had, in 1963 (the latest figures available), 24 per cent women physicians with 26.3 per cent in pediatrics and 20 per cent in general medicine.
2127. Thomson, Bertha M. "Opportunities for Medical Women in India." Medical Woman's Journal, 39:10 (October 1932) 251-254. (Presentation, Nebraska Women's Medical Association, Lincoln, Nebraska, May 24, 1932.)
Because of the cultural customs of high caste Hindus and

Mohammedans, women in these families may only be seen by the men in their families. Hence, there is great need for women physicians in India. At the time this article was written, American and British Missionary women physicians were involved in direct patient care in mission hospitals. India needed native women physicians. Because there was no co-educational schooling, there was a great need for women physicians to serve on the faculties of the two existing women's medical colleges. The Government also has hospitals and dispensaries. "Some of these hospitals are very well equipped and staffed by English surgeons and Indian assistant surgeons. In a large number of these, women physicians are employed as well as English nurses for hospital superintendents."

AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND

2128. Alexander, W. S. "Women in Medicine." New Zealand Medical Journal, 73 (April 1971) 238. (Letters to the Editor.)

This letter corrects the minutes of the Central Education Committee council meeting of December 1970 (published in February 1971 in the New Zealand Medical Journal) in which it was stated that women do not return to medical work after they have dropped out to raise their families. The author responds that overseas surveys indicate that 20-25 per cent women graduates are not working at any given time; 50 per cent are working full-time, and the balance work part-time. The author offers to cooperate with the New Zealand Medical Women's Association when they attempt to ascertain the situation in New Zealand.

2129. Battersby, Cameron. "Fifteen Years On." Medical Journal of Australia, 2:8 (23 August 1975) 314-316. table. (Presentation, Australasian Association for Medical Education, Canberra, Australia, August, 1973.)

"Sixty students who graduated from the University of Queensland in 1958 were traced 15 years later. Sixty per cent were in private practice and 40 per cent were in full-time salaried jobs. Those who ultimately became physicians had the best average course performance. [There was no difference in course performance between male and female students.] After specialization, there appeared to be a tendency for the less academically able students to take on full-time salaried jobs rather than to enter private practice. Seventy per cent of women were still in substantially full-time practice." [Article abstract.]

2130. Constable, Judith A. "Women in Medicine." The Medical Journal of Australia, 1:9 (27 February 1971) 500-501. (Letters to the Editor.)

Regardless of the United Nations Charter on Human Rights

that states there should be no discrimination because of sex, the medical profession in practice does discriminate against women. For a woman physician to want marriage and children means she has to give up practice of her profession because of: the unavailability and/or unsatisfactory aspects of part-time and full-time work; the disadvantage of having had to take time off during the early years of her career and attempting to return to practice without enough professional experience; the lack of child care centers at hospitals for all women employees so that if they want to breast feed their babies, they can, and time is not lost delivering the babies and children elsewhere; and the lack of tax relief for babysitting expenses.

2131. Dixon, C. W. and Manley, D. C. E. "Medical Council of New Zealand: Report on the 1973 and 1974 Questionnaires, with Particular Reference to House Surgeons and Registrars." New Zealand Medical Journal, 82:547 (10 September 1975) 173-174.

In this annual survey of the medical profession, data are reported on women practitioners. Fourteen per cent of New Zealand graduate house surgeons and registrars are women; their proportion is expected to increase rapidly in the near future. Career specialization choices for women as compared with men are also reported.

2132. Fett, [M]. Ione. "Australian Medical Graduates in 1972." Medical Journal of Australia, 1:18 (4 May 1974) 689-698. figs., tables. (Original Articles.)

"This paper reports findings from a survey of Australian medical graduates carried out in 1972. An account is given of trends in practice from 1920 to 1969, of present distribution in occupational areas, and sex differentials in medical practice. A general trend is shown from individual to group practice, from longer to shorter hours of medical work, from non-salaried to salaried forms of practice, and from medical to non-medical work. Exceptions are that the participation of women graduates in both medical and non-medical work is increasing. The effect of marriage and parenthood on practice by graduates of both sexes is shown." [Article abstract.]

2133. Fett, M. Ione. "The Monash University Survey of Australian Women Medical Graduates." Medical Journal of Australia, 1:17 (24 April 1971) 920-922. tables.

This article is a response to an editorial that appeared in The Medical Journal of Australia titled, "Women in Medicine," January 9, 1971, that erroneously reported that 60 per cent of Australia's women doctors are not practicing medicine. This author's statistical research as of December 1970 found that 14.7 women were not practicing; nearly 56 per cent were engaged in full-time work (35 hours or more per week), and of these 22.5 per cent had children under 16,

another 7.5 per cent are working part-time (20-34 hours per week), and 10 per cent are doing no medical work at the present time.

2134. Fett, [M]. Ione. "Women in Medicine." Medical Journal of Australia, 1:12 (20 March 1971) 660-661. tables. (Letters to the Editor.)

In response to a previous correspondent's "perturbation" about the number of women doctors not practicing, the author cites data from the survey of women doctors. The percentage of women physicians married, those married to medical men, the hours per week worked, and the husbands' attitudes about their wives' employment are discussed.

2135. Greenslade, N. F. "The Medical Profession in New Zealand: Answers to the Medical Council Questionnaire of 1972." New Zealand Medical Journal, 77 (February 1973) 107-108. (Report.)

This article reports physicians' practice patterns in New Zealand, gathered from responses to a questionnaire sent in 1972 to doctors holding practicing certificates in 1971. A total of 82 per cent returned the questionnaire. The increased number of women students accepted at New Zealand medical schools is not reflected in the findings of this report because these women had not commenced practice. Therefore the ratio of 88 per cent men and 11 per cent women recorded by this report is the same as the ratio of male and female doctors qualifying for certificates in 1930, and the same as that in the 1967 and 1968 survey. Of those physicians polled, 60 per cent had additional medical and nonmedical qualifications--67 per cent men and 49 per cent women, which is virtually the same as existed before 1930. Identical with the 1967 and 1968 surveys is the percentage of female and male physicians in general practice: 8 per cent women and 92 per cent men.

2136. Heslop, Barbara F.; Molloy, Robyn J.; Waal-Manning, Hendrika J.; and Walsh, Ngaire M. "Women in Medicine in New Zealand." New Zealand Medical Journal, 77:491 (April 1973) 219-229. tables.

"Professional activity and factors influencing it were investigated in 313 out of the 374 women graduates of the University of Otago Medical School who were living in 1970-71, and in 118 out of 141 registered women doctors from overseas medical schools who were resident in New Zealand. The total professional activity of each doctor was expressed as a percentage of the maximum work possible during the time which had elapsed since graduation (i.e., continuous full-time work or postgraduate study). New Zealand-trained women doctors showed a median professional activity of 87 per cent ... while the corresponding figure for graduates of overseas medical schools was 70 per cent.... Only two women had not worked since graduation. Those Otago grad-

uates who lived overseas (22 per cent) showed greater professional activity than the 78 per cent residing in this country, but the composition of the sample partly accounted for this. In general specialists were professionally more active than non-specialists. Among New Zealand-trained doctors, undergraduate excellence was unrelated to subsequent professional activity. Motherhood was the main reason for reducing medical work; marriage without children was associated with a relatively small work reduction. Not all of the 280 women doctors with children gave up professional work; 19 per cent worked full-time apart from maternity leave, 22 per cent merely reduced their professional commitments, 41 per cent stopped working for varying periods of time but subsequently resumed, and 18 per cent were not working at the time of the survey. A number of doctors returned to medicine after long absences--ten after 16-20 years of professional inactivity, 14 after 11-15 years and 29 after 6-10 years. Loss of confidence was the main difficulty associated with the return to professional work. Domestic considerations influenced job selection for approximately one out of two women doctors. Of 220 doctors who employed domestic help 40 per cent never had trouble finding suitable staff and 35 per cent experienced difficulty only occasionally. There were in this country in 1971 seven medical women under the age of 65 who were not working and who intended to resume professional work, and 60 who were working part-time but intended ultimately to increase their professional commitments. The small number of potential candidates raised some doubts about the feasibility of re-training courses. With few exceptions medical women were enthusiastic about medicine as a career for women, although the majority expressed reservations which were mainly related to the difficulty in combining marriage and children with professional work to the detriment of neither. There was a noticeable absence of women from the top professional and administrative positions in New Zealand, a situation at last partly attributable to lack of interest." [Article abstract.]

2137. Holland, R. "Women in Medicine." Medical Journal of Australia, 1:6 (6 February 1971) 349. (Correspondence.) Referring to an editorial (Medical Journal of Australia, 9 January 1971) which stated that 60 per cent of Australian women doctors are not practicing, this writer reasons that grave doctor shortages will not be the only serious consequence. Due to medical school quota systems, "competent, well-motivated males" will never get the opportunity to study medicine; they will be "'redirected' to other occupations, which may, for them, carry much less job satisfaction." Restrictions on female enrollment "may well be a social necessity."
2138. McEwan, Lena E. "Medical Women in Victoria." The

Medical Journal of Australia, 1:20 (May 20, 1967) 1042-1045. figs., tables. (Address, Annual Meeting, Victorian Medical Women's Society, Melbourne, November 15, 1965.)

Of the 4,667 registered medical practitioners known to be resident in Victoria, Australia in May, 1965, 598 of them were women and of these, 262 were members of the Victorian Medical Women's Society. Questionnaires prepared by the Medical Women's Federation and by the Medical Practitioners' Union were sent to women who qualified as physicians to find out their employment and domestic patterns in Victoria. Some of the findings include that there is difficulty in finding suitable part-time work, especially in the country, and there is a small but definite interest in postgraduate study. Women who were single and women who married but had no children were working full time. The women with children responded that if they were not working currently, they intended to work at least part-time as soon as their domestic duties permitted. "It is evident that the medical women in Victoria who answered this questionnaire are interested in and aware of their responsibilities to their profession, and it is obvious that they make very real efforts to fulfill them, especially when one considers the dearth of good reliable domestic help in this country." There is need to re-equip medical personnel after prolonged absence or to encourage them to proceed to more specialized studies.

2139. "Medical Council of New Zealand Questionnaire." New Zealand Medical Journal, 65:401 (January 1966) 1-3. tables.

Responses to a questionnaire sent by the New Zealand Medical Council to all registered doctors showed women numbered 289 of a total of 2725 physicians. Of those women living in New Zealand, 23 were in general practice, 39 in specialist practice, and 21 in full-time administration; no women did teaching or research (as opposed to 55 men). Percentages of women retired or partly retired seemed comparable with men. Women physicians were most commonly institutional doctors, anesthetists, obstetricians and gynecologists, pathologists, or psychiatrists. Women practicing overseas included five general practitioners, 21 specialists, five administrators, and three teachers or researchers. Eleven women practiced in institutions, five were psychiatrists, four were anesthetists, four were pathologists, and three were pediatricians. A survey of the time women spent on professional duties showed 144 spent 90-100 per cent, 63 spent between 0-49 per cent, 23 spent 50-59 per cent, 37 spent between 60 and 90 per cent, and 74 were retired.

2140. Salmond, G. C. "Medical Manpower Planning." New Zealand Medical Journal, 80:528 (27 November 1974) 459-

462. fig., tables. (Report.)

A statistical model to assist in medical manpower planning for New Zealand was devised. The model does not differentiate between male and female graduates, although women account for close to 20 per cent of all recent medical school graduates. The article cites an Australian study by Fett (1974), which suggested that the productivity of medical women as a group might be equivalent to about two-thirds of their male counterparts. This and related factors will be taken into account in the model, states the author.

2141. Saunders, Ida B.; Clarke, Ann D.; and Vautin, Joy M. "Women in Medicine." Medical Journal of Australia, 1:15 (10 April 1971) 825-826. tables. (Letters to the Editor.)

These authors are responding to what they perceive as an inaccuracy in a previous article in this journal (January 9, 1971) when a book entitled A Short History of Medical Women in Australia by Dr. E. Sandford Morgan was quoted saying that 1,767 women doctors were registered in Australia and that only 40 per cent were estimated to be in active practice. What is inaccurate about this statistic of 40 per cent is that this percentage only accounts for full-time practice and not part-time. In fact nearly two-thirds of the medical women were working and "about half of those not working were anxious to do more, or to resume practice respectively."

2142. "Women Doctors." New Zealand Medical Journal, 80:519 (10 July 1974) 23-24. (Editorial.)

This article examines two surveys comparing women doctors to men in Australia and New Zealand. In Australia, a questionnaire administered to men and women who graduated from medical school between 1920 and 1969 showed women made up 13 per cent of all physicians, and that they tended to work full time for five years, then drop out during early childbearing years. Fifteen per cent did not resume practice (but five per cent of males also dropped out). Women doctors worked an average of 39.9 hours per week--64 per cent of the hours worked by men. A New Zealand survey showed women physicians, all considered, to be about 60 per cent as productive as men. However, women preferred specialties where there are shortages: psychiatry, anesthesiology, and pathology. New four- or five-year full-time courses for specialties exclude married women from qualification unless they postpone childbearing to the medically dangerous age of 30. The author recommends part-time training programs during childbearing years in order not to waste a valuable resource.

2143. "Women in Medicine." Medical Journal of Australia, 1:18 (4 May 1974) 685-686.

This paper consists of a discussion of Ione Fett's article

"Australian Medical Graduates in 1972" which appeared in the Journal.

CANADA

2144. Buck, Carol; Scoffield, Mary; and Warwick, O. H. "A Survey of Women Graduates from a Canadian Medical School." Canadian Medical Association Journal, 94 (2 April 1966) 712-716. tables.

Britain has a higher percentage of women doing medical work than either Canada or the United States; these latter two countries have about the same percentage of practicing women physicians. Of the 104 surviving and cooperating women physicians studied out of 110 who graduated from the University of Western Ontario Medical School between 1924 and 1963, 85 per cent were engaged in medical work (66 per cent full-time and 19 per cent part-time). The fields of practice most frequently entered include general practice, psychiatry, and preventive medicine. The most important determinant for women not to practice was childbearing and correlated reasons.

2145. "Canada Trying to Get Nonpracticing Woman Doctors Back to Work." American Family Physician/GP, 1:2 (February 1970) 147.

The Canadian Medical Association wants to channel non-practicing women physicians back into practice. Canadian Medical Association officers admit they do not know how many women are inactive.

2146. MacDonald, Eva Mader and Webb, Elizabeth M. "Survey of Women Physicians in Canada, 1883-1964." Canadian Medical Association Journal, 94:23 (4 June 1966) 1223-1227. tables.

This survey, made in 1963-64, was the first attempt to undertake a comprehensive study of women physicians in Canada. Prior to this study, Canadian medical schools were obliged to use statistics on medical women in other countries. As far as could be determined, there were 1753 women physicians living in Canada in 1964 compared to 21,452 male physicians. At the time of the survey, 18 per cent were in postgraduate training, 61 per cent were in active medical practice, nine per cent had retired after practice, and four per cent were not in practice. Forty-eight point five per cent of the married women were working full-time and 17.6 per cent were working part-time. Of the single women, 59 per cent were working full-time and 35.7 per cent were in postgraduate training. The more recent the graduation period, the higher the percentage of women doing full-time medical work: from 15 per cent of all graduates between 1910 and 1919, to 60 per cent of all graduates between 1930 and 1939, to 71 per cent for gradu-

ates between 1950 and 1959. The percentage doing part-time work was fairly constant at about eight per cent for all age groups graduating between 1930 and 1960. The women who were temporarily retired or had never practiced numbered 61, and most of them (75 per cent) were young married doctors who graduated after 1950. There is a higher percentage of women in public health, pediatrics, anesthesiology, pathology, and radiology. The percentage of graduates from Canadian universities who are doing full-time medical work is higher than that for graduates from schools elsewhere (59 per cent vs. 47 per cent); the percentage of graduates from other countries who are working part-time is higher than that for graduates from Canadian schools (eight per cent vs. five per cent). The more specialized the training of medical women, the less likely they are to be dropouts at an early age from active medical work. One of the concerns for the authors of this study is that ways and means of preventing the complete dropout of medical women following periods of enforced medical inactivity be found.

2147. Moffatt, Agnes K. "Medical Women and Group Practice: As Seen by a Canadian." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 5:7 (July 1950) 287-290.

This article was written "to illustrate the trend ... of unsocialized medicine in Canada, to point out some of the advantages of such a trend, and to show the part a medical woman plays in this type of practice." The author discusses the advantages of organized group medicine for the doctor, the woman doctor, the married woman doctor, and the patient, emphasizing for the woman doctor (married and unmarried) the advantage of "male companionship which is necessary to keep a woman's perspective true." Such acceptance by males will also elevate the woman physician's status in the eyes of the community.

2148. Nicholson, J. Fraser. "Dalhousie's Medical Women: A Survey of Graduates 1964-1973." Nova Scotia Medical Bulletin, (August-October 1975) 138-139. table.

This study examines the question of women physicians' utilization of their education. Sixty female graduates of Dalhousie University Faculty of Medicine, who graduated between the years 1964 to 1973 inclusive, were asked to fill out a questionnaire concerning their "marital and maternity status, occupational history since graduation, income, and future plans." Fifty-six out of 60 responded. Of these 56, 33 were married, 19 single, four divorced or separated. Thirty-three were in general practice. "55 of the 56 indicated that their future plans are for full-time medical work" (one out of the 56 was engaged in nonmedical work). At the time of the survey, 80 per cent were employed full-time, 18 per cent part-time, and 2 per cent (the one woman) in nonmedical work. Nine of the 30 doc-

tors with children (56 children total) had taken no time from medical work (except vacations). Of the 37 doctors employed full time (excluding those in residency), 11 earned between \$20,000 and \$30,000 per year; 16 earned over \$30,000. In 1973, 8.4 per cent of the total physician population in Nova Scotia were women as compared with 6.3 per cent in 1967 (U.S. figures show a similar ratio of 8.4 per cent women physicians in 1973 as compared with 6.3 per cent in 1963). The author concludes that the study demonstrates that "the present policy of the Admissions Committee [at Dalhousie University Faculty of Medicine] regarding admission of female medical students is justified."

2149. "Nonpracticing Women MDs May Be Recruited in Canada." *Medical Tribune*, (23 October 1969) 8.
[Article not examined by editors.]
2150. R. R. "Québec Study Shows Women Physicians Have Loyalties to Medicine and Family." *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, 113:10 (22 November 1975) 1000.
Published here are the results of a study of women physicians by the Professional Corporation of Physicians and Surgeons of Québec. In addition to giving the percentage of women entrants to Canadian medical schools, the article notes that women physicians average 30 per cent fewer services to patients than do men, and work 20 to 30 per cent fewer hours. Statistics on specialty choice and geographical location are also provided. Comments on the study are made by the Corporation's president, the president of the Federation of Residents and Interns of Québec, and the president of the Québec Medical Association.

EUROPE, EASTERN

2151. ["District Physicians in Poland"]. *Zeitschrift für Allgemeinmedizin; der Landarzt*, 51:5 (20 February 1975) 236. (Ger)
[Article not examined by editors.]
2152. Kubankova, V. and Vysohlid, J. ["Demography of Physicians in Czechoslovakia and Some Aspects of Postgraduate Education"]. *Ceskoslovenske zdravotnictvi*, 23:7 (1975) 260-267. (Cze)
A survey of doctors of the Czech Republic shows that the number of women in the profession doubled between 1960 and 1973; the percentage of women increased from 31 to 45 per cent of the present total of 25,887 physicians. Sixty per cent of the women specialists are grade I and 11 per cent were grade II, compared with 57 and 28 per cent of the males. The proportion of women in most fields who have reached grade II is notably lower than the proportion in grade I, while the reverse is true for the men in ob-

stetrics-gynecology, hygiene-epidemiology, surgery, and internal medicine. Younger physicians predominate in anesthesiology, stomatology, pathology, internal medicine, surgery, theoretical medicine, and psychiatry, while physicians over 39 predominate in public health administration, rehabilitation, respiratory diseases, and rural and industrial medicine.

2153. Wlodarska, H. ["The Women's Hospital Camp at Brzeziny"]. Przegląd Lekarski, 26 (1970) 213-216.
[Article not examined by editors.]

EUROPE, WESTERN

2154. Bastman, A. E. ["The Admission of Women Doctors to Regular Positions on the Medical Staffs of Hospitals"]. Hygiea, 81 (1919) 547-572. (Swe)
At the request of His Majesty, in connection with the establishment of new salary scales for personnel in state hospitals for the mentally ill, the Royal Medical Commission reviewed the question of women doctors on hospital staffs and makes recommendations concerning appointments and salaries. The first portion of this article reviews various petitions, recommendations, and pronouncements during the years 1901 to 1919, during which time the options open to women physicians in the official service gradually increased, although women were still not permitted to hold high-level staff positions in certain hospitals. The present recommendations would give women a reasonable equality with men in starting positions, pension rights, advancement, and certain other areas. A table of recommended salaries, however, shows a differential at all levels--full-time or substitute--of about 15 per cent. This is justified, as men usually are supporting families.
2155. "Belgium." La Semaine Médicale, (1890) 48. (News.) (Fre)
"In its session of last Wednesday, the House of Representatives has consecrated the right of women to practice medicine and pharmacy, in a general manner and without distinguishing, as was done in the law of 1876, among the various branches of the art of healing."
2156. Borrino, Angiola. "Medical Women's Work in Pediatrics." Medical Woman's Journal, 29:10 (October 1922) 240-242.
The work of women physicians in Italy is discussed. In addition, the author suggests areas in which medical women can be of substantial benefit, particularly through participation in the reform of early infancy assistance.
2157. Bui-dang-ha-doan, J. "The Feminization of French Medicine." World Medical Journal, 11:1 (January 1964) 33.

Difficulties arise when trying to do comparative studies on women and men physicians in France because the sex of the physician is never mentioned in directories, etc. The medical universe can be broken down into total medical profession, and practicing medical profession (which can be further broken down to nonsalaried or "'liberal'" doctors and practicing doctors. There are no figures on the "feminization" of the total medical profession, but estimates for practising doctors set the "degree of feminization" at nine per cent. Feminization is expressed by the number of women per 100 persons of both sexes. Among nonsalaried doctors the figure drops to 7.3 per cent (30 June 1962). The proportion of women in medicine in France is low in comparison to other professions: 14.5 per cent among accountants, 25 per cent among practicing dentists, and over 44 per cent among practicing pharmacists. There is a correlation between youth and feminization.

2158. ["Careers of Female Physicians"]. Oesterreichische Arztezeitung, 30:20 (25 October 1975) 1261. (Ger)
Facing a physician shortage, the Austrian Institute for Urban Research investigated the number of female physicians who did not practice but would possibly be willing to return to work. They expected a large percentage of female doctors in this situation. Reviewing the careers of female physicians graduated from the University of Vienna, Graz, and Innsbruck in 1950/51, 1955/56, and 1960/61, they found that only 10.2 per cent were not practicing. Sixty-two point five per cent of practicing female physicians are specialists and the trend is rising. Preferred specialties are dental medicine, anesthesiology, internal medicine, and pediatrics. More than half work in the city where they studied and obtained their M.D. Forty-three per cent are in private practice; 40.5 per cent work in hospitals.
2159. ["The Female Doctors' Petition"]. Dagny. Tidskrift för Sociala Och Litterära Intressen, 1 (1901) 82-85. (Swe)
This petition for the right to receive public office was submitted to the king on 28 January 1901. The document was signed by Karolina Widerström, Hedda Anderson, Maria Folkesson, Anna Stecksén (Sweden's first doctor of medicine), Ellen Sandelin, Sofia Holmgren, Hanna Christer Nilsson, Sigrid Engström, Alma Sundquist, and 14 female medical candidates and nine medical students. [Swedish summary provided to the editors by Märtha Elvers-Hulth, retired librarian of the National Swedish Board to Health and Welfare Library.]
2160. ["Female Service Doctors"]. Allmänna Svenska Läkartidningen, 14 (1917) 246-254. table. (Swe)
The journal reprints a petition dated 19 December 1916, signed by Karin [sic] Widerström, Ada Nilsson, Lilly Paykull, Elin Odenkrantz, and Andres Andren-Svedberg. It was

presented to the medical board after meetings between the petitioners and the board to discuss admitting women to more equal opportunities in the government service. The petition reviews previous progress in opening hospital positions and obtaining better pay, and requests: (1) that unmarried women doctors have the same chance as men at provincial physician or assistant physician jobs, the railway service, district, town and city services, assistant hospital physician posts and supervisory posts in tuberculosis hospitals, all at the same pay scale as men; (2) that married women be appointed to these positions and to those included in the decree of 1903; and (3) that His Majesty instruct the board to order that women doctors, married or unmarried, have equal opportunity with men for temporary or full-time positions as described above. An attachment to the petition is a statement of the medical superintendent of the St. Goerens tuberculosis hospital that he thinks women are capable of filling positions in these hospitals.

2161. "French Medical Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 45:4 (April 1938) 112-113. (Editorial.)
There are approximately 1,000 women physicians in France and its colonies (compared to 27,000 medical men). About 30 per cent of the women enter general practice; the remainder "either specialize or marry." Few women stay in practice after marriage. The effects of current political conditions upon German and Austrian women physicians are also alluded to.
2162. "French Women in Medicine." Journal of the American Medical Association, 214:3 (19 October 1970) 606. (International Comments.)
Women medical graduates in France for the years 1937-1938 and 1957-1958 indicate that the percentage of women physicians has risen from 13.3 per cent to 21 per cent. This brief article also provides data on French women physicians' age at graduation, specialty choice, marital status, and spouse occupation.
2163. Gingras, Rosaire. ["The Situation of the Woman in Medicine"]. Laval Médical, 39 (June 1968) 512-524. (Fre)
The results of a study of graduates of the University of Laval are shown in 20 statistical tables. This article includes a bibliography. [Article not examined by editors.]
2164. ["His Majesty's Gracious Letter to the Royal College of Health Concerning the Procedure in the Cause of Rikets Ständers' Humble Representation on Extending Women's Civil Rights"]. Hygiea, 31 (1869) 206-207. (Swe)
Ständers had petitioned in June 1866 that women be given the right to become doctors or scholars the same as men, and requested that the medical or academic faculties be instructed to comply with her demands. The royal reply

cites previous actions concerning the right of women to become teachers. Women should receive the right to the private practice of medicine, but the question must be resolved individually, depending on the outcome of the unavoidable and necessary theoretical and practical education and examinations. This reply does not immediately open the way, but says that the problem will receive more consideration.

2165. Holmberg, Anton. ["The Competency of Female Doctors for Medical Service: Part I"]. *Hygiea*, 63 (1901) 756-770. (Swe)

The first part of these two papers contains a petition to the king of Sweden from all of the women in Sweden who were licensed to practice or who were studying for this purpose, and an answer to the petition by the Royal Medical Council. Since the answer involved statements affecting other bodies, their advice was also sought and is printed in part II, which contains the replies of the Council for Prisons, the State Railroad Commission, and the medical faculties of the three medical schools, the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, the University of Uppsala, and the University of Lund. I. A petition to the king of Sweden from above mentioned women led by Karolina Widerström, dated January 28, 1901, requests full equality with men in the practice of medicine for women, since they have undergone completely equal training to that provided for men. They assert their complete competence but are denied complete equality. (This refers to the restrictions supplied by the government decree number 28 of the Code of Laws restricting the practice of women doctors to exclude positions as chiefs and members of the Royal Medical Council together with certain chief, legal, and faculty positions.) The women describe the expanded opportunities for women physicians in Denmark, Finland, Russia, and Berlin. They request the king to declare that women are fully competent to exercise the full duties of medical service. The king referred this petition to the Medical Council, who comment that many of the matters are within the competence of the faculties of medicine. There are certain positions now open, such as that of quarantine officer at Kaensoe, for which an obligation of five years service is required. This seems unsuitable for women. The administrative duties connected with teaching post positions on the state railroads, etc., require abilities not included in the education of women. In mental hospitals there are inmates with sexual deviations, and positions in such places would be disagreeable to women. The teaching positions also require long training and experience which the women lack. However, there are certain subordinate posts which would be suitable for unmarried women, such as assistantships to city district Medical Board of Health physicians. For the position of women physicians in state prisons, there are questions of some delicacy. There seems no reason why women could not fill

posts in prisons for women. The choice of male physicians exclusively for male prisoners might be suitable. These matters lie within the choice of Your Majesty's Prison Council, who can doubtless choose which sex of doctors would be suitable for the posts. Concerning the choice of physicians in the army and navy, the women physicians have not made any claims, and we can leave the matter to one side. Many of the other posts presently denied to women could possibly be occupied by unmarried women, although posts involving administrative decision, including instructorships and professorships in the medical schools, the School of Midwifery, or the Institute for Swedish Physical Health, are not suitable for women, nor are they suited to be councillors in chemistry, prosectors in anatomy, or to hold laboratory or teaching posts of subordinate character in the medical schools.

2166. Holmberg, Anton. ["Competency of Female Doctors for Medical Service: Part II"]. *Hygiea*, 65 (1903) 293-300. (Swe)

Part II of the report by Anton Holmberg gives the delayed responses of the Prison Council, the Railroad Council, and the medical faculties of the Universities of Uppsala and Lund and the Karolinska Institute for Medicine and Surgery in Stockholm concerning the petition of the women physicians. The Prison Council agrees with the Medical Council. The Railroad Council replies that railroad physicians must be available at all times, must be on duty for a definite term of five years, must care for men who are usually single and require visits to their private dwelling places, often remote from the railroad line. The railroad doctors must also travel to remote places even in the far north and care for the sick along the lines. Not only does this require the strength and hardness of men, but if women undertook the tasks the railroad cars used would have to be modified at considerable expense. The Railroad Council thus replies to the petition of Karolina Widerstroem, Hedda Andersson, etc., that women are not suitable for posts as physicians of the state railroads. The replies of the three faculties generally agree with the Medical Council, pointing out in addition that the lectureships and preceptorships are steps to the professorships, and the reasoning applied to the professors applies also to them. They also point out that the posts are not to be chosen by those who want them, but to be acceptable to the professors, or the qualifications might deteriorate. The medical faculty in Lund merely agrees with that in Uppsala. The latter seems to rely on the validity of the state law number 28. However, the professor of otorhinolaryngology apparently sees no reason why women should not engage in this field. Finally, the chancellor, having inspected the reports of the councils and faculties concerned, discusses certain positions which appear to be open at the time, i.e., the associate professorship in

anatomy at the University of Uppsala and Lund, a lectureship in legal medicine at the Karolinska Institute, and certain positions as prosectors in anatomy which the faculties concerned have been agreed were not in the area where women are competent. He then comments on the opinions admitting that women might be competent in otology, rhinology, and laryngoscopy.

2167. Holmstrom, Marta. "Optimal Utilization of Medical Womanpower." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 22:5 (May 1967) 336-337.
Covering a specific region of the MWIA, the author briefly discusses similarities and differences among women physicians in Norway, Finland, Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands, United Kingdom, and Germany. The Republic of South Africa is also mentioned.

2168. Joyce, Nessa M.; Bourke, Geoffrey J.; and Wilson-Davis, Keith. "The Careers of Some Women Graduates of Medical Schools in the Republic of Ireland." Journal of the Irish Medical Association, 68:16 (13 September 1975) 389-394. tables.

"The careers of a sample of women graduates of all medical schools in the Republic of Ireland, and now living in Ireland or Great Britain, were ascertained by questionnaire. The sample was composed of graduates of the class of 1943 and classes at five yearly intervals thereafter up to and including 1968. Questionnaires were sent to 297 women and 242 (81.5 per cent) replied. Fifty-seven per cent of the women graduates are working full-time, 25 per cent part-time, and 18 per cent are not working in medical posts. Fifty-five per cent hold a postgraduate qualification. The four most common specialties in which those working are engaged are general practice, community medicine, psychiatry, and anaesthesia. The views of these women doctors were obtained on many topics which included job satisfaction, discrimination, and marriage and career." [Article summary.]

2169. Montreuil-Straus, G. "Foreign Letters." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:1 (January 1940) 33. (Letters to the Editor.)

Dr. Montreuil-Straus, a member of the Journal's editorial board, mentions the war conditions and the major concerns it has imposed upon French women physicians. She also details the activities of the "Comité d'Education Feminine de la Société Française de Prophylaxie Sanitaire et Morale." That organization (of which she is president) prepares young girls for their future roles as wives and mothers, and safeguards them from venereal diseases.

2170. Murphy, Thomas and Joyce, Nessa M. "Structure of the Medical Profession in Ireland." Journal of the Irish

Medical Association, 61:373 (July 1968) 233-238.
tables.

The major portion of this article explains the data-gathering methodology used for this study, which was begun in 1966. The authors, who confined their analysis to doctors permanently established in practice, identify a number of difficulties encountered. (For example, in compiling their list of physicians' names, there was a problem with women who practiced under married names but were still registered under maiden names.) The study showed that approximately 14 per cent of all practicing physicians in Ireland are women. About the same proportion of women are in general practice. Women are unevenly distributed over the specialties. Of all specialists in anesthetics, pediatrics, psychiatry, and ophthalmology, the percentages of women are 32, 30, 23, 23, respectively. Very few women are represented in obstetrics and gynecology (only three out of 57 specialists), radiology, and internal medicine. No women are registered as surgeons. Only two tables provide comparative data on male and female physicians: table I breaks down specialties by sex and by geographical residence, table IV sets out medical school by sex and specialty.

2171. Nilsson, Carl-Axel. ["1500 Female Doctors Jobless in 1980?"] Läkartidningen, 68:52 (1971) 6078-6084.
tables. (Swe)

The author suggests that the Swedish Medical Federation overestimated the available positions as full-time working doctors for female doctors in its health plan of 1961 and should now make a better estimate. At present there are 2000 female doctors, and if they are produced at the present rate there would be 5000 by 1980. Table I shows that women are very unequally divided by specialty fields. It also shows that the available women specialists outside of the supervisory positions at official hospitals are very differently distributed by specialties from the women with official positions. Of the women with official posts, 50 per cent are engaged in child psychiatry and 27 per cent in psychiatry, while there are only three women surgeons and one orthopedic specialist, and only five gynecologists and 16 pediatricians. Part of the problem lies in the tendency of women over the age of 40 to seek appointments after intervening years in family and social responsibilities. However, there is great competition for hospital posts, especially in fields where women are underrepresented (including gynecology, internal medicine, and pediatrics), and supervisory posts require long and continuous experience. There are unfilled specialist opportunities for women in the "open ward," and women are underrepresented in official posts as district and provincial physicians. A brighter outlook is opened by the scheme of General Director Bror Rexed (in Läkartidningen, 68:48 [1971]) for an improvement of the program for the allotment of official posts, and to

this should be added the change in the plan of 1961 which does not correspond with existing realities. The plan anticipated that 75 per cent of female doctors would be in full-time work, but 65 per cent would be closer to the mark. Other tables show that women are increasing in the field of long-term care and in ophthalmology, while there are only two women as city public health officers and 26 as provincial district health officers.

2172. Nilsson, Carl-Axel. ["Only Small Advancement Possibilities for Surgeons and Female Physicians"]. Läkartidningen, 68:44 (27 October 1971) 4985-4990. figs., tables. (Swe)

The author cites figures and shows graphs on the number of men and women who have achieved various ranks in the hospital service in several specialties, showing that there is usually a smaller percentage of women in the higher ranks in all duration-of-service classes. In specialties where progress is normally slow, such as gynecology, the situation is even worse for women. Most specialties are heavily weighted with young doctors. Putting these two observations together seems to indicate that the outlook for advancement for women doctors in the future is not good. [Translators note: The conclusions concerning rank achieved by age are based on very small numbers of women, e.g., a total of 26 women in internal medicine, 26 in gynecology, 22 in pediatrics.]

2173. Pirami, Edmea. "Supply." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 22:5 (May 1967) 338-339.

A report for the MWIA on the five countries of Austria, France, Italy, Spain, and Switzerland shows that the percentage of women physicians in each of these countries as of this report is Austria, 17.4 per cent; France, 12.8 per cent; Italy, 21.06 per cent; Spain, 2.5 per cent; and Switzerland, 13.5 per cent. Pediatrics claimed the highest comparative percentage of women physicians in each country with the exception of Austria where, although the largest number of women were pediatricians, the greatest percentage of women to men could be found in anesthesia (51.1 per cent women physicians in this specialty). Comparative data on women medical students are also given.

2174. Pouzin, Yvonne. "Women Doctors Among the Professors in Hospitals." Medical Woman's Journal, 29:10 (October 1922) 248-250. port. (Presentation, Convention, Medical Women's International Association, Geneva, Switzerland, 4-7 September 1922.)

A brief discussion of official positions held by women physicians as teachers, professors, and lecturers in the medical schools of France is followed by the accomplishments of women physicians in hospitals.

2175. Rosdahl, Nils and Plum, Gunnar. ["A Study of Interest in Work as a Physician in Foreign Countries"]. Ugeskrift for Laeger, 132:25 (18 June 1970) 1206-1209. tables. (Dan)

Answers to a questionnaire on interest in foreign practice were received from 154 young Danish physicians--39 women and 115 men. The survey also included questions on age, sex, civil status, number and age of children, foreign experience as a student or locum tenens, and intent to take the ECFMG, as well as on preferred type and location of foreign service. About two-thirds of the women and three-fourths of the men were married; the married women usually had more and older children than the married men. About a third of the women expressed interest in practicing in a foreign country, the proportion ranging from four of 16 married women with children to six of 15 unmarried women, compared to just over half of the men, among whom the greatest interest was expressed by married men without children. Figures are given for interest by age for each sex, but the numbers in each age group are too small to have much significance. Data on foreign experience and preferred service are not broken down by sex.

2176. Schondel, A.; Frolund, A.; and Alsing, I. ["Survey Concerning Positions of Women Doctors in Denmark"]. Fra Sundhedsstyr, 4:17 (May 1967) 668-677. (Dan)
[Article not examined by editors.]
2177. ["Women Physicians"]. Wiener Medizinische Wochenschrift, 76:27 (1926) 837-838. (Ger)
This short notice describes the geographical distribution, choice of specialty, type of activity, and hospital affiliation of female physicians in Austria for the year 1926.

GERMANY

2178. Bauknecht, Ruth. "Optimal Utilization of Medical Womanpower." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 22:6 (June 1967) 407-410.
The situation of women physicians in Germany is discussed. Twenty-five per cent of all approbated women doctors do not work as such in the Federal Republic of West Germany. The League of Women Doctors sent questionnaires to their colleagues and, according to the responses, deduced that family ties play a major, although not the sole, role in the noncontinuance of medical activities by women. Finances did not seem to be a problem. Only five per cent of all women doctors (as compared with 5.5 per cent of all male doctors) achieve preeminent positions in medicine. Most doctors in West Germany are "nonpolitical, and indifferent to the party, race, or religion to which they belong." Very few women are to be found in professional organizations.

2179. Beske, Fritz. [Future Physicians: Medical Students Between 1947 and 1959]. Deutscher Aerzte Verlag GNBH, Koeln-Berlin, Germany, 1960, 94 pp. tables. (Ger)
This extensive statistical survey of medical students in Germany contains data on the social background, training, choice of specialty, and place of work--mostly separated for male and female students. The book contains numerous statistical tables but no index or bibliography.
2180. Fehling, Hermann. ["On Women in Medicine"]. Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift, 44:11 (14 March 1918) 301-302. (Ger)
In the controversy on women in medicine, the author, a medical school professor, was asked to state his experience with women students and physicians. Although he must admit to their excellent performance as students, he does not employ female residents routinely. However, when he did so during the world war, he was very satisfied with their work in obstetrics. In the author's view, married women doctors should not work--and marry they will by nature's laws. Forced by the changing social values to admit women into academe, he maintains that they will contribute little to scientific and social progress, which he predicts will be shaped by male minds.
2181. "German Medical Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 37: 10 (October 1930) 287.
The enrollment of women medical students in the United States and Germany decreased in comparison to the enrollment during the decade previous to when this article was written. In Germany, the statistics include 555 women enrolled in 1911; 3,428 in 1929-1930; and only about 17 per cent of all medical students in Germany when this article was written. Most of the women who choose medicine come from the middle class. Women physicians tend to practice in large cities rather than in rural districts in Germany.
2182. Lattin, Cora Billings. "The Woman Physician in Foreign Clinics." Woman's Medical Journal, 20:4 (April 1910) 81-83. (Presentation, Fourth Annual Meeting, Women's Medical Society of New York State, New York, New York, 11 March 1910.)
Dr. Lattin draws upon her own experiences as a physician in and visitor to German and Austrian clinics and universities, to outline opportunities for medical women.
2183. "Medical Women in Germany." British Medical Journal, (14 September 1912) 654.
Data collected from 125 of the reported 175 women physicians in Germany showed that of the 47 women who married, 34 gave up practice. Figures on geographic distribution are provided as well.

2184. "Medical Women in Germany." Medical Woman's Journal, 43:7 (July 1936) 189-190. (Editorial.)
Despite "the recent unsettled conditions of the country," figures received from the League of German Women Physicians show that the number of women physicians in Germany has increased eight per cent over the 1932 statistics. Figures reflect geographic distribution, specialties selected, and the number of women in independent practice.
2185. "Medical Women in Germany." Medical Woman's Journal, 44:9 (September 1937) 258. (Editorial.)
As of 1935, there were 3,675 women physicians in Germany. Most of the women practitioners in independent practice are in general practice; 28.5 per cent are specialists. Of the total 52,000 German physicians, seven per cent are women.
2186. Moll, Albert. ["Statistics on the Activity of Women Physicians"]. In: Manual of Sex Sciences; With Special Consideration of the Cultural-Historical Relationships. Edited by Albert Moll. F. C. W. Vogel, Leipzig, Germany, 1912, 1001-1011. tables. (Ger)
This is an appendix to a chapter on the women's movement, in a section titled "The Social Forms of Sexual Relationships: The Place of Women." It contains a series of tables and a discussion on the activity of women doctors in the medical insurance plans in Berlin in the years 1907 to 1911. In plans allowing a free choice of doctors, and taking the proportion of fees paid to women doctors as equivalent to the proportion of patients treated by them, Moll finds that the latter figure is unrelated to the changes in the proportion of women doctors on the plan panel. He concludes that the "demand" of women for treatment by women, often cited as a reason for training more women doctors, does not exist, since when women doctors are available they do not attract their share of patients. Even in the plans with a high proportion of women members, such as the dress-makers and tailors and the hotel workers, the women doctors had smaller case loads than the men.
2187. Rath, F. ["The Tax Status of Women Physicians Employed as Assistants"]. Therapie de Gegenwart (Berlin), 102 (March 1963) 358-362. (Ger)
[Article not examined by editors.]
2188. Rath, F. ["The Wife (a Woman Physician) of a Specialist as Her Husband's Substitute"]. Deutsches Medizinisches Journal (Berlin), 14 (20 September 1963) 581-583. (Ger)
[Article not examined by editors.]
2189. Stelzner, Helene Friderike. ["Female Physicians (Part I)"]. Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift, 38:26 (27 June

1912) 1243-1244. (Ger)

This article is the first of two parts of a statistical survey of women physicians in Germany at the beginning of the 20th century. Based on answers to 125 questionnaires, the article computes the data concerning the following areas: geographic distribution, place of study, number of transfers during medical school, previous training and experience, marital status, and husband's profession.

2190. Stelzner, Helene Friderike. ["Female Physicians (Part II)"]. Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift, 38:2 (27 July 1912) 1290-1292. (Ger)

This is the second and last part of a statistical survey of female physicians in Germany at the beginning of the 20th century. It contains data on the following areas: choice of specialty, duration of studies including specialty training, choice of place of specialty training and work, and income. The author concludes that on the basis of these data, women are readily accepted by the public and find no particular difficulty in withstanding the stresses of medical training and practice.

2191. ["The Woman Physician and Her Relation to Nursing Care"]. Veska, 28 (January 1964) 64. (Ger)
[Article not examined by editors.]

2192. "Women Physicians in Germany." Medical Woman's Journal, 38:3 (March 1931) 70-71.

In Germany in 1909 there were only 82 women physicians, or 0.27 per cent of the total number of physicians. In 1930 there were 2,807 women doctors, comprising 5.95 per cent of the profession.

GREAT BRITAIN

2193. Bennett, A. H. English Medical Women: Glimpses of Their Work in Peace and War. Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., London, England, 1915, 159 pp. ports.
Following a mention of women healers in ancient times, a history of the entrance of modern women into the medical profession is presented; particular attention is given to events affecting women in Edinburgh University and at the London School of Medicine for Women. The major portion of this book describes the work performed by British women physicians in various hospitals, before and during the World War. Biographies are given of several specific women physicians. The author, noting in the foreword that a medical woman's point of view and method of work differs from a man's, explains that in her descriptions of women physicians' work, she "emphasized the little womanly touches that are noticeable in the hospitals officered and carried on by them." A preface by Stephen Paget explains

why women are just as suited to practice medicine as are men.

2194. Berry, (Lady) F. M. Dickinson. "The Work Done by the Standing Committee of the Medical Women's Federation." *Medical Women's Federation News-Letter*, (July 1931) 19-27.

This article discusses the history of attempts by various organizations to prevent married medical women from holding paid positions under the government or local authorities. The situation is then viewed from the standpoint of the employer, the individual herself, and the community.

2195. Bewley, Beulah R. and Bewley, Thomas H. "Hospital Doctors' Career Structure and Misuse of Medical Woman-power." *Lancet*, 2:7928 (9 August 1975) 270-272. (Hospital Practice.)

"Biological and cultural differences between men and women lead to severe discrimination against women doctors who bear the burdens of pregnancy, child-rearing, and housework. These lead, from equality within medical school and at qualification, to increasing failure to obtain posts commensurate with their innate abilities. Women doctors who temporarily and partially drop out of full-time practice have been studied frequently, but men (who are equally expensive to train) have not, despite their disappearing from National Health Service practice through emigration, death, alcoholism, suicide, or removal from the Medical Register. In a working lifetime of forty years, a woman doctor with an average family is likely to do seven-eighths of the work of a doctor who has not had to carry the primary responsibility of bearing and rearing children. Doctors with dependants are handicapped, and a separate career structure might be set up for them. Supernumerary consultant posts are proposed." [Article summary.]

2196. Black, Dora. "Women Doctors in the N.H.S." *British Medical Journal*, 1:5954 (15 February 1975) 393-394. (Letters to the Editor.)

Dr. Black refers to an article titled "State of Health" (*British Medical Journal*, 28 December 1974, p. 732), which stated that while women form 32 per cent of medical school entrants in England and Wales, they constitute only 11.8 per cent of principals in general practice and 7.9 per cent of consultants. She describes her own situation as a consultant child psychiatrist and a clinical assistant. In addition to spending 53 hours a week in professional activities, Dr. Black performs "some of the activities conventionally left to mothers." She details her annual expenditures incurred only because of her professional work (totalling £1,980) and asks: "If one-third or so of British-trained women doctors have to face these expenses in order to pursue their chosen career, is it surprising that they drop out?"

2197. Carter, Mary. "Notes on Married Women in the Medical Profession." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 44:4 (October 1962) 159-162.
The author discusses professional activity for married women with and without children as well as the place of mothers in the medical profession. "I am convinced that professional activities can, under the right circumstances, be of benefit to the mother, the family and the state."
2198. Collins, A. Dorothy. "Married Women in Medicine." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 43:4 (October 1961) 202-203.
In response to two articles that had appeared in the July 1961 issue of the Journal of the Medical Women's Federation (Monica Holmes-Siedle's "Problems facing the young married woman doctor," and Mabel L. V. Andrews' "Reminiscences of my return to medical work"), a married woman doctor writes of her own experiences. Because Dr. Collins works in the same hospital as her husband, opportunities for her seem more restricted. She observes that one's sex limits one, that the World Health Organization will not employ married couples, that it is imperative for a woman to amplify her experience and qualifications in order to advance, and that married women--irrespective of qualifications--seem to be eliminated from employment lists.
2199. Curran, A. P. "Public Health in the University of Glasgow; A Historical Review of Female Diplomates: 1925-1959." The Medical Officer, 107:2 (12 January 1962) 17-22. tables.
Reviewed are the subsequent academic, civil, and professional achievements of the 140 women doctors who took public health diplomas (D.P.H.s) at Glasgow between 1925 and 1959. The majority of the women are in the Public Health Service in Great Britain. Data is given on marital status, spouse occupation, and practice patterns (and its relation to family commitments). The results are compared with a parallel study of the 405 male diplomates of the same time span.
2200. "The Dean's Dilemma." Lancet, 1:7845 (5 January 1974) 21.
Proposed legislation to increase the proportion of women medical students may also increase the medical school dean's dilemma. His problem: as more women enter medicine, "a reduction in the doctor-years available to the community is more than likely." Women doctors must receive better employment opportunities and home-help provisions. Otherwise, as a result of the legislation, "the nation may find itself with more unfilled posts and an army of doctors inappropriately employed in British kitchens."

2201. "Editorial Comment." Medical Woman's Journal, 42:5 (May 1935) 135.
 "There are 5,971 women on the medical register in Great Britain." Of these, 996 are "insurance practitioners." [The insurance practitioner practices under the National Health Insurance Act.] Since World War I, the attitude of the public has completely changed "and women are quickly realizing the advantages of being treated by women doctors."
2202. Edmunds, J. "Female Medical Society, and Mortality in Childbirth." Medical Times and Gazette, 2 (1866) 207-209.
 [Article not examined by editors.]
2203. Edwards, Sally; Essex, Nina; Jack, Bridget; and Smith, Isabel. "Women Doctors' Retainer Scheme." Lancet, 1:7913 (26 April 1975) 974. (Letters to the Editor.)
 Commenting upon the Scheme, the letter-writers urge that all part-time posts be graded and approved in the same way as full-time ones.
2204. "English Women Protest Against Sex Distinction in Medical Appointments." Medical Woman's Journal, 27:9 (September 1920) 232.
 The sex distinction, against which the Medical Women's Federation and the British Medical Association protested, was the inequity in the bonus paid to women assistant medical officers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. The situation has been altered to provide equal bonus. The Federation has not yet been so successful in removing the inequity in salaries paid to male and female medical faculty.
2205. Eskin, Frada. "A Survey of Medical Women in Lincolnshire 1971." British Journal of Medical Education, 6:3 (September 1972) 196-200. tables.
 "In a survey of Lincolnshire done in 1971, 15 married women doctors stated that they were available for training for hospital employment on a sessional basis. Thirteen out of 15 were willing to travel 10 or more miles for retraining. At the time of the survey, five out of 15 were unemployed, seven out of 15 were employed part time, and three out of 15 were employed whole-time outside the hospital service. Six out of 15 had higher qualifications in the specialty in which they expressed interest in further training. All were willing to be employed after training completion."
 [Article summary.]
2206. Essex, Nina and Holt, Mary C. "Misuse of Medical Womanpower." Lancet, 2:7930 (23 August 1975) 362-363. (Letters to the Editor.)
 These letters respond to an article by Drs. Beulah Bewley and Thomas Bewley on the misuse of medical womanpower (The Lancet, August 9, 1975, p. 270). Of special concern

to these letter writers is the difficulty women have in obtaining the status of consultant when they cannot work full time.

2207. Essex-Lopresti, Michael. "Recruitment of Women Doctors for Hospital Service." Lancet, 2:7665 (25 July 1970) 204-206. charts.

To encourage women doctors to seek part-time employment and return to hospital service, it is important to make clear to them that they have other options for employment than junior training grades in full-time resident appointments. Women who have had to take time off to fulfill domestic commitments respond very well and take advantage of schedules tailored to their needs which will enable them to have a career in a senior grade in the hospital service.

2208. "Exclusion of Married Women Physicians by London County Council." Medical Woman's Journal, 32:1 (January 1925) 22.

Before 1916 women physicians who married had to resign their professional medical appointments with the London County Council. Because of World War I and the shortage of physicians, this injunction was suspended. This article reports that the London County Council voted to once again exclude married women physicians but retain the married women still on the staff from the war.

2209. "Female Doctors Afield." New England Journal of Medicine, 270:18 (30 April 1964) 960.

This brief article reviews British surveys of the practice patterns of married women physicians.

2210. "The Flexible Employer." Lancet, 1:7222 (27 January 1962) 201. (Annotations.)

Hospital administrators should be more flexible concerning employment of married women physicians.

2211. Flynn, Ann C. and Gardner, Frances. "The Careers of Women Graduates from the Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine, London." British Journal of Medical Education, 3:1 (March 1969) 28-42. figs., tables.

A detailed follow-up study was made of the graduates of the Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine from 1945 to 1964, which had a particularly high output of women doctors. Eighty-seven per cent completed a questionnaire sent to them between April and December 1966. They were divided into four groups according to the five-year period in which they qualified as graduates: Group I (1945-1949), Group II (1950-1954), Group III (1955-1959), Group IV (1960-1964). When married women alone are studied it is seen that when one or more diplomas or degrees are held, the percentage working full-time is higher and the percentage not working is lower, but that these figures of 37 per cent and 17 per

cent respectively are not very different from the average for all married women of 32.2 per cent and 21.4 per cent. Ninety-three point six per cent of the single women were working full-time and 4.7 per cent were working part-time and 1.7 per cent were not working. Over a 20-year period, 95 per cent of the single women have worked throughout the period, and the percentage is usually between 97 and 98.5: 80.2 per cent of formerly married women were working full-time, 17.4 per cent were working part-time and 12.4 per cent not working. A higher percentage of women with preschool children are working. There is not much difference between the work situation of wives of doctors and wives of nonmedical men. The main difference between the work of married and single full-timers is that public health and research are considerably more frequently selected by the former. No relationship could be found between under-employment and area of residence. The commonest main reason for not working is the presence of small children, and this is frequently combined with difficulty in running the home and looking after older children in the school holidays. Lack of reliable domestic help is more a problem than complete absence, and the cost of help becomes heavy if small children have to be cared for over long hours. Only a small minority of respondents were unemployed because it was not financially worthwhile, but many stated in cover letters that the rewards were very small or even that they had to pay for the pleasure of working, especially when a second car was necessary.

2212. Fox, Ida E. "Women on Hospital Staffs and Boards of Management." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (March 1925) 18-23.

Questionnaires were sent to 581 London and provincial hospitals to determine the number of hospitals in which women were serving either on the medical staff or as lay members on boards of management. There were 423 replies. Results showed that 308 of these had women on the board of management, the house committee, or both. There were 321 hospitals with medical women serving or eligible in professional capacity. Statistics are further broken down geographically and by type of hospital.

2213. Gillie, Annis. "The Scope of General Practice for Medical Women." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 42:2 (April 1960) 74-78. tables. (Address, General Practice Section, Scientific Meeting, British Medical Association, July 1958.)

This article gives 1957 statistics on women in general practice in Great Britain. These figures are compared with statistics for 1951 which were obtained from a questionnaire circulated by the Medical Women's Federation to all women

physicians on the British Medical Register in 1933 and 1948. In 1957 it was estimated that of the 12,000-13,000 women's names on the Register, 20 per cent were in general practice. Out of the 95 women physicians who entered general practice in 1957, 64 favored mixed partnership. Few 'all-women' partnerships existed. Solo practice for women also appeared to be on the wane.

2214. Holmes-Siedle, Monica. "Problems Facing the Young Married Woman Doctor." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 43:3 (July 1961) 123-126.

Ninety-five per cent of women qualifying in medicine marry within a few years of graduating: 45 per cent of these are no longer practicing. The question is asked: "how [does one] combine the practice of medicine with marriage and founding a family"? A part-time practice may be the answer, but first, several obstacles must be overcome: prejudice, scarcity of jobs, and the "domestic problem." Each of these obstacles is dealt with in this article.

2215. Hurdon, Elizabeth. "Foreign Letters: London." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:12 (December 1940) 373.

Dr. Hurdon, a member of the Journal's Editorial Board in London, writes that "there is very little doing" for medical women in England. She briefly discusses the work to which most women physicians are assigned.

2216. Jefferys, Margot and Elliott, Patricia M. Women in Medicine: The Results of an Inquiry Conducted by the Medical Practitioners' Union in 1962-63. Office of Health Economics, London, England, 1966, 47 pp. tables.

This study was undertaken to explore the efficient use of medical personnel in Great Britain through examining the effects of marriage and maternity on women physicians. The study focuses on: (1) the relationship among the age, marital status, place of residence, and qualifications of women doctors and their work, (2) the obstacles to employing women on a full- or part-time basis, (3) the trends in marriage rates, age, and maternity of women doctors, and (4) the implications of the findings for the future employment of women physicians. The findings are based on 8,209 questionnaires returned by women listed in the medical directory for 1960 who were also on registration lists of 1960-62. This was a 75 per cent return rate. The questionnaire, appended to this report, asked for: (1) marital status, (2) date of marriage, (3) number of children, (4) whether or not married to a doctor, (5) date of qualification, (6) advanced degrees or diplomas, (7) desire to work if not practicing, (8) absence of suitable work opportunities, (9) length of time worked since qualification, and (10) the utility of a postgraduate course in returning to work. Statistical data are displayed on 25 tables. Some

of the conclusions included the following items: (1) over 85 per cent of the qualifying women physicians may be expected to marry and most will be married by their 30th birthday, (2) of those doctors age 30-34, 85 per cent had at least one child, (3) only 54 per cent of the married childless women worked full-time compared with 82 per cent of the single women physicians, (4) only one in six of the respondents with a preschool child worked full-time, and a third were not working at all, (5) eighty per cent of the respondents with school age children worked, but less than a third worked full-time, (6) two-thirds of the unemployment among the respondents was involuntary and one-third of the part-time practitioners felt they could work more, (7) there is an unmet demand among young women doctors with families for regular part-time work, which could be met through easing childcare problems and providing part-time work in hospitals and local health services, and (8) women who temporarily withdraw from service for child rearing should be offered opportunities for continuing professional participation in scientific meetings and postgraduate course work.

2217. Kahan, J. and Macfaul, M. "Medical Women Graduates, 1947-1961. A Survey of Their Careers." Middlesex Hospital Journal, 62 (1962) 192-194.
Of the participants in this survey, 100 per cent of the unmarried women physicians were employed fulltime; 60 per cent of those with children were working full time. [Information derived from secondary source; article not examined by editors.]
2218. Kettle, M. H. "The Fate of the Population of Women Medical Students." Lancet, 1 (13 June 1936) 1370-1374. tables. (Special Articles.)
Between 1916 and 1924 inclusive, St. Mary's Hospital Medical School was open to both women and men. Two hundred and fifty-five women entered St. Mary's during the nine years (222 of these came for the medical course only). This study presents an "analysis of the subsequent careers of those women who qualified from St. Mary's and of their distribution through various branches of the profession."
2219. Lawrie, Jean E. and Newhouse, Muriel L. "Working Women Doctors." British Medical Journal, 1 (20 February 1965) 524. tables. (Letters to the Editor.)
These two authors made a survey for the Medical Women's Federation of all the medically qualified women in the United Kingdom to ascertain how many are working and to what capacity. They found over half were working either full-time or for more than half the working week. Many women felt underemployed; those not working wished some professional work. Only 9.7 per cent of those who replied were neither working nor wanting work.

2220. Lawrie, Jean E.; Newhouse, Muriel L.; and Elliott, Patricia M. "Opportunities in Medicine: Working Capacity of Women Doctors." *British Medical Journal*, 1: 5484 (12 February 1966) 409-412. tables.
This article is a correlation of the Medical Women's Federation (1963) and the Medical Practitioners Union (1962) survey about medically qualified women in the United Kingdom. Of the women who responded, nearly 50 per cent were in full-time work, 30 per cent in part-time work, and 20 per cent not working. Twenty years after qualification, more women practice than they do immediately after qualification. "About 30 per cent of the women doctors were single, working predominantly in full-time jobs, but among recently qualified married women, with presumably young children, 60 per cent were without professional work. Approximately 1,200, a third of those not fully employed, wished for some or more medical work. Factors which exerted a favorable influence on the careers of women were possession of a postgraduate qualification and residence in a large town. It is suggested that the health services should adopt a more flexible attitude to part-time workers, and, as well as at the consultant level, opportunities for part-time employment and study should be available in all grades."
2221. Lister, John. "By the London Post. There Is No Use Chasing an Illusion." *New England Journal of Medicine*, 293:5 (31 July 1975) 245-247. (Medical Intelligence.)
Discussing problems within the British medical profession, this article's author focuses specifically on the "attack on private practice" within the National Health Service by Mrs. Barbara Castle, secretary of state for social services. The author also describes an "unnerving diversion" that occurred while he was surveying the medical politics in the United States. He was accused of making "a discriminatory remark" when he stated that the current 33 per cent intake of women medical students in Britain "seemed fair in view of the proportion of their lives that they are likely to spend in professional practice."
2222. Lister, John. "By the London Post: Women in Medicine" *New England Journal of Medicine*, 293:18 (30 October 1975) 919-920.
As the quota restrictions for admittance of women to medical schools are being dropped in Britain, as much as 50 per cent of the students enrolled in future medical classes may be women. Since Britain is currently seriously deficient in British-trained doctors, it is presently dependent upon foreign medical graduates. To rectify this deficit, the National Health Service should offer equal career opportunities to all British medical graduates, women and men alike. Besides the restrictions which childbearing and child

rearing place on one's time and energy, women also find it difficult to establish themselves in a profession that is still male dominated. British medicine should help recruit women physicians who have lost contact with the profession because of domestic responsibilities and make it possible for fewer women physicians to lose contact with medicine during the years they are bearing and rearing children.

2223. Lister, John. "Changing Patterns of Medical Care--Women in Medicine--A Tribute to Long Service." New England Journal of Medicine, 290:5 (31 January 1974) 271-272. (By The London Post.)

Of the approximately 17,000 women on the British medical register, 15 per cent are retired, 15 per cent are not working, and of the remaining 70 per cent, many work only part time. Yet one in every three medical school entrants is a woman. "If this high proportion of women in the student intake is to be justified" many more women should take full-time posts in the National Health Service where there is a shortage of doctors. The considerable problems of married medical women especially require review.

2224. Lunn, John E. "A Survey of Sheffield Medical Women Graduating over the years 1930-1952." Medical Care, 2 (1964) 197-202. figs., tables.

Investigating medical women who graduated from Sheffield University with ten or more years of postgraduate experience, this survey examines the work and family patterns of those women who graduated between 1930-52 and what they were doing through the end of 1962. "Nearly one half of the medical women were in full-time employment, and nearly one-quarter in part-time employment at the end of 1962. The majority of the single women were working full-time. About one-third of the married women were working full-time and about one-quarter part-time.... The hospital and general practice services were the most popular among the single graduates.... Medical women with three or more children tended to work part-time rather than full-time, but the proportions not working were the same for both the larger and the smaller families.... Whereas the single graduates worked in full-time posts for over 90 per cent of the period from graduation, the married graduates held full-time posts for only 50 per cent of this time.... Fifteen years after marriage over 60 per cent are working full-time.... Some of the younger women gave up their work before completing their pre-registration posts. These women may require special facilities in the future if they are to return to medicine.... The ability of the wives of general practitioners to work full-time and also have relatively large families was presumably related to the special conditions of employment many of them enjoyed."

2225. McIntyre, A. D. and Parry, K. M. "Career Attainment--

ment--Chance or Choice: Survey of Career Experience of Doctors Graduating in Scottish Medical Schools in 1962." *British Journal of Medical Education*, 9:2 (June 1975) 70-77. tables.

The Scottish Council for Postgraduate Medical Education sent questionnaires on training and career experience to 338 graduates from Scottish medical schools in 1962 who were on the Medical Register at the end of August 1973. There was an 89 per cent return rate from the 254 physicians resident in the United Kingdom and a 59 per cent return rate from the 84 physicians living abroad. "Few of those in general practice in the United Kingdom had undergone the minimal period of vocational training now considered necessary for new entrants to practice." One hundred four of the sample were women; their response rate was 80 per cent. Of the 67 women physicians in the United Kingdom, 17 were not married and practiced full-time. Four were in general practice, four were hospital consultants (anesthetics 2, general medicine 1, psychiatry 1), four were senior registrars (anesthetics 1, obstetrics and gynecology 2, pediatric surgery 1), and five were in varied posts outside the hospital. Their career patterns were similar to those of their male colleagues in the same specialties. Twelve of the 50 married women worked full-time (general practice 6, consultants in hospital anesthetics and bacteriology 2, clinical assistant in anesthetics 1, non-clinical university lecturers 2, and local authority doctor 1). Many of the remaining 38 were doing only occasional part-time work; nine were unemployed. There was a tendency (among the married women) to choose posts with office hours or which permitted maximum flexibility. Of the seven married women working overseas, two worked full-time (microbiology and renal dialysis), four were in part-time work, and one was temporarily unemployed. It was concluded that many married women physicians were underemployed. Statistical tables illustrated the general survey findings but did not always separate women from total counts.

2226. Mackenzie, Joan. "Factors Affecting Part-Time Work for Married Medical Women." *Journal of the Medical Women's Federation*, 40:4 (October 1958) 283-284. (Symposium on Part Time Work: Part 2.)

Domestic and financial factors, as well as place of residence, and the character of the woman physician are briefly discussed in relation to part-time work for married women physicians.

2227. "Marriage and Matrimony." *Lancet*, 1:7450 (11 June 1966) 1308-1309. (Annotations.)

"If matrimony among women doctors is inevitable, consequent waste of their training is not." So concludes a report by the Medical Practitioners' Union (Jefferys, Margot;

Elliott, Patricia M. Women in Medicine: The Results of an Inquiry Conducted by the Medical Practitioners' Union in 1962-63. Office of Health Economics, London, England, 1966, 47 pp.). This article reviews that report.

2228. "The Married Woman Physician." Medical Woman's Journal, 38:5 (May 1931) 126-127.

The chairman of the management board of England's Birmingham General Hospital--a woman--raised the point that "the duties of marriage and motherhood unfit a woman for active public life." The opposition, advocating that married women physicians are capable of holding hospital positions, was led by Dr. Barnes, F.R.S., "a modernist" and a man. The Federation of Medical Women also rallied to support the rights of married women physicians.

2229. "The Medical Woman and the Hospitals." Woman's Medical Journal, 12:1 (January 1902) 8.

With the appointment of Miss Murdoch Clark as junior house surgeon to the Macclesfield Infirmary in Macclesfield, England, six honorary surgeons resigned. Dr. Clark refused to resign, stating that the matter was not her cause alone but that of all medical women. Seven months after her appointment, Dr. Clark was finally prevailed upon to resign, as the hospital could not carry on without the male staff.

2230. "Memorandum of Evidence Presented to the Interdepartmental Committee on the Remuneration of Medical Practitioners." Medical Woman's Federation Quarterly Review, (October 1945) 11-18.

Various statistics regarding British medical women (age distribution, experience before general practice, distribution in various types of practice, income, hours worked per week, time off-duty, part-time work, sickness rate) are given in tabular form, with explanations. Results are based on questionnaires sent to all women on the British Medical Register (over 7,000), of which 3,856 replies were received. Some of the results were: 1,172 had taken pregnancy leave; almost 2,000 were engaged in general practice; the age group 40-50 showed the largest number of women in general practice; 82.6 per cent had held resident hospital posts; 55 per cent purchased their own practices: showing that women doctors go where there is a need for a doctor, not a woman doctor; their average work week is 40 to 60 hours; those working part-time usually have young children or are older and cannot afford to fully retire; and women doctors do not seem more susceptible to illness than their male counterparts.

2231. Murray, Flora. "The Position of Women in Medicine and Surgery." New Statesman, Special Supplement (1 November 1913) xvi-xvii.

[Article not examined by editors.]

2232. "Oxonienues in Medicine." New England Journal of Medicine, 268:9 (28 February 1963) 504-505.

A survey of the practice patterns of women physicians by A. H. T. Robb-Smith ["The Fate of Oxford Medical Women," Lancet, 1 December 1962] is reviewed. This article's writer comments that while efforts should be made to make available the services of inactive women physicians, the necessary domestic arrangements will be difficult--"especially in view of the right of children to enjoy a mother's care and affection, partly in order that they, too, may develop an appreciation of the accustomed roles in life of each sex, which are not easily interchangeable."

2233. Paulin, L. Estelle. "Our Paris Letter." Woman's Medical Journal, 10:7 (July 1900) 299-304.

An American woman physician writes about her observations of medical facilities and personnel on her trip from Edinburgh to Paris. In London she notes that women physicians may get training at the Woman's Medical School founded by Dr. Garrett-Anderson, but that there are many areas to which women physicians still could not assume access. One such disappointing place was the New Woman's Hospital where women interns were not allowed, although this hospital is where the students from the Woman's Medical School acquire hospital training. The Soho Square Hospital for Women did not allow women students or physicians any professional training or appointments, short-staffed as it was. She concludes that "perhaps ... they are trying to 'protect' women from themselves...." In France she observed that women may work hard as street cleaners and in other hard work non-decision-making positions.

2234. "Requirements Necessary to Practice Medicine in England." Woman's Medical Journal, 26:2 (February 1916) 47.

As a result of the War, the Royal Army Medical Corps has needed the services of many thousands of medical men in the field, and therefore the civilian population of England sorely needs doctors. If American medical women want to go to England to practice, they have to take a British qualification. The requirements for such qualification are given.

2235. "Retaining Women Doctors." Lancet, 2:7771 (5 August 1972) 268.

Because so many women do not practice medicine once they marry and acquire domestic commitments, the National Health Service has devised a Women Doctors' Retainer Scheme. To encourage women to practice their professional skills and training, this program pays participants £50 a year under the stipulation they retain their medical registration and membership in a medical defense organization, read a professional journal, attend at least seven "education" sessions a year, and do at least 12 "service" sessions a year.

2236. Robb-Smith, A. H. T. "The Fate of Oxford Medical Women." *Lancet*, 2:7266 (1 December 1962) 1158-1161. Questionnaires were sent to 139 pre-1951 women graduates of Oxford University who had received the B.M. degree since 1922 (when the first four women received this degree from Oxford). The questionnaires inquired as to "civil state, number of children, husband's occupation, whether they were, or had been, practicing medicine, and if so in what branch of the profession. If they had given up practice they were asked why and whether they would like to resume." Responses were received from 138 women. The graduates were divided into three groups: those who qualified in 1922-30, 1931-40, and 1941-50. Of those who remained single, 60 per cent were in the 1922-30 group, 27 per cent in the 1931-40 group, and 19 per cent in the 1941-50 group. Of the single women (40), nearly half were consultants, six were not in practice (three of six because of ill health), and four had died. Of the 71 married graduates, the greatest number (14) were in public health, followed by general practice (13). Twenty-eight graduates were not in practice. Those who were in practice said "they had been blessed with an adequate supply of nannies and domestic staff." In the discussion that follows, the author submits that "if the lack of clinical opportunities of the Oxford medical women graduating between 1941 and 1950 applies to all medical women, it deserves the serious attention of the Ministry of Health, the University Grants Committee, and the medical schools; it would seem a waste to give a large number of women a lengthy and expensive training, and then ensure that their professional activities were restricted to 40 per cent."
2237. Rue, Rosemary. "Women in Medicine: Great Britain." *British Medical Journal*, 4 (17 November 1973) 404. About one-fifth of the doctors in Britain are women. They account for 7.6 per cent of hospital consultants and 11.6 per cent of general practice principals. Despite these figures, women are still experiencing difficulties in achieving careers in medicine. A 1970 National Health Service study revealed that "women doctors follow the same career patterns as men until they have commitments to children--or elderly relatives." The degree to which the woman doctor participates in the medical field thereafter depends on how much extra help she can muster. The author suggests appropriate career counseling for women medical students and young women doctors.
2238. Savage, Anne. "Part-Time Work." *Journal of the Medical Women's Federation*, 44:1 (January 1962) 39-40. A personal account is given by the author of her experience in reentering medicine after her second child was born. Her eventual part-time employment consisted in managing the practices of vacationing physicians.

2239. Shore, E. "Women in Medicine." Health Trends, 1:2 (1969) 2-3.

[Article not examined by editors.]

2240. Stanley, Gillian R. and Last, John M. "Careers of Young Medical Women." British Journal of Medical Education, 2 (1968) 204-209. tables.

In 1961 a survey for the Association for the Study of Medical Education was made by a team in the department of Social Medicine at the University of Edinburgh. The study was made of the approximately 9,500 students attending medical schools in Great Britain. In 1966 these authors made a follow-up investigation of those who had since completed their training. Some of those previously questioned were excluded because their "numbers were small, and these students were in some ways atypical." In the 1961 survey, almost 25 per cent of the respondents were female and in the 1966 survey 24.6 per cent were women. "Significantly higher proportions of women than men had completed the undergraduate course without failing any examinations, and fewer women than men failed on two or more occasions." Of both the women who had married and those who had remained single, approximately 70 per cent had not gained any additional professional qualification at the time of this survey. Married doctors of both sexes constituted a higher proportion not continuing their training than single doctors. "Proportionately twice as many married women as married men felt that they were no longer in training; this no doubt reflects where the burden of practical domestic responsibility lies heaviest." The survey included a section on the reading habits of these doctors and found that three-fifths of the married women read an hour a week and that three-fifths of the married men read seven hours a week or more. The authors conclude "that married men are more strongly oriented professionally. It may be that their lives and ambitions are more systematically ordered, by necessity if not by choice, and that steady working habits are part of a pattern of domestic life for married men but not for married women colleagues." Married men had a much higher participation rate in postgraduate courses than married women. Single women and men attended such courses in the same proportion. One interpretation the authors give their findings is that "behavioral and attitude differences ... appear to be more directly related to marital status than to sex." Ninety-five per cent of the recent male graduates were employed full-time while 62 per cent of the recent female graduates were employed full-time. The authors quote one of the women who participated in the survey as saying, "I went into dermatology because ... I felt that I would progress in my chosen career without subjugating my husband and children by having to undertake full-time employment. It is distressing to find that outside London it is well-nigh impos-

sible to get people to accept part-time workers even when faced with difficulty in getting full-time workers.... The tragedy is that experience is being wasted in the face of administrative intransigence."

2241. Timbury, Morag C. and Ratzer, Maria A. "Glasgow Medical Women 1951-4: Their Contribution and Attitude to Medical Work." *British Medical Journal*, 2 (10 May 1969) 372-374. tables. (Medical Education.)

"This survey was undertaken to find out how a group of medical women in early middle age had coped with the conflict between career and family and what their attitude was to continuing work after marriage." Postal questionnaires were sent to 137 women who had graduated from the University of Glasgow Medical Department during 1951-4; there were 106 responses. Most single women were in full-time posts and had worked full-time for more than twice as many years as their married colleagues. When this group of women was compared with a group of 137 men practicing medicine, a higher proportion of women were in public health and the proportion of women in general practice was considerably lower. Surgery was the most popular specialty among men; no women were recorded as being in surgery. If married women did practice, there seemed to be some correlation to whether or not a member of their family was in medicine. In addition, those women who married tended to practice medicine if they wanted to become doctors at a "relatively" early age. Part-time medical people, while satisfied with their posts, would have liked improved promotion possibilities. "Less than a fifth [of married women] were prepared to do night duty, thereby limiting their usefulness in most hospital specialties and general practice." "The attitude of married women to work is determined largely by the attitude of the community where they live towards working mothers, the ease with which domestic arrangements can be made during working hours, and the availability of suitable and congenial work." The authors conclude that if full employment of women physicians "was considered necessary, new incentives to work would have to be found. These might include provision of secure posts with flexible hours, child-minding services, tax allowances and planned postgraduate training. The appointment in each region of the country of a person whose primary task would be to act as a postgraduate advisor for women doctors might be a prerequisite of any major increase in the working contribution of the married women doctors in that area."

2242. "U.K. Hospitals Urged to Lure Women MDs to Resume Practice." *Medical Tribune*, (6 March 1969) 2.

This brief article notes that 28 per cent of the women doctors in the United Kingdom are inactive. [Article not examined by editors.]

2243. Whitfield, A. G. W. "Current Work of Birmingham Medical Graduates 1948-58." Lancet, 1 (15 February 1964) 374-375. figs., tables.

This article reports a survey that was made among the men and women who have graduated from the University of Birmingham medical program since the advent of the National Health Service. The survey was limited to graduates of the years 1948-58. Of the 976 graduates, 229 were women. At the time of the survey, 58 (or 25.3 per cent) were not working medically. All 58 were married and had the responsibility for raising children and running a house. A handful had other problems finding employment: three were unable to get jobs for which they qualified; two were living overseas where their British qualifications did not make them eligible to practice; "one felt she was not fitted for the practice of medicine." Sixty women of the 229 were unmarried and were all working full-time. The author says that there has been a loss to medicine of 35.8 per cent of all the women graduates and 8.4 per cent of the eleven-year output of the Birmingham Medical School. "Undoubtedly some of those not working medically at the time of the survey will resume work when their children are older, and others at present working part-time may get back to full-time work; but the loss to medicine is formidable, and universities might well consider reducing their intake of women medical students now that the 'bulge' is producing more candidates than medical schools can accommodate."

2244. Whitfield, A. G. W. "Emigration of Birmingham Medical Graduates: 1959-63." Lancet, 1:7596 (29 March 1969) 667-669. fig., tables. (Medical Education.)

A 1968 survey of 419 graduates of the University of Birmingham Medical School (classes of 1959-63) revealed the following: "48 were abroad, and all but six of these had emigrated permanently"; dissatisfaction with general practice under the National Health Service was the most common reason for emigrating. Data given are not analyzed by sex. However, the author notes that 96 of the survey's subjects are women, that three of the six physicians still abroad but intending to return are women, and that two married women emigrants are not working in medicine.

2245. Whitfield, A. G. W. "Women Medical Graduates of the University of Birmingham 1948-58." Postgraduate Medical Journal, 40 (April 1964) 175-178. figs., tables.

All those graduating from the University of Birmingham from 1948-58 were surveyed in order to obtain information about medical emigration. Since the information about medical emigration has been published elsewhere, this article is concerned with additional information the survey collected on women graduates. During 1948-58, 747 men and 229 women graduated in medicine from the University of

Birmingham. Over the eleven year period, the male/female ratio was a little over three to one although in 1948, 1949, and 1950 there was a greater proportion of women because so many men who would have qualified were serving in the armed forces. The author observes "that a greater degree of selection is exercised in respect of female applications as compared with male and this is commonly thought to result in female medical students being intellectually superior to male." On the other hand, the author notes little difference between the intellectual capacity of men and women medical students because while a proportion of female students received honors degrees, men students received the same proportion of distinctions. Ninety-four of the 229 women graduates received higher medical qualifications--a smaller proportion than the men. The author observes that marriage with resultant domestic and family commitments could be the chief factor and adds that ambition and necessity play a considerable part in the men acquiring additional qualifications. Of the 229 women graduates, 168 are married, 60 are unmarried and one is dead. Sixty-one of the married graduates and all the single graduates work full-time. Another 48 of the married women graduates work part-time while 58 are not doing any medical work. During the training years, seven men and four women withdrew from the medical course: "While the numbers were small, the wastage is appreciable and is proportionately a little greater among women students than male, though the number involved is too small for this to be statistically significant." Because of the 58 married women who do not work at all and the 48 married women who work part-time, there is a 36.9 per cent loss to medicine among the 233 women who were accepted as medical students, and an 8.4 per cent loss of the total 11-year output of the Birmingham Medical School. Because of this loss, the author observes, "Universities may well think it prudent to reduce their intake of women medical students during the 'bulge' years when there will undoubtedly be many more candidates with the requisite 'A' levels in the General Certificate of Education than there are places available." Of the 229 women graduates, 36 (15.7 per cent) live abroad.

2246. Winner, Albertine. "The Changing Numbers of Women Students." *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine*, 68:8 (August 1975) 499-502. figs., tables.

This article reviews the findings of selected recent surveys in Great Britain on the number of women in medical practice. Since 1944 all medical schools in Great Britain have been coeducational, and recent data from the Department of Health indicate that women comprise about one third of the total qualifying physicians in any one year. In 1968 the Royal Commission on Medical Education established that there were about 13,360 women in active medical practice in Great Britain. In 1974 the Department of Health and

Social Security found the hospital service in England and Wales employed about 4,100 women (1973 data). In general practice there were 2,864 women in England only. Other surveys were conducted from 1962-69 by various organizations. In a 1962 survey, 47.5 per cent of women physicians were in full-time practice; 18.7 per cent were not working at the time of the study. The age distribution shows a decline in full-time work over age 29 with a rise following to age 64; the trend for part-time work was opposite. It appeared that the presence of young children was a deterrent to full-time work. A retainer scheme, promulgated in 1972, provides an annual payment of £50 a year in return for registration, membership in a defense society, and a declaration of intent to return to medicine; this has attracted about 250 women. Another system introduced in 1969 provides for part-time training for doctors on every level from house officer to senior registrar. These programs are among the efforts to keep women in the field. Tables and graphs illustrating data are included, as is a bibliography of data sources.

2247. "Women Doctors." British Medical Journal, 1 (10 March 1962) 734. (Commons Questions.)
Due to the physician shortage, married women doctors would be welcome in the "total doctor force." A spokesman for the Minister of Health sees "no reason why a married woman should not be taken on as an assistant or partner in general practice, or, apart from restricted areas, set up single-handed in certain areas."
2248. "Women Doctors in London. Many Obstacles Are Placed in Their Way, But Three Qualify." Woman's Medical Journal, 27:2 (February 1917) 40.
With the staff of London Hospital greatly reduced because of the war, three women physicians were hired to serve on that staff. Now five hospitals in London allow women physicians to practice, and a military hospital for wounded soldiers is run by women.
2249. "Women Doctors' Retainer Scheme." Lancet, 1:7911 (12 April 1975) 850. (Special Article.)
The terms of the Scheme, which was introduced in 1972 to "encourage women to continue working in medicine," are outlined.
2250. "Women in Medicine." Lancet, 2:7368 (14 November 1964) 1055-1056. (Annotations.)
The major obstacle to making use of married medical women is "unwillingness and lack of imagination" on the part of employers. This article examines the problem of training new women doctors "(each at a cost of some £5000) even though qualified women are left, at least professionally, idle."

2251. "Women in Medicine: The Avoidance of Wastage." British Journal of Medical Education, 7:3 (September 1973) 143-145. (Editorials.)

This editorial speaks of the obligations women who enter the medical profession have to the State, which often paid for their education, and the obligations of the medical schools and governments not to mislead women by admitting them to medical schools "unless we are satisfied that there are opportunities for them to acquire the necessary continued training in a way that is compatible with family responsibilities." Women physicians' practice patterns, as presented in various other sources, are reviewed. Recommendations on how to cut down on undue wastage of medical manpower are summarized in conclusion.

2252. "Women in the British Colonial Service." Medical Woman's Journal, [28]:1 (January [1921]) 22-23.

Although few in number, the appointments of women physicians to serve in British colonies are examples of woman's advancement.

INTERNATIONAL

2253. Balfour, Margaret. "The Role of Medical Women in Exotic Countries." Medical Woman's Journal, 39:1 (January 1932) 1-6. (Presentation, Sixth Convention, International Association of Medical Women, Vienna, Austria, September 15-20, 1931.)

Medical women are needed in many parts of Africa and the Orient because the cultures there prohibit men who are not close relatives to see women for any purpose, including medical care. Where medical women have served the local populations, there has been a positive effect on health care and hygiene. Only in towns is it possible to find people with enough money to reimburse a doctor so that she might have a private practice. The villages are too poor to support a doctor in private practice. Many more medical women are needed because health care of women in these areas is inadequate.

2254. Gracey, J. T. Woman's Medical Work in Foreign Lands. Boston, Massachusetts, [n.d.].
[Book not examined by editors.]

2255. MacMurchy, Helen. "Hospital Appointments. Are They Open to Women?" New York Medical Journal, (27 April 1901) 1-16.

This article discusses the hospital appointments for women by reproducing a list compiled by the Woman's Medical College, Toronto, Canada. The list shows a total of 559 medical appointments (government, municipal, and hospital) held by women physicians. Hospitals are listed (by name) in

various states of the U.S., in England, Scotland, Ireland, Australia, Egypt, Ceylon, India, France, Germany, Russia, Holland, Switzerland, and Korea. Positions held by women physicians at each hospital are given.

2256. Macy, Mary Sutton. "The Field for Women of Today in Medicine." Woman's Medical Journal, 27:3 (March 1917) 49-58. tables.

In order to establish the opportunities available for medical women, the author sent a questionnaire through the Woman's Medical Journal to state medical societies, medical colleges, etc. in the United States and Canada in 1916. The questionnaire is reproduced. The 41 questionnaires returned represent 28 states of the United States, the Panama Canal Zone, and one province of Canada. The approximate proportion of women physicians to men physicians in each state is given. State medical societies where women hold positions as officers or as chairmen of standing committees are mentioned, as are states that have coeducational medical colleges and states where women hold positions on medical faculties. To verify her findings and to enlarge her scope, Dr. Macy checked the 1916 Directory of the American Medical Association (Fifth Edition) for the numbers of medical women in the United States and Canada. She found that in the continental United States, of the 145,240 physicians, 5,518 were women; in the territories and island possessions, of the 1,372 physicians, 33 were women; and in Canada, of the 7,707 physicians, 107 were women. (The author acknowledges that when uncertain about whether or not a name were that of a man or a woman, she assumed that the name was probably a man's.) Included is a table based on this data from the directory showing, by geographical location, the percentages of physicians to the estimated population, the percentages of physicians who were women, the percentages of the women members and men members of the state medical societies, and the percentages of all medical women who were also members of state medical societies. When these percentages, based on information from the directory, were compared to the information based upon the returned questionnaires, some discrepancies were found. A chart based on Directory of the American Medical Association list shows the number of women in the respective medical specialties. Thirty-four colored women were numbered among the active medical women. Because of the unavailability of statistics showing the representation of medical women on hospital staffs, the author suspects that women are discriminated against in such appointments. Dr. Macy also observes that she did not find that any colored medical women belong to state medical societies and, therefore, suspects that these societies exclude colored women from membership.

2257. Martindale, Louisa. "The Hospitals We Run." Medical

Women's Federation News-Letter, (July 1930) 18-25.
photos., port.

Dr. Martindale discusses facts and figures relating to hospitals run and staffed by women. Her statistics relate to hospitals in Great Britain (where 164 women physicians and surgeons have sole charge of 838 inpatient beds in women-run hospitals alone), India, Australia, and Yugoslavia.

2258. "Medical Women in Mental Hospitals." Medical Women's International Journal, 1:5 (November 1927) 40-44.
A questionnaire designed to ascertain the position of women physicians employed in mental hospitals was sent by the Medical Women's International Association to its representatives in various countries. The questionnaire is reproduced in this article. Replies from Canada, Denmark, Germany, and India are summarized.
2259. "The Medical Women's International Association." Medical Woman's Journal, 41:11 (November 1934) 303. (Editorial.)
Given is a summary of major issues considered at the Third Quinquennial Congress of the Medical Women's International Association, held in Stockholm, August 7-12, 1934.
2260. "Notes and Comments." Medical Woman's Journal, 29:8 (August 1922) 194-196.
"Dr. Josephine Baker, of the U.S. Department for Child Hygiene, has been nominated to the Health Committee of the League of Nations." She will be the first woman identified with the League of Nations in a professional capacity; however, as the U.S. does not belong, she cannot represent the government. Another news note announces that on June 4, the first woman graduates in medicine received their degrees from McGill University in Montreal, Quebec.
2261. Nuysink-Steinbuch, D. C. ["Women Doctors in the Netherlands and in the Netherlands Indies"]. Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde, 70 (6 November 1926) 2091-2096. photos., port. (Dut)
This is a transcript of a lecture given before the Congress of the International Federation of University Women in Amsterdam, 31 July 1926, in which the speaker summarizes the situation of women doctors in the Netherlands and its Eastern colony. Of the 216 women physicians in the home country, 175 are performing medical work, 16 are not practicing, and the status of 25 could not be determined. Of those in practice, 47 are general practitioners, 25 pediatricians, 21 in government service (school physicians, health inspectors, infant welfare, etc.), 11 are gynecologists, 10 are neurologists/psychiatrists, 28 are hospital assistants, 18 are practicing part-time, and the others are in other special fields. A hundred and two are married, 59 to doctors; of these 102, 56 are in full-time practice and 19 work-

ing part-time. Brief notes on the first few women physicians in the country are given, including Aletta Jacobs, Catherine van Tussenbroek, Cornelia de Lange, and Mari-
anne van Herwerden. There are seven women practicing in South Africa and 35 in the Netherlands East Indies. Of the latter, 19 are in government service, 11 are in general practice, four are specialists, and one is a missionary; 17 are married. One of the outstanding pioneers in the Indies is Mevrouw Stokvis-Cohen Stuart, who started a school for nurses and midwives and a clinic in Semarang, originally for women and infants, which is now open to all. These women are an inspiration to all who will come after them.

2262. "Woman Physicians and Woman's Health, the Y.W.C.A. Conference." Survey, 43 (15 November 1919) 110-111. [Article not examined by editors.]

2263. "Women in Medicine." New York State Journal of Medicine, (1 October 1963) 2771. (Editorial.)
Included in this editorial are percentages on the numbers of women physicians in the United States, Great Britain, and Canada. [Article not examined by editors.]

2264. Woodside, Nina B. "Women Too Often on the Fringes." Annals of Internal Medicine, 82:3 (March 1975) 418-420. table. (Editorial.)
After commenting upon the paper by Ione Fett entitled "Outstanding Medical Graduates in 1972" [Medical Journal of Australia, 1 (1974) 689-698], Dr. Woodside compares the findings on Australian women physicians, as presented in Fett's study, to the situation in the United States, especially with reference to the inactive women physicians; the choice of specialties by women in Australia, the United Kingdom, and the U.S.; and the lack of support women physicians experience in problem situations.

SOUTH, CENTRAL, LATIN AMERICA AND MEXICO

2265. Franke, Meta E. "South American Medical Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 32:11 (November 1925) 306-307.
After touring South America and meeting medical women there, Dr. Franke observes, "Officially women work in the hospitals and laboratories on the same basis as medical men and have their respect and cooperation." While some women have large private practices, others do not practice after they marry.

USSR

2266. Antipenko, E. S. ["Increasing Interest of the District

Therapeutists in Their Work']. Zdravookhranenie Rossiiskoi Federatsii, 1 (January 1975) 22-25. table. (Rus)

A survey was carried out confirming the tendency of district therapeutists toward specialization in the three major fields of medicine: cardiology, pulmonology, and gastroenterology, and less often in rheumatology, endocrinology, and other specialties. Of 100 physicians working in 25 outpatient clinics in different districts of Moscow, 87 were women and 13 were men; 65 had five to six years of experience; 74 said they had better knowledge and experience in some fields of medicine than others; 64 said they turn to specialists for consultation on their patients. One of every three considered himself more specialized in some one field. The author recommends advanced training of doctors in fields of medicine they show the most interest in.

2267. Chikin, S. Y. and Alexeyev, Y. A. ["Problems of Medical Personnel Training in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (1959-1966)"]. Sovetskoe Zdravookhranenie, 29 (1970) 9-14. tables. (Rus)

Statistical data presented in seven tables compare conditions of medical personnel practicing in 1958 and 1965-66 in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (RSFSR) as an example of changes occurring during the realization of the 1959-1966 seven-year plan. A number of trends emerge and are commented on in the text. The tables deal with MD age bracket percentages, percentages of female MDs by age group and by specialty, percentages of MDs aged 30 and under, nationalities of MDs staffing RSFSR Health Ministry Establishments, indigenous MDs working in their native autonomous republics or elsewhere in the RSFSR, and a breakdown by length of general medical service in urban as against rural areas. While the number of physicians increased by 37 per cent, the proportion of males increased owing to active government efforts to attract younger students (presumably males) into the medical institutes, and by 1966 predominance of women in the 40-plus age bracket was already noticeable, with the reverse true for those under 25, i.e., the newly graduated. While there was an increase in numbers of specialists in the obstetrical-gynecological field (which was consistently dominated by women), this specialty and also the public health field showed a percentage decline in consequence of the greater gains in the therapeutic and surgical categories. There were significant increases in numbers of MDs in more highly specialized fields: urology, neuropathology, cancer, and lung disease--especially the latter in view of a government campaign against tuberculosis initiated in 1960. References are made to efforts to ensure equitable distribution of medical personnel through establishment of medical institutes in the industrial regions of Siberia and the Far East, training of national minorities, and greater

opportunities for clinical internship. The authors make reference to two negative trends: physicians practicing outside the specialized fields in which they were trained and rural physicians moving into the industrialized population centers.

2268. Daniels, Robert S. "A Comparison of Physician Education in the USSR and the United States." American Journal of Psychiatry, 131:3 (March 1974) 315-317.

Drawing contrasts between medicine in the USSR and the U.S., the author describes the influence of public policy on Soviet medicine, the emphasis in training and practice, and the role of women. Women, who comprise 73 per cent of the total number of physicians in the USSR, frequently staff primary care sites. Noting that the U.S.'s weakest area of medical service is primary care, the author suggests that the U.S. might "do well to shift the proportion of [its] physicians in the direction of more women, particularly in family medicine, obstetrics, pediatrics, and psychiatry."

2269. Field, Mark G. "American and Soviet Medical Manpower: Growth and Evolution, 1910-1970." International Journal of Health Services, 5:3 (1975) 455-474. tables.
(Articles on International Health and Comparisons of Health Care.)

"Between 1910 and 1970 the number of physicians in the United States increased 2.5 times, in Soviet Russia almost 25 times. The number of physicians per constant unit of population remained fairly stable in the United States, rising slightly in the last few years. In the USSR that number increased 16 to 18 times, and now stands about 50 per cent higher than in the United States. About ten per cent of American physicians are women; in the USSR it is about 70 per cent." Under a section entitled "Feminization of the Medical Profession" it is reported that under Czarism, less than ten per cent of the medical profession in Russia was comprised of women. Since the revolution, the figure has climbed to 85 per cent in the 1960s. It appears, however, that the government is reducing the percentage in recent years. The situation is compared with that in the U.S., where less than ten per cent of the profession are women. "Neither society has resolved the problem of deploying physicians to the rural areas. American physicians are more specialized than their Soviet colleagues. The article concludes with general remarks about the two health systems, pointing out resemblances and divergences. The hypothesis of a possible 'convergence' is entertained." [Article summary adapted.]

2270. Kritskii, E. I. ["Nature of Work Absenteeism and Amount of Lost Time of Physicians--Male and Female--in the Course of a Year"]. Sovetskoe Zdravookhranenie, 29 (1970) 62-67. tables. (Rus)

"Factual duration of a physician's working year is of great significance for planning the public health service. The article presents the materials of investigations of the work of 5,000 physicians in four regions of the RSFSR. The causes of distraction from the primary occupation and the number of working day losses during a year in physicians of different sex, age, specialty, and position are studied. The materials of investigations may be used to better and rational employment of medical workers." [Journal summary.]

2271. Kritskii, E. I. ["Part-time Employment of Physicians in Various Specialties (Based on Data of Studies Conducted in 4 Districts of the RSFSR)"]. *Sovetskoe Zdravookhranenie*, 29 (1970) 32-36. tables. (Rus)
- "The results of studying the problems of holding more than one job are given according to the materials of four regions of the RSFSR. The investigation defined the extent of this factor in physicians of different sex, age, and specialty, the nature of holding several jobs, as well as dependence of such physicians' work on certain social-hygienic factors." [Journal summary.]
2272. Parrish, John B. "Women in Medicine: What Can International Comparisons Tell Us?" *The Woman Physician*, 26:7 (July 1971) 352-353, 356-357, 360-361. tables.
- The United States registers the lowest percentage of women as physicians of almost any other country. Whereas only 7 per cent of United States' doctors are women, the percentage ranges between 12 to 25 per cent in some Far Eastern countries, from 13 to 20 per cent in Western Europe, to 30 per cent in Eastern Europe and up to 65 per cent in the Soviet Union. The author identifies three temporary demographic, socio-economic, and political factors that are the probable causes for the higher percentage of women physicians in the Soviet Union: the general necessity for self-support and independent careers because of the acute shortage of male marriage partners (in 1959 over one-half of all Soviet women, 50 to 59 years of age, were single); the necessity for life-long work, even if married, because of the low real family income levels (Soviet women doctors do not escape "poverty" since they are paid at or below "blue collar wage levels"); and the desire for Soviet women to rise out of the lowest manual class and obtain the perquisites of professional status (in the Soviet Union men opt for and are given preference in the nonmedical sciences which pay the highest salaries and carry the highest prestige). Women comprise less than five per cent of the membership in the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences, which means that few top-level Soviet medical positions are held by women. In contrast to the United States, if a woman opts to compete with men for a medical education, she enters one of the highest paid and one of the most

prestigious professions in the country. "The decimation of the U.S. eligible bachelor male population, as a way of compelling more young women to seek medical careers, vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, is hardly an attractive or practical proposition (although the more militant leaders of the Woman's Lib Movement might just go for it). Nor does it appear desirable that a free society should institute rigid allocation of openings in higher institutions so as to force more women into medicine. Having achieved the highest level of living in world history, it doesn't appear reasonable to give it up as a way of forcing more women to work at something. Nor would we want to reduce levels of living for manual workers in order to force more women students into the professions as an escape route from the manual class." The author concludes that the utilization of women in medicine could change to create more "in between jobs" as physician's assistant, anesthetic assistant, clinical associate, etc. "This would open up other professional areas for more talented women who wish to combine work and home responsibilities."

2273. Petrov, B. D. ["The Role of Women in the Health Service of the USSR"]. Concours Medical (Paris), 87 (13 March 1965) 1889-1890. (Fre)
[Article not examined by editors.]
2274. Petrov, B. D. "Women in the Health Services of the Soviet Union." World Medical Journal, 11:1 (January 1964) 30.
Complete equality of rights to men and women is guaranteed under the constitution of the Soviet Union. Three-quarters of the physicians are women, and the proportion is even greater "at the lower level in the Health Services." The editor of the national Medical Journal is also a woman, highly esteemed.
2275. Ryan, T. M. "Primary Medical Care in the Soviet Union." International Journal of Health Service, 2:2 (May 1972) 243-253. tables.
An examination of the problems of overspecialization within the Soviet medical profession prompts the suggestion that the Soviet Union would do well to consider the example of the British general practitioner. While this report does not deal with physicians as women, readers are reminded that women constitute nearly 75 per cent of the medical work force within the Soviet Union; the author attributes a high turnover rate among district doctors to this fact.
2276. "Thirty Thousand Women Physicians in Russia." Medical and Professional Woman's Journal, 40:9 (September 1933) 276. (Editorial.)
Of the total of 68,000 physicians in Soviet Russia, more than 30,000 are women. "The average income of the phy-

sician is less than that of the expert factory worker. There is almost no private practice, and there are practically no rural physicians." The ratio of doctors to population in the cities is 17.6:10,000. Three per cent of the total number of physicians belong to the communist party.

2277. Toropoff, D. I. ["Statistics of Woman Physicians in Russia"]. *Vestnik obsh. hig., sudeb. i prakt. med.*, 50 (1914) 852-885. (Rus)
[Article not examined by editors.]

2278. Vlasenko, V. I. ["Incidence and Character of Morbidity Among Physicians with Temporary Disability According to Data of Personal Estimation"]. *Vrach Delo*, 7 (1974) 143-146. tables. (Rus)

The paper summarizes data obtained in Kiev during the years 1969-1971. A table gives data for men, women, and all physicians combined (according to specialty of practice) for number of illnesses, total number of days lost, average number of days per case. For women the average time lost per illness was 13.3 days, and for men 11.6. The types of diseases most common among the men were those of the circulatory system, the nervous system, and infections. Among the women, the most frequent diseases were those of the circulatory system, the genito-urinary system, the nervous system, and musculo-skeletal diseases.

2279. "Women Doctors in Russia Have Distinguished Themselves at Front in Country's Wars." *Woman's Medical Journal*, 26:10 (October 1916) 244.

Women in Russia have been determined enough to learn medicine to go to Switzerland and other foreign countries before women were accepted at Russian medical schools. Since then, women physicians have been active practitioners in the Serbian-Turkish War, the Russo-Japanese War, and World War I.

UNITED STATES

2280. Ballintine, Eveline P. "Women Physicians in Public Institutions." *Woman's Medical Journal*, 18:4 (April 1908) 79-80.

Women are on the medical staffs of 61 of the 131 hospitals for the insane in the United States. The laws in various states requiring women to be on the staffs of these hospitals are discussed.

2281. Barringer, Emily Dunning; and Wakefield, Alice E. "Senate Bill 2507: An Insult to Medical Women." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 27:1 (January 1920) 23.

Women physicians are opposed to U.S. Senate Bill 2507 on

public health and national quarantine as it provides for employment of all males (with the exception of a female nurse or doctor as third assistant secretary of public health). The resolution adopted by the Women's Medical Association of New York City in regard to the bill is reprinted.

2282. Birch, Carol L.; Galbraith, Maurice J.; and Moon, George R. "Women Physicians Graduating from University of Illinois." Illinois Medical Journal, 105 (May 1954) 268-269.

In 1951 a survey was made of the women who graduated from the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois from 1921-1945. Of the 151 women who had graduated, 117 returned their questionnaires. Of those who responded, 90 per cent were making use of their medical education, and the 12 who were not practicing were married with children. Questionnaires were sent to the men who graduated in June of the years 1928, 1933, and 1935; 54 per cent responded. Of the men who responded, two per cent had left medicine, 56 per cent of the men were specializing in their practice as compared with 83 per cent of the women, 40 per cent of the men have board certificates compared with 33 per cent of the women, 31 per cent of the men compared with 35 per cent of the women hold teaching appointments.

2283. "Bi-yearly Cancer Examinations." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:5 (May 1942) 151. (Editorial.)
Drs. Catharine Macfarlane, Margaret C. Sturgis, and Faith Fetterman of Philadelphia have been conducting biyearly cancer examinations of 1200 women volunteers since 1938. The results of this research are given.

2284. Bodley, Rachel L. Valedictory Address to the Twenty-Ninth Graduating Class of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania: March 17th, 1881. Grant, Faires & Rogers, Printers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1881, 16 pp.

Dr. Bodley presents statistics on work accomplished by graduates of the Medical College of Pennsylvania over the preceding 30 years. She had gathered these statistics by means of a questionnaire sent to the 244 living graduates of the College. A total of 189 responded by mail (a further 55 nonresident alumnae responded in person or by letter after this lecture was prepared. The statistics in the address have been revised to the date of publication--April 6th, 1881). Of the 189 respondents, 166 are in active medical practice. Of the 23 who are not in active practice, six give ill health as the reason; three are retired; and eight list domestic duties as the cause. Of the specialties engaged in, gynecology practice predominates (32 respondents). Gynecology in conjunction with other specialties (e.g., gynecology and obstetrics, gynecology and surgery,

gynecology and medicine) total another 68 responses. One hundred and fifty of the 157 who responded to the "social status" question, report cordial social recognition in the community. A fourth question deals with the woman practitioner as resident or visiting physician in various institutions. The average income of each of 76 respondents is \$2,907.30, with 24 women reporting between \$1,000 and \$2,000 annual income and four reporting between \$15,000 and \$20,000 per year. Women graduates as medical faculty total seven professors and 14 instructors and lecturers. Seventy-eight women are members of county, state, or other local medical societies. Of the 61 answering the inquiry as to what effect the study and practice of medicine has had upon their domestic relations as wife and mother, 45 answer "favorable." Eleven strike the words "as wife and mother" from the question and then respond, and one woman states "definitely" that she has "remained single for reasons entirely distinct from her profession."

2285. Downes, Helen R. and Lowther, Florence deL. "Reflections on a Study of the Performance of a Group of Women Physicians." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:2 (February 1946) 39-41. ports., table.

[This article is a sequel to a study that appeared in the Journal of the American Medical Association, October 13, 1945 with the additional returns of the graduates of the Woman's Medical College.] Of those responding to a survey of graduates of the Woman's Medical College, 93.5 per cent are eligible to practice medicine. Of those who are married, 88 per cent are engaged in full-time practice. Altogether, 91.5 per cent of the women surveyed at eastern medical schools practice medicine full-time. Twenty-five per cent are engaged as specialists in a wide variety of fields. If the percentage of women who leave medicine could be compared to the percentage of men who leave, the proportion would be similar. Class rank, perhaps a better criterion of ability, would indicate that a higher percentage of women than men are in the upper half of their class.

2286. Dykman, Roscoe A. and Stalnaker, John M. "Survey of Women Physicians Graduating from Medical School: 1925-1940." Journal of Medical Education, 32:3 (March 1957 Part 2) 3-38. figs., tables.

This comprehensive survey has as its main objective the appraisal of the extent to which women physicians utilize their education. Initially, similar "utilization" studies are discussed: their inadequacies are pointed out. The physician sample studied for this survey included 1,040 women physicians and 697 male physicians, educated in the United States and graduating from medical school between the period 1925-1940 (inclusive). These figures represent the returned questionnaires sent to a group of 1,548 women, and

1,000 men--representing a 67.2 per cent response for women and a 69.7 per cent response for men. The names were systematically selected from files of the American Medical Association. Results indicate that 93 per cent of the men and 82 per cent of the women were under the age of 55 when they answered the questionnaire. A slightly higher proportion of women practiced in very large (over 500,000 population) metropolitan areas. Ninety-five point one per cent of the men and 57.1 per cent of the women physicians were married. Seven per cent of the men compared with 5.1 per cent of the women physicians were divorced. Three point two per cent of the men and 31.4 per cent of the women were single. Most of the men and women who married, married after completion of their medical education (73.2 per cent men; 49.8 per cent women). There was an average of 1.8 children per woman who was or had been married, as compared with 2.3 children per man. Forty-eight per cent women and 14.1 per cent men had no children. While 51.9 per cent of the women married men in medicine, 1.4 per cent of the men married women in medicine. And while no women were married to "housewives," 90.9 per cent of the men were; however, 1 per cent of the women physicians were married to men who were unemployed, while no male physician was married to an unemployed woman. A greater proportion of the women physicians than men had college degrees (66.4 per cent; 58.1 per cent). Women also had a greater percentage of master's and Ph.D. degrees than men (15.4 per cent; 6.6 per cent). Seven point five per cent of the men and 2.6 per cent of the women reported no additional training beyond the internships. A greater percentage of men than women indicated private practice as their major type of practice (85.2 per cent; 61.4 per cent), while the percentage of women was higher in local and state government and hospital salaried employment (24 per cent women; 7.3 per cent men). An unexpected finding showed a higher proportion of the younger than the older physicians (both men and women) were in general, rather than specialty, practices. Self-declared areas of specialization reveal pediatrics as the most popular specialty for women (17.5 per cent), and surgery the most popular specialty for men (17.1 per cent), while certification data support women's most popular specialty (7.9 per cent certified in pediatrics); men had the highest percentage of certification in internal medicine (6.9 per cent) followed by 5.3 per cent in surgery. Twenty-eight per cent of the women and 37.9 per cent of the men were not certified at all. While 99 per cent of the women had spent some part of their medical career in full time practice, it was revealed that women practice less than men. Forty-nine point one per cent of the women and 88.9 per cent of the men had been in full time practice exclusively. Fifty-two point two per cent of the women had to curtail their employment sometime, while 9.8 per cent

of the men had to (however, only 25.7 per cent of the single women physicians found it necessary to curtail their medical activity and that mainly for reasons of physical disability). Thirty eight point one per cent of the women curtailed their medical activity because of "pregnancy and family problems," while 0.1 per cent of the men gave this reason for curtailment. Men on the average worked a greater number of hours than did the women, and also spent more time in income-producing work. Women earned less than men. The greatest percentage of men, 34.8 per cent, earned over \$20,000 (compared to 7.7 per cent women), while the greatest percentage of women, 36.3, earned between \$8,000 to \$9,999 (compared to 13.3 per cent of the men). Six point four per cent of the women and 1.1 per cent of the men expected to be inactive in ten years. A greater percentage of men hold more prestigious positions than do women, while a greater proportion of women hold memberships in honorary societies than do men. Attitudes of men and women physicians toward medicine were also measured. Sixty-three point nine per cent of the women would recommend medicine as a career for their daughter while 75.4 per cent would encourage their son to enter the field (as compared with 34.7 per cent of the men encouraging their daughter to study medicine, and 74.7 per cent encouraging their sons). A related finding shows the greatest percentage of women encouraging their children to enter medicine primarily for reasons of "intellectual advantage," while the largest percentage of men encourage their children for reasons of "spiritual advantage and altruism." A sample of the questionnaire used for the survey is included.

2287. Eisenberg, Leon. "Medical Womanpower: A Statistic Goes Astray." American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 41:3 (April 1971) 348-349.
- The report of the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, entitled "Higher Education and the Nation's Health: Policies for Medical and Dental Education" has the following serious error in citation: "'Among female medical school graduates active from 1931 to 1956, 45 per cent were working full time or part time in 1964.'" The correct figure for full-time and part-time practice is 91.1 per cent. [This information from Dr. Eisenberg also appears in letter form in a number of other medical journals at this same time. See, for example, New England Journal of Medicine, 284:13 (1 April 1971) 734-735; Science, 172:3980 (16 April 1971) 218-219; American Journal of Psychiatry, 127:11 (May 1971) 145-146.]
2288. Elkin, Edward M. "Male Thought of the Female Doctor's Dilemma." New England Journal of Medicine, 284:19 (13 May 1971) 1106. (Correspondence.)
- Dr. Elkin refers to the paper by Powers, et al. ("Practice

Patterns of Women and Men Physicians," Journal of Medical Education, Vol. 44, 1969, pp. 481-491), in which it was pointed out that 46.1 per cent of women physicians practiced only part-time. He urges women physicians to delay maternity, and medical schools to modify programs to permit women to become doctors, wives, and mothers.

2289. "The Employment of Women Physicians in State Hospitals." Woman's Medical Journal, 22:5 (May 1912) 116-117. (Communication.)

2290. Everitt, Ella B. "Timely Suggestions to the Recent Graduate. Address Before the Medical Society of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania." Woman's Medical Journal, 10:7 (July 1900) 283-288. (Original Articles.)

In this address to a class of women medical students who were about to graduate at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Dr. Everitt gives advice regarding location of future medical practice, scheduling of office hours, fee schedules, and dress. As for locale, she advises that women may have more independence and social influence if they practice in inland towns and smaller cities. Regarding office and residence requirements, Dr. Everitt warns that acquiring cheap quarters will immediately affect one's "social standing in the community." Professional etiquette requires that a new physician in the area visit the other doctors already in practice there. "An invitation to return the call, and the business card left as a reminder, will usually win a courteous, if not a cordial response." For as little confusion as possible and to facilitate consultations and co-operative work, Dr. Everitt advises that the doctors in the same area keep uniform office hours. She knows "of no valid reason why a woman should not ask the same remuneration for her service that a man would under the same circumstances." Furthermore, she feels the "art of dressing well" to be most important. "Let us not forget that we are women first, (or should be,) and physicians second. It is a woman's life we each shall lead, therefore let us hold to that which is distinctively womanly. Our influence upon the community will be correspondingly greater and sweeter and truer."

2291. "First Jury of Medical Women in the World's History." Bulletin Medical Women's Club of Chicago, 3:3 (November 1914) 3.

A list of the women doctors to serve on the first jury of medical women in the world is given. They were jurors in the court for the insane at the [Cook County] psychopathic hospital [Chicago, Illinois].

2292. Fishbein, Morris. "More About Women in Medicine." Postgraduate Medicine, 37:3 (March 1965) 372. (Editorial.)

Fishbein surveys medical women's situation in Russia (where women's medical school enrollment is declining) and in England (where the Ministry of Health has recommended an increase in admittance of women medical students). Noting that men are more likely to practice medicine once they have graduated, Fishbein suggests that women can relieve a physician shortage. Part-time employment, day nurseries, and "more automation in the home" will help women accomplish this task."

2293. "Flexibility for Doctor-Mothers." Medical World News, (3 March 1972) 60.
[Article not examined by editors.]
2294. Gaffin, Ben, et al. "1 Out of 20 MDs in Private Practice Is a Woman." New Medical Matera, (October 1959) 14-15.
Statistics (1958) regarding specialties of women physicians and geographical distributions of women physicians are presented pictorially. There is no text.
2295. Gardner, Mabel E. "The Danger of Isolation." Medical Woman's Journal, 31:10 (October 1924) 290-291.
While the first wave of pioneer medical women have helped to "elevate the standard of the practice of medical women," women physicians should be aware of the current second wave of pioneer medical women: the specialists. If it is possible to refer patients to a "well-qualified woman specialist" such women deserve "the confidence of their confreres."
2296. G[ardner], M[able] E. "The Reason Why." Medical Woman's Journal, 39:10 (October 1932) 258.
Women physicians have professional responsibility to help women with the efficient detection and care of health problems that face women.
2297. Glick, Ruth. Practitioners and Non-Practitioners in a Group of Women Physicians. Western Reserve University, [Cleveland, Ohio], 1965, v, 105, 3 pp. tables. (Ph.D. thesis.)
The purpose of this study was to identify personal interest differences (measured by the Strong Vocational Interest Blank) and attitudinal and background differences (measured by a questionnaire) between women practitioners and non-practitioners. One hundred and forty-six women who graduated from Western Reserve University School of Medicine between 1923 and 1963 responded (out of a total sample of 180 women). Comparisons were drawn among six groups: practicing, part-time practicing and nonpracticing mothers, single women, married but childless women, and recent school graduates. No significant differences were found among the pre-1958 classes. However, several trends re-

lating extent and intensiveness of practice to factors such as socioeconomic status and husband's occupation might have reached significance had the number of nonpracticing women surveyed been larger. Some significant differences existed between the pre- and post-1958 groups. These differences, concludes the author, "provide some evidence for the observations presented by a number of contemporary social historians that the educated middle-class young women of today are to a marked extent rejecting the professional and career world in favor of marriage and full-time motherhood. The decline of the feminist orientation is linked to the pervasive influence of psychoanalytic doctrine in our culture today." This thesis contains a review of relevant literature, a list of references, and appendixes.

2298. Groff, Margaret T. "The Story of a Thousand Volunteers: By One of Them." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 51:1 (January 1944) 26-27.

The author, who participated in Dr. Catharine Macfarlane's five-year experiment in cancer research, describes the program and the volunteers' admiration for Dr. Macfarlane.

2299. Harding, Frances Keller. "The Interface Between the Woman Physician and the Family: Inaugural Address." *The Woman Physician*, 27:1 (January 1972) 9-11.

The author discusses the concept of "family" and its threatened disintegration in American society. She touches upon such concepts as 25 years of "marital stability," three-year renewable marriage contracts, and "bizarre, so called 'meaningful relationships' ... as ... new family patterns ... the marriage of homosexuals with subsequent adoption of children, the commune where a group of men and women live indiscriminately with each other, serial monogamy, adoption of children by unmarried men or women...." "As women physicians," adds Dr. Keller, "we must be flexible in our attitudes to cope with the emotional as well as the physical symptoms generated by these changes." The physician "must make the value judgement of what is good and what is not acceptable." Women physicians will be called upon to diagnose family problems, and "the nature of feminine psychology with its maternal instinct and understanding associated with the scientific knowledge and insight of a physician, male or female" equips them to be involved deeply.

2300. Hendrickson, Robert M. "Women Physicians: Where They Rank on the Money Tree." *Prism*, (July-August 1975) 20-21. illus., tables.

Although more women are entering medicine, their incomes are still well below those of male physicians. This brief article discusses this situation in relation to specialties chosen, hours worked, and board certification.

2301. "In Lieu of American Medical Association Convention." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:11 (November 1942) 348. (Editorial.)
Because of the heavy demands of the war on physicians' time, the American Medical Association did not meet in 1942. One result of not having such a meeting is that doctors will have to keep each other informed about late findings, methods and treatments, by writing articles. At this time, women have never had a greater opportunity to get articles published.
2302. "Increasing Demand for Women Physicians." Medical and Professional Woman's Journal, 41:3 (March 1934) 86. (Editorial.)
Medicine today is one of the best-paid professions open to women: the annual income of 50 per cent of all women physicians is \$5,000 and over. In the lower income brackets, women physicians' incomes compare favorably with the incomes of men physicians.
2303. "International Conference of Women Physicians Still in Session: 'Prevention Rather than Cure' the Slogan." Woman's Medical Journal, 29 [19]:9 (October 1919) 214.
2304. Jacobi, Mary Putnam. "Female Physicians for Insane Women." Medical Record, 37 (10 May 1890) 543-544. (Letters to the Editor.)
Dr. Jacobi takes issue with a Medical Record editorial (3 May 1890), which stated that "women do not want to be attended by women doctors, and it is hardly fair to take advantage of their lunacy to impose such upon them by the law." The bill under discussion finds its justification in the belief in women's "superior kindness" and on the existence of "erotic manias" among insane women. Another reason for appointing women physicians to insane asylums: the necessity for gynecological treatment, and the fact that "for poorly paid physicians a relatively higher grade of women is usually obtainable than of men."
2305. Jolly, H. Paul and Larson, Thomas A. "Women Physicians on U.S. Medical School Faculties." Journal of Medical Education, 50:8 (August 1975) 825-828. figs., table. (Datagram.)
While proportionately far fewer women graduate from medical school (in 1940 4,844 men were graduated, 253 women; in 1950 4,958 men, 595 women; in 1960 6,676 men, 405 women; in 1970 7,667 men, 700 women), "a greater proportion of the women than of the men for every class since 1940 except in 1945 and 1946 are now serving on faculties."
2306. Jussim, Judith and Muller, Charlotte. "Medical Education for Women: How Good an Investment?" Journal of

Medical Education, 50:6 (June 1975) 571-580. table. The authors qualify their findings by stating at the beginning of this article that "substantial methodological difficulties were experienced in making [a cost] estimate [for physician training]." Women physicians practice on the average fewer total hours than men do primarily because of household responsibilities. Recent medical school graduates lose less time from professional activity than their predecessors did. More women would be in a position to apply their medical education if part-time graduate training programs did not have the stigma of being second-class, and if other factors like retraining programs, tax deductions, and more equitable division of household responsibilities existed. "It must be recognized," the authors conclude, "that social equity, like other good things, is obtained at a price."

2307. Kahler, Elizabeth S. "President's Message." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 13:3 (March 1958) 106.

Ideally there should be no difference between scholarships available for women and men in the sciences. Employment opportunities and salary scales favor men. Better qualified women may not get jobs because men with dependents have greater need for work. As industry begins to appreciate womanpower, more businesses may make available part-time positions, maternity leaves, and emergency absence provisions. Part-time and limited medical practice offers flexible hours for women. Women doctors in a vicinity might consider pooling their available time to create the equivalent of full-time practice. Even if a woman doctor is not practicing, she may be serving the community in ways that surveys and statistics do not record. High school and college vocational counselors must have a difficult time making years of graduate study attractive when job opportunities are limited.

2308. Kehrer, Barbara H. "Women in Medicine." In: Profile of Medical Practice. Edited by R. J. Walsh, et al. Center for Health Services Research and Development, American Medical Association, Chicago, Illinois, 1972, 102-109.

This section of the American Medical Association's Profile deals with practice patterns of women physicians. [Article not examined by editors.]

2309. Kehrer, Barbara H. "Professional and Practice Characteristics of Men and Women Physicians." In: Profile of Medical Practice. Compiled and edited by Judith Warner and Phil Aherne. Center for Health Services Research and Development, American Medical Association, Chicago, Illinois, 1974, 38-44. tables.

"Current trends in medical school enrollments suggest that

the participation of women in the medical profession will increase dramatically in the coming years. Such projections focus attention on differences in the professional and practice characteristics of male and female physicians. Data obtained from AMA's Eighth Periodic Survey of Physicians supplemented by an 'oversample' of women physicians show that female physicians are distributed differently from male physicians among specialties, with heavy concentrations in psychiatry and pediatrics compared to the male preference of surgery and general practice. Male physicians are most likely to be board certified, and this may contribute to their higher net incomes from their medical practices: on average, women physicians earned only 57 per cent as much as men physicians in 1972. Other factors which may contribute to the lower incomes of women physicians are the smaller number of hours which they work during a week and their greater tendency to work for salaries rather than in entrepreneurial situations." [Author summary.]

2310. Kennedy, Melanie. "Facilitating Woman's Medical Work." New England Journal of Medicine, 285:3 (15 July 1971) 182-183. (Letters to the Editor.)

In the Woman Physician (26:187, 1971) the statistics presented from the "AMA 'physician master file'" on women physicians state that "84.3 per cent of all women physicians were active in 1969," while the author's calculations show 83.4 per cent. "Those considered 'inactive' included 2.2 per cent whose address was unknown to the AMA. Of the male physicians 93.2 per cent were active, not including 0.7 per cent whose address was unknown." A total of 8.1 per cent of all women physicians are retired, semiretired, or disabled--a higher percentage than all inactive males (6.8 per cent). This is logical since women live longer. This leaves just 8.5 per cent of all women physicians inactive because of reasons other than health and retirement." Dr. Kennedy calls for comparative statistics of "the average male physician's years spent in medical practice versus the average female's years spent."

2311. Kirkpatrick, Martha J. "A Report on a Consciousness Raising Group for Women Psychiatrists." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 30:5 (May 1975) 206-212. (Presentation, Panel on Women in Psychiatry, Annual Meeting, American Psychiatric Association, Detroit, May 9, 1974.)

Women physicians "did not at first respond eagerly to the Women's Movement." Women psychiatrists were especially dismayed over the accusation "that women psychiatrists themselves have not only failed to escape the bondage of male chauvinists but have embraced the philosophy that justifies the bonds, namely confusing mental health with conformity to the status quo." Local branches of the American

Psychiatric Association have begun consciousness raising (CR) groups for women psychiatrists. Their goal is for the members to "develop first an awareness and second an ability to question and challenge social processes which have limited their freedom of expression and behavior." In 1972, 98 women members of the Southern California Psychiatric Society were sent questionnaires concerning personal experiences in their professional lives. Those who expressed an interest in getting together meet in January 1973 to form a women psychiatrist CR group. The history of this group is followed; it was discovered that "being a good doctor provided no relief from guilt if domestic duties were shirked.... We experienced anxiety in situations where we felt ourselves to be seen as openly competing with men--for position, for money, for the right to speak, for 'room at the top.'" The CR group "offers women physicians, who are often isolated and insulated, a unique opportunity for peer group feedback and support as well as a better understanding of themselves and other women."

2312. Kral J. J., trans. "A Woman Surgeon." Woman's Medical Journal, 26:12 (December 1916) 288-290.
In this article--originally published in Cās, February 2, 1908, in Prague, Bohemia--a Bohemian describes a visit to the United States, during which he observed a difficult childbirth operation performed by Bertha Van Hoosen on a woman for whom having a child meant more than her own life. Reflecting on Dr. Van Hoosen's surgical skills, the author remarks, "I feel pity and resentment when I remember that, in Austria, we have had and still do have idiots who would not admit a woman to the study of medicine."
2313. Lakeman, Mary R. "Cancer Control." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:4 (April 1943) 100.
Cancer prevention clinics and the work of Dr. Catharine Macfarlane in this area are discussed herein.
2314. Lathrop, Ruth Webster. "Women Physicians as Teachers." Woman's Medical Journal, 18:4 (April 1908) 70-72.
(Presentation, Annual Meeting, Women's Medical Society of the State of New York, Rochester, New York, 11 March 1908.)
2315. Lewis, Margaret C. "Let's Help the Girl Scouts." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:3 (March 1943) 83-84. (Letters to the Editor.)
Dr. Lewis requests the assistance of the American Medical Women's Association in carrying on a drive for health examinations for the Girl Scout organization. The desire to provide checkups for all girl scouts is handicapped by the decreasing numbers of civilian physicians during these war years.

2316. Lowther, Florence deL. and Downes, Helen R. "Women in Medicine." Journal of the American Medical Association, 129:7 (13 October 1945) 512-514. tables.
For the 20-year period previous to when this article was written, only five per cent of those allowed to enroll in American medical colleges were women, while English medical schools allowed women to comprise 20 per cent of the enrollment. The chief arguments against accepting more women in medical schools in the United States is that women physicians marry and stop practicing. To examine the validity of these charges, a survey was made in 1942-43 of the women medical graduates of Eastern medical colleges. Of the women responding, 90 per cent were engaged in full-time medical work, which includes not only medical practice but also public health work, medical research, teaching in medical colleges and institutional medicine. Twenty-two other women responded that they were engaged in part-time work, which is often voluntary, such as at clinics, Red Cross blood banks, research projects, and school and public health activities.
2317. Macy, Mary Sutton. "The Field for Women of Today in Medicine: College, Hospital, Laboratory and Practice. Opportunities and Comparisons." Woman's Medical Journal, 26:4 (April 1916) 94-96. table.
Based on the 1901 United States census, there are 7,387 women physicians in the country. This article is a geographical analysis of the locations in which these women practice and how receptive the county and state medical societies are to women in the five states of Connecticut, New York, South Carolina, Georgia, and Ohio.
2318. Macy, May [sic] Sutton. "American Medical Women and the World War." American Medicine, 23 (May 1917) 322-328. tables. (Original Articles.)
Tables give the total number of physicians and total number of women physicians in the U.S. and Canada; the percentage of women physicians in each state; the percentage of women in each state who are members of that state's medical society; and the number of women licensed to practice medicine in each state.
2319. "Make It Worth Their While." World Medicine, (23 September 1970) 7. (Editorial.)
There is little incentive for a woman physician to be active. The reasons: their earnings are lumped with their husband's and therefore are heavily taxed, and housekeepers have to be hired. [Article not examined by editors.]
2320. Marble, Ella S. "Woman's Contribution to Medical Literature." Woman's Medical Journal, 5:3 (March 1896) 59-63. port. (Original Articles.)
Dr. Marble prefaces her subject with a short sketch of what

women underwent in order to contribute to medical literature. Mentioned in her historical overview are Harriot Hunt, the Blackwell sisters, Sophia Jex-Blake, and Elizabeth Garrett-Anderson. She further discusses the closing, in 1892, of Columbia University (Washington, D.C.) to women medical students. Turning to women physicians as writers of medical literature, Dr. Marble focuses on the work of Trotula, Elizabeth Blackwell, and several contemporary physicians.

2321. Mason-Hohl, Elizabeth. "Women Doctors and the Cancer Campaign." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:2 (February 1942) 53. (Editorial.)
2322. Matlin, Margaret W. "Sex Ratios in Authorship and Acknowledgments for Medical Journal Articles." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 29:4 (April 1974) 173-174. table.
Sampling articles which appeared in the prestigious New England Journal of Medicine for 1967-1972, the author concludes that although women constitute a small percentage of authors of medical journal articles and receive only a small percentage of high status acknowledgments, the percentage in both these areas was not significantly different from the percentage of women in the medical population.
2323. "Medical Woman Honored." Medical Woman's Journal, 33: 10 (October 1926) 298. (Editorial.)
It does not necessarily follow that because the 33rd annual meeting of the American Association of Obstetricians, Gynecologists and Abdominal Surgeons sponsored a program of more than 30 papers, and not one by a medical woman, that women physicians are without recognition. The evidence: Rachelle Yarros was just elected social hygiene professor at the University of Illinois Medical School, and Eliza M. Mosher and Charlotte Baker both hold positions in city government. "It is only necessary to prove intellectual ability and individual fitness to win distinction in any field, regardless of sex."
2324. "Medical Womanpower." Massachusetts Physician, 140 (February 1962). (Editorial.)
[Article not examined by editors.]
2325. "Medical Women and Their Recorded Work." Woman's Medical Journal, 11:4 (April 1901) 139-140. (Editorial.)
Women physicians should record their experiences and make contributions to medical literature.
2326. Mermod, Camille. "Doctors Are Teachers." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 9:9 (September 1954) 290-292. (Inaugural Address, American Medical Women's Association, San Francisco, June 20, 1954.)

Physicians serve as teachers of their patients, of other physicians, and of the community.

2327. "Michigan's Women in Medicine--Their 'Vital Statistics.'" Michigan Medicine, 74:2 (January 1975) 18.
There are 1,087 women physicians in Michigan (or ten per cent of the total). The largest number of women (197) are in pediatrics, with approximately 90 per cent of women physicians in patient care. The article breaks down the number of women by kind of practice. Less than half (or 505) of Michigan's women physicians are graduates of U.S. medical schools; a geographical breakdown by county and state is given.
2328. "More Women Physicians Needed." Medical and Professional Woman's Journal, 40:8 (August 1933) 235. (Editorial.)
Questionnaires sent out [presumably by the American Medical Women's Association] reveal that there are more positions open for medical women than there are applications. The average yearly income for a woman physician in the United States was approximately \$5,000: eight per cent earn over \$10,000. Over 50 per cent are married.
2329. "Opportunities for Medical Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 39:2 (February 1932) 41.
Burton D. Myers, dean of the School of Medicine at Bloomington, Indiana, said in a speech, "there is no longer discrimination shown against women in medical schools because women are better prepared than men in their pre-medical work." He identifies several medical specialties "for which the medical woman was particularly well fitted": psychiatry, health officers in schools and universities, specialization in children's diseases, in anesthetics, in laboratory work, and in departments of education for backward children. The Dean also stated that the results of a four-year study showed that "about one-fourth of the men and less than one-half of the women" who applied to medical school were accepted.
2330. "Opportunities for Women in Medicine." Woman's Medical Journal, 21:5 (May 1911) 105-106.
2331. Oreman, Jennie G. "The Medical Woman's Temptation and How to Meet It." Woman's Medical Journal, 11:3 (March 1901) 87-88.
"For some reason or other" women who try to escape the duties of maternity seek out women physicians to procure criminal abortions. Medical women must refuse these requests and show these women that abortion is murder.
"Practical moral sympathy is what the world needs, and not a flimsy sensual sympathy which has not altruism in view."

2332. Parke, Davis & Company. Women in Health Professions: Part I: Physicians. Park, Davis & Company, Detroit, Michigan, 1968, 5 pp. charts. (Patterns of Disease series.)

Data from a variety of other sources is presented. Main points include: women are likely to practice in large cities, the U.S. ranks low in comparison with other nations, pediatrics is the number one specialty for women, women physicians work fewer hours and see fewer patients than do men physicians, medical schools are accepting more women, 23.3 per cent of women physicians stay single, and many women physicians marry other physicians.

2333. Pennell, Maryland Y. and Renshaw, Josephine E. "Distribution of Women Physicians, 1970." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 27:4 (April 1972) 197-199, 201-203. tables.

Because there was such widespread misinformation and a lack of factual information about the use women physicians make of their professional training, the American Medical Women's Association initiated a study of the distribution of women physicians in 1970. Women physicians at that time comprised 6.9 per cent of all active M.D.s in the United States. Of the total number of physicians (male and female) whose major professional activity is patient care, 6.6 per cent are women. Women provide 9.1 per cent of the work force for such medical activities not directly involving patient care as teaching, administration, medical research, and others. The top seven specialties that 75 per cent women physicians primarily practice include pediatrics, psychiatry, general practice, internal medicine, anesthesiology, obstetrics-gynecology, and pathology. The federal government employs 5.8 per cent of active women physicians in contrast to 9.8 per cent of active men physicians. Thus women account for 4.2 per cent of federal physicians and as much as 7.1 per cent of the nonfederal supply. Of federal women physicians, 78.1 per cent are engaged in patient care, and 86.6 per cent of the nonfederal females have patient care as their major professional activity. Three-fifths of the active non-federal women physicians practice in seven states: New York, California, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Massachusetts and New Jersey. Between 1969 and 1970 the number of women physicians was increased by 1,313 of whom 1,014 were in active practice. The rate of increase of active physicians was greater for women than for men.

2334. Pennell, Maryland Y. and Renshaw, Josephine E. "Distribution of Women Physicians, 1971." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 28:4 (April 1973) 181-186. tables.

Because of widespread misinformation and lack of facts about the use women physicians make of their professional

training, the American Medical Women's Association sponsored this study of practice patterns of women physicians. Women physicians accounted for 7.1 per cent of all active M.D.s in the United States at the time this study was made. "Of the total number of physicians (male and female) whose major professional activity is patient care, 6.9 per cent are women.... Women account for 5.1 per cent of all office-based practitioners and 10.8 per cent of all those hospital-based." Women provide nine per cent of the work force for other medical activities such as teaching in hospitals and educational institutions, administration as a staff member or executive of a health facility or agency, and medical research. More than 75 per cent of the active women physicians specialize in pediatrics, psychiatry, internal medicine, general practice, anesthesiology, pathology and obstetrics-gynecology. The federal government employs 5.8 per cent of the women physicians and 9.4 per cent of the men physicians. "Thus women account for 4.5 per cent of Federal physicians in 1971 but as much as 7.3 per cent of the nonFederal supply." Three-fifths of all women physicians are concentrated in New York State, California, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Massachusetts, and New Jersey. Between 1970 and 1971 there was an increase of 7.4 per cent women physicians engaged in patient care. The rate of increase of active physicians was greater for women than for men.

2335. Platt, Lois Irene. "Women Doctors in Washington Today: A Statistical Survey." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 6:11 (November 1951) 446-449. tables.

The questionnaire that Branch One of the American Medical Women's Association distributed to known women doctors in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area was completed by 73.2 per cent of those who received them; 189 answers were tabulated. Respondents included 172 white women physicians, 13 Negro women, and four other (Chinese, Filipino). Sixty-three of these women were under 35 years old, 107 ranged in age from 35 to 60, and 19 women were over 60. Ninety-five point four per cent of these women doctors received their medical schooling in coeducational institutions. Of the three local medical schools, Howard graduated the first woman physician, Mary Dora Spackman, from its second medical class in 1872; George Washington University, then the Columbian University Medical Department, graduated its first woman doctor, Clara Bliss Hinds, in 1887; Georgetown University did not accept women students until 1949. Of the women polled, 157 were in active full-time medical practice (82.6 per cent); 18 in part-time practice; 14 were not in practice. Of those not in practice, three were married and had children; two of these did active medical work for five or more years, and only one woman out of the 189 never practiced. The two largest recorded

specialties were psychiatry and pediatrics. Sixty-six per cent were married and only 13 of the 91 doctors with children had been out of practice five or more years. There were 426 hospital affiliations listed by 104 of the women surveyed. The 71 others without listed hospital affiliations were employed by the government or were active in research. Sixty-one women held teaching appointments and the professorial rank had been attained by 13 (or 6.7 per cent).

2336. Powers, Lee; Parmelee, Rexford D.; and Wisenfelder, Harry. "Practice Patterns of Women and Men Physicians." *Journal of Medical Education*, 44:6 (June 1969) 481-491. tables.

A survey undertaken in 1965 concerned all women and a random sample of men who graduated from medical schools in the years 1931, 1936, 1946, 1951, and 1956. This survey's findings are compared in detail with the findings of the 1953 Dykman and Stalnaker survey of physicians who obtained degrees from 1925 to 1940. Among the study's conclusions: "1) Approximately twice as many subjects in the present study reported being married before graduation from medical school as did those who participated in the Dykman-Stalnaker study. Two to three times as many children were born to the former physicians when they were in medical school as compared with the latter. Over 50 per cent of the female respondents in both studies were married to physicians. 2) About 12 per cent fewer women than men in the present study reported certification in a specialty.... Two-thirds of the women who were certified as specialists chose pediatrics, psychiatry, internal medicine, and anesthesiology, in descending order by number listing the specialty; there is much greater diversification in the specialties reported by the men respondents. 3) Forty-five per cent of the women respondents report full-time medical activity since completion of training in contrast to 95 per cent of the men.... When all of the hours of professional activity were totaled for 1964 and divided by all respondents (including those who reported no activity), it was found that a woman graduate contributed an average of 1,932 hours and a man 2,831. From the data presented it would appear that in 1964 men practiced about 30 per cent more hours than women and attended about one-third more patients. 4) The number of hours of medical activity reported by women respondents is directly related to the size of their families...." In their concluding remarks, the authors point to the increased number of women accepted in medical school (from "5 to 8 per cent over the past few years"), and warn that "it is important that medical school attrition be kept to an absolute minimum and that graduates accept their responsibility to society to continue throughout their lives in a contributing professional capacity."

2337. "The Reason Why." Woman's Medical Journal, 5:4 (April 1896) 100.
The woman physician, in applying for positions in state hospitals, faces many difficulties. Those problems are defined.
2338. Renshaw, Josephine E. and Pennell, Maryland Y. "Distribution of Women Physicians, 1969." The Woman Physician, 26:4 (April 1971) 187-195. tables.
"The AMA 'physician master file' shows that at the end of 1969, 84.3 per cent of the [24,000] women physicians in the United States were professionally active. Their distribution by field of practice and by geographic location is analyzed." [Article abstract.]
2339. "Resignation of Dr. Amy Stannard." Medical Woman's Journal, 42:9 (September 1935) 251. (Editorial.)
This article briefly discusses the "forced resignation of Dr. Amy Stannard from the United States Board of Parole," with a warning that women were being excluded from civic and governmental positions. "The Attorney-General quite frankly asked her to resign in order to create a vacancy on the Board, while highly praising her intelligence, ability, and devotion to duty."
2340. Roberts, Sheila M. H. "Demand." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 22:7 (July 1967) 482-484.
From the premise that today there is "very little" prejudice against women doctors, the author discusses what women must do if they expect equal opportunities and equal pay to men, e.g., do the job well, practice in areas for which they are best suited as women.
2341. Rodgeron, Eleanor B. "Questions." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 21:8 (August 1966) 673-674. (Forum.)
Part-time practice poses a number of financial problems for women physicians, i.e., the necessity of paying full rates for malpractice insurance and full rates for professional organization dues.
2342. Rosenlund, Mary Loretta and Oski, Frank A. "Women in Medicine." Annals of Internal Medicine, 66:5 (May 1967) 1008-1012. tables. (Special Article.)
"The present report presents recently accumulated facts that pertain to the situation in the United States." The 87 female graduates of the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine between the years 1943 and 1956 were sent questionnaires: 174 male graduates were also surveyed. Seventy-two women (82.7 per cent) responded and 141 (81 per cent) men. Seventy-seven point seven per cent of the women and 92.2 per cent of the males were married.

Eighty-three per cent of the women took some form of residency training as compared with 84.3 per cent of the males. Women engaged in medicine 36.4 hours per week and earned as an average annual income \$11,789, while men worked an average of 58.2 hours per week earning \$31,602 annually. Women working 40 or more hours per week have as many children as those women devoting 20 hours or less to medicine. The leading initial specialties for women physicians were pediatrics (23.4 per cent), anesthesia (16.7 per cent), and psychiatry (11.1 per cent). "Present area of practice" at the time of the survey, showed pediatrics still the leader (15.3 per cent), public health second (13.9 per cent), followed by psychiatry (12.5 per cent).

2343. Ryder, Claire F. "The Doctor's Dilemma-Updated." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 16: 12 (December 1961) 933-938. (Commencement Address, Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 13 June 1961.)
"What will your role be as physicians in this rapidly changing world of ours?" Dimensions of the dilemma are presented which touch upon the areas of geriatrics, research, and continuing education.
2344. Schneider, Margaret Jane. "Survey of Women Graduates from Cincinnati Medical Colleges 1879 to 1953." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 9: 12 (December 1954) 400-401. charts.
Through searching alumnae files in addition to sending out questionnaires to graduates of Cincinnati medical colleges, the question of utilization of medical education by women physicians was explored. Between 1879 and 1953, 212 women completed their medical course at eight medical schools in the Cincinnati area [eight schools over a period of 75 years]. Questionnaires were sent to the 153 living graduates and replies were received from 133. Of the 133, 95 have married and 38 have remained single. "In spite of their busy schedules, 68 of the women doctors have had a total of 157 children, an average of 2.3 children per mother or 1.6 children per married woman doctor." Of the 133, 6 have never done anything in the field of medicine. Thirty-eight are in general practice; 18 in pediatrics; 13 in internal medicine; 11 in psychiatry; and under ten in each of several other specialties. Seventy-five women are working full time and 47 part time. The author concludes "the number of married women who have reared families, managed homes, and continued their medical work proclaims the well-rounded, efficient, capable woman of today."
2345. Shane, Jessie F. "The Woman Physician in the Country." Woman's Medical Journal, 12:1 (January 1902) 4.

2346. Shapiro, Carol S.; Stibler, Barbara-Jean; Zerkovic, Audrey A.; and Mausner, Judith S. "Careers of Women Physicians: A Survey of Women Graduates from Seven Medical Schools, 1945-1951." Journal of Medical Education, 43:10 (October 1968) 1033-1040. tables.
 Women who attend six coeducational medical schools in the Middle Atlantic States from 1945-1951 were compared with graduates of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania during this period. After a postal mailing to 310 women, 269 responded. Ninety per cent of the respondents were active professionally. Using as a criterion for "full time" individuals those who worked more than a forty-hour week, the proportion of women working full time was 66 per cent; 95 per cent of single women were working full time. All the women who responded shared strong similarities in specialization: pediatrics was the most popular, with internal medicine, psychiatry, and anesthesiology being the next most common choices. The authors found that professional activity and number of children were related. "An understanding and helpful husband and adequate household help were repeatedly mentioned as factors essential to the success of a combined personal and professional career."
2347. Shea, Petrena Abbe and Pincock, Caroline S. "A Census of Women Physicians in Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 21:6 (June 1966) 503-505. photo., tables.
 "This is a comparative study of women physicians and total number of physicians in the Metropolitan Area and their distribution in types of practice." According to the AMA Directory, there were 6,656 physicians in the Metropolitan Area in 1964: 594 of these were women (8.9 per cent). "The percentage of retired women physicians and those not working is under nine per cent of the total area women physicians."
2348. Silver, George A. "Women in Medicine." The Nation, 220:24 (21 June 1975) 741-742.
 In response to the United States government sponsorship of the conference celebrating International Women's Year in Washington, June 16-18, this article makes the point that while women comprise 75 per cent of the work force in the health industry, they do not hold policy-making positions--neither in the United States nor in the socialist countries, where there are far more women physicians. If women physicians were to hold policy-making jobs in the health care professions, perhaps some of the problems of medical practice would be solved, e.g., impersonality, lack of humanity in the treatment of patients, and the inflation due to competitive practice.
2349. Stastny, Olga. "The President's Address." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:7 (July 1930) 198-199. (Address,

Annual Meeting, Medical Women's National Association, Detroit, Michigan, June 22-24, 1930.)

The 7,000 women physicians in the United States should join the men physicians "to purge the statute books of the grossly inhumane laws that cripple our high service to mankind and compromise our all-too-sensitive self-respect. As members of an austere honorable profession we have abhorred political alignments; yet our viciously ignorant adversaries have resorted to every political weapon that chanced to be at hand, and it is time for us to show the strength that is born of truth." Dr. Stastny further suggests that United States physicians "should co-operate with our less persecuted colleagues of Europe" in compiling a comprehensive bibliography on the subject of sex-pathology. So that medical knowledge will have the distribution it should instead of being distributed by "such self-appointed guardians of virtue as the Watch and Ward Society and the United States Bureau of Immigration, and other medical inquisitors who presume to dictate to an intelligent person what he may read."

2350. "Statistics." Woman's Medical Journal, 18:7 (July 1908) 153.

Given are the results of a survey conducted by the State Society of Iowa Medical Women. The survey covered numbers of women physicians in Iowa, their locality, and the nature of their work.

2351. "Statistics on Women in Medicine and Addendum to Publicity and Public Relations: 1972 Annual Report." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 28:11 (November 1973) 600-602. tables.

This article publishes statistics on women physicians in the United States, reflecting conditions between 27 April and 3 May 1973. The statistics were compiled for the Fisher-Stevens Report. Of the 29,745 women physicians in the country, 25,803 (86.7 per cent) are active. 3,942 of the 29,745 women physicians are inactive, a percentage comparable to that of male M.D.s of whom 18,564 are inactive out of a total of 344,384. Women constitute nearly 22 per cent of the pediatric field; 25 per cent of the child psychiatry field; and 20 per cent of the public health field. A geographical breakdown by specialty is included.

2352. Stenhouse, Evangeline E. "Women in Medicine." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 1:7 (October 1946) 201-202. (Editorial.)

Basing her remarks on a study of seven medical schools' alumnae, done by Dr. Florence DeL. Lowther, associate professor of zoology, and Dr. Helen R. Downes, professor of chemistry, Evangeline Stenhouse editorializes that most women physicians remain in full-time medical work, that they have made use of their opportunities for training, and

that the present limitations on opportunities for women is unjustified.

2353. Thelander, H. E. "Opportunities for Medical Women: The Myth of a Wasted Medical Education." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 3:2 (February 1948) 67.

The statement that women waste their medical education is a myth, as has been proven by the Lowther and Downes statistics in "Women in Medicine," Journal of the American Medical Association, 129 (October 13, 1945) 512-514. This myth has often had 'a distinctly detrimental effect' on some women. Women with children and a family can often utilize their training by organizing and/or assisting in community health programs.

2354. Thelander, Hulda E. and Weyrauch, Helen B. "Women in Medicine." Journal of the American Medical Association, 148:7 (16 February 1952) 531-535. tables.

This article proposes that a married professional woman, i.e., a physician, cannot justly be compared to a professional man. "The married woman has two jobs, but the primary one should be the maintenance of a family unit and the rearing of the young. The woman is the integral part in homemaking. No matter how great recognition a professional married woman attains, she will not be considered a success if she has failed in her home.... Locating herself is secondary to the establishment of her husband in his career. She must create her opportunity in the environment in which she finds herself, which may limit her as to the type of work available, the time that can be devoted to it, and the remuneration. In other words, she does not have full choice in deciding what she is best fitted to do." Other problems for the married woman physician include finding competent household help and the attendant expenses (which are not tax-deductible), maintaining knowledge of the field while performing household responsibilities, or finding a program to update and refresh herself after a period of inactivity. There are also biological differences adjusting to menstruation and the problems accompanying childbearing and child rearing which include the adjustment to it and the adjustment when it is over and there is a "void."

- 2354a. Thompson, Theodis. "Selected Characteristics of Black Physicians in the United States, 1972." Journal of the American Medical Association, 229:13 (23 September 1974) 1758-1761. tables. (Special Communications.)

"The profile of black physicians in the United States has not changed appreciably since 1967. A sample of 3,405 black physicians (91 per cent male, 9 per cent female) who responded to a mailed questionnaire survey shows that black physicians are more likely to concentrate in the fields of

general practice, medical and surgical specialties, and solo practice as opposed to group practice than the universe of U.S. physicians. Black male physicians are twice as likely to be in solo practice as self employed than are black female physicians. Fee-for-service is reported as the pursuing source of income." [Article abstract.]

- 2354b. Tracy, Martha. "Women Graduates in Medicine." Association of American Medical Colleges Bulletin, 2 (January 1927) 21-28. charts. (Presentation, 37th Annual Meeting, American Association of Medical Colleges, 25, 26 October 1926.)

The results of a questionnaire sent to 471 women physicians are reported in this article. The questionnaire was sent to women graduates in medicine in the years 1905-1910, and 1912-1921. Areas of survey were qualification, marriage, types of practice, areas of specialization, and income.

- 2354c. [Van Hoosen, Bertha]. "A Closer Relation Between the Woman Physician and the Woman in Pure Science." Medical Woman's Journal, 36:9 (September 1929) 249.

Women in pure science are "giving a striking demonstration of the great importance of the co-operation of the sexes in scientific medical research...." Dr. Van Hoosen in this article calls for recognition of their contribution in overcoming sex prejudice as well as a closer relationship with them.

- 2354d. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Medical Opportunities for Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 32:7 (July 1925) 188-189. (Presentation, Annual Meeting, Medical Women's National Association, Atlantic City, New Jersey, May, 1925.)

Job situations where medical women are likely to be employed include state institutions for the insane, public health departments, and laboratories, as well as the Women's Board of Foreign Missions. Geographically, women physicians on the West Coast are better recognized than they are in the Atlantic Coast states or in the South. Indeed, there still remain hospitals in the North, like the University of Michigan's University Hospital which, while it has accepted women as students, has never had a woman intern. This committee has acquired such information on opportunities for medical women as where women are accepted for internships, scholarships, public health positions, and positions for resident physicians.

- 2354e. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Medical Opportunities for Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 34:6 (June 1927) 173-175. (Report, Thirteenth Annual Convention, Medical Woman's National Association, Washington, D.C., May 15-17, 1927.)

An investigation of the opportunities for medical women to

teach in medical schools revealed that the highest position given to a woman in the U.S. was at Loyola University Medical School (Chicago): a full professor and department head. Most of the 198 medical women teaching in medical schools, however, are instructors or assistant professors. The only eastern U.S. medical school with women as full professors is the Woman's Medical College (Philadelphia). Out of an 81-member faculty, 50 of whom are women, ten women have full professorships. Of the college's 20 departments of teaching, nine are headed by women. "There are, however, five departments that are not only headed by men, but they have no women teachers in the department." While praising the Woman's Medical College for the opportunities it does offer women, Dr. Van Hoosen comments: "so long as it is not possible to have all the heads of departments and the teaching force made up entirely of women in a woman's medical school, we can hardly push the matter of having more teachers and more rapid promotion in the so-called men's medical schools." A state-by-state report is also given of the women physicians employed under the Sheppard-Towner Act.

- 2354f. V[an] H[oosen], B[ertha]. "Medical Women Not Represented on Scientific Programs." Medical Woman's Journal, 35:5 (May 1928) 139-140.

Lamenting that on medical society programs, the woman physician "is conspicuous by her absence," Dr. Van Hoosen urges her peers to emulate the pioneer spirit of early medical women: "Our pioneers were not satisfied with getting an opportunity for studying medicine, nor were they satisfied with giving unselfish service to humanity. They felt that they must put their stamp upon the medical world by founding institutions, writing articles, occupying positions that would make them stand out as having met with success."

- 2354g. Van Hoosen, R. [sic]. "Future Position of the Woman Doctor." Medical Woman's Journal, 35:9 (September 1928) 262-263.

"... women physicians are the poorest advertised class ... in America." For women physicians to make significant advances, they must utilize publicity, and obtain universal loyalty from lay women. In addition, "it is absolutely imperative for men and women to work together if women are to receive recognition and inspire confidence in the public."

- 2354h. Van Liere, Edward J. and Dodds, Gideon S. "Women in Medicine in West Virginia University." Journal of Medical Education, 34:9 (September 1959) 911-915. table.

Since the formation of the University's two-year medical curriculum in 1902, qualified women have been accepted. This article represents the results of a study of living

women graduates of the school. Questionnaires were sent in 1951 and 1957 to the 59 living women graduates who had later received the M.D. degree from another institution: 41 women replied. Questions covered such areas as locality of practice, marriage and children, fields of practice, and women's feelings about their place in practice. It was concluded from the study that women "have made a definite and useful contribution to the practice of medicine."

2355. Vaschak, Mathilda R. "Household Help--The Woman Doctor's Gordian Knot." The Woman Physician, 25:6 (June 1970) 383-385.

A partial solution to the shortage of doctors in the United States and other countries would be found if women physicians could obtain tax deductible and competent household help. When a survey was made of approximately 1,000 doctors, 788 made identifiable reference to the problem; 514 of these replied that household help problems interfere with their medical practice. The 274 doctors who claim to have no household help problem were unmarried, childless, or "lucky" (in that they had "an understanding husband and housekeeper" or a mother or maiden aunt who acts as a substitute in the home.") Dr. Vaschak points out that one of the resources in the past--maids from Europe--is no longer as easily accessible due to the change of immigration service regulations. One woman physician is quoted as saying, "A woman doctor needs a wife."

2356. Vaschak, Mathilda R. "Special Report of the Medical Education and Research Committee of the American Medical Women's Association: Results of Pilot Survey of Household Help Problems of Women Physicians in the United States." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 27:6 (June 1972) 324-327. table.

Family responsibilities, child care, food preparation, chauffeuring, and the lack of household help are serious problem areas for women physicians, especially those between the ages of 30 and 59. Such extraneous obligations affect the time and energy of these women and their chances for professional improvement. Of the 673 questionnaires sent to women, 271 were returned; on the average, 12 months during their years of practice were lost per doctor for various reasons. One-third of the women physicians not practicing said that they would return to work if they could have competent substitutes caring for children, dependent parents, and other household duties.

2357. "Wages and Hours Bill." Medical Woman's Journal, 45:1 (January 1938) 18-19. (Editorial.)

The potential passage of the Wages and Hours Bill may profoundly affect the economic life of women physicians. Noting that the Bill could impose limitations on women of the wage-earning class, this editorial states that "any at-

tack on the freedom of any class of women adversely affects the freedom of all women." Medical women are urged to oppose this legislation.

2358. Walker, Emma E. "Professional By-Ways Open to Medical Women." Medical Record, 65 (28 May 1904) 864-868. Following a review of medical women's history, Dr. Walker offers advice to the young woman physician whose practice is not yet lucrative enough for self-support. Dr. Walker suggests editing and writing for medical journals, and even ghost-writing for other physicians. She examines employment possibilities for women in insurance companies as medical examiners, in hospital posts, within charity organizations, and within the New York City Board of Health, as medical book and drug company agents, as expert witnesses in court cases, and as lecturers. General advice on how women physicians can gain success includes a reminder that 'no one cares for a 'manly woman'.' Dr. Walker considers the consequences of male opposition to medical women, as well as the failure of women to seek women physicians.
2359. Westling-Wikstrand, Helena; Monk, Mary A.; and Thomas, Caroline Bedell. "Some Characteristics Related to the Career Status of Women Physicians." Johns Hopkins Medical Journal, 127 (November 1970) 273-286. tables. This study reveals that 69 out of 81 women who graduated from Johns Hopkins Medical School between 1948 and 1958 were in active practice in 1967; 78 per cent had married; marital status and family size were closely related to career; the most successful women (i.e., professors) were more likely to be single; and daughters of physicians seem to have low professional ambitions. "It is suggested that part of the reason women medical graduates do not realize their full potential in later careers lies in the views and practices of society and medical institutions."
2360. "What's a Provost?" MCG Today, 5:1 (Fall 1975) 7-10. photos., port. Dr. Ellison, recently appointed provost at the Medical College of Georgia, is interviewed by a staff member of MCG Today regarding her new position.
2361. "Who May Attend Physical Examination of Female Plaintiff." Woman's Medical Journal, 6:8 (August 1897) 250. Section 873 of the New York Code of Civil Procedure provides that female plaintiffs in personal injury cases are entitled to physical examinations by women physicians.
2362. "Why This Muteness?" Woman's Medical Journal, 5:8 (August 1896) 201-202. (Editorial.) Women physicians should publish reports of their work.
2363. Williams, Marjorie J. "Underemployment of Women Phy-

sicians." Annals of Internal Medicine, 71:4 (October 1969) 862. (Editorial.)

While society now agrees that both men and women belong in medicine, it "has failed to evolve and maintain an epicene environment," writes Dr. Williams. Her conclusion follows a review of several studies of the professional activity of women physicians.

2364. Wilson, Marjorie P. "Women in Medicine: Improving Prospects?" Journal of Medical Education, 47:4 (April 1972) 303-304. (Editorial.)

Admissions of women to medical school appear to be on the increase. But the statistics--showing, for example, that 13 per cent of the 1971-1972 admissions were women, compared with 11.1 per cent in 1970-1971--fail to impress everyone. Charges of condoning discrimination in medical schools' admissions policies were recently filed by the Women's Equity Action League (WEAL) against the Liaison Committee on Medical Education. In addition to taking action on the issue of equal educational opportunity, WEAL and other women's groups are concerned with women's rights to medical school faculty appointments (e.g., of full-time faculty with M.D.s listed in the Faculty Roster Study for 1969-1970, only 8.6 per cent were women). Executive Order 11246, prohibiting sex discrimination by federal contractors, is one legal tool used extensively by women. This editorial's author (director of the Association of American Medical Colleges' Department of Institutional Development) concludes with affirmation of women's rights to medical careers and concern over the continuing conflict women have to face between career and family.

2365. Wolfe, Mary M. "The Present Status of Women Physicians in the Hospitals for the Insane." Proceedings of the American Medical-Psychological Association, 16 (1909) 349-356.

[Article not examined by editors.]

2366. "A Woman's Clinic in Washington, D.C., Attended Only by Women Physicians." Woman's Medical Journal, 27:1 (January 1917) 16.

The Woman's Evening Clinic of Washington, D.C. is three years old and has the largest white female service of any dispensary clinic in Washington. It was founded by Dr. Eleanor Folkmar.

2367. "The Woman's Hospital and Infants' Home, Detroit, Michigan. Established by Women in 1869--Continuously Conducted by Women for Forty-seven Years--Internes are Women Physicians--Medical Women on Medical and Surgical Staffs." Medical Woman's Journal, 26:5 (May 1916) 128-130. photo., port., tables.

The Woman's Hospital and Infants' Home has several func-

tions: it serves as a hospital and shelter for foundlings and other children; it helps to provide for adoption; it helps to provide hospital services and shelter for women who are about to (or have) become mothers; and it helps to provide for the temporal, mental, moral, and spiritual welfare of women and girls who have been in reformatories, and other such females who need protection. No unmarried mother will be helped twice. This hospital also has large, airy, and well-furnished rooms for private patients where they can be secluded and comfortable. The kinds of cases the hospital handled from January 1, 1915 to January 1, 1916 are listed in accompanying tables.

2368. "The Woman's Hospital of Detroit." Medical Woman's Journal, 39:2 (February 1932) 40-41.

The Woman's Hospital of Detroit, originally founded 60 years before this article was written, had opened a new million-dollar building three years previously which demonstrates "that an institution can be successfully carried on by a management composed entirely of women." The Detroit Free Press is quoted as saying that "... Detroiters may again scan proofs that womenfolk of this city are as capable of managing a large public institution, well and thriftily as any one of them, individually, is able to run her own home."

2369. "Women Doctors." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:7 (July 1949) 30.

A survey, published in the June issue of Medical Economics provides the following facts: women physicians net an annual average income of \$7,929 (male physicians average \$11,036); work nine hours a day (one hour less than men); vacation 25 days a year (to men's 16 days); and only 12 per cent specialize (as against 31 per cent men specialists).

2370. "Women in Medicine." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:4 (April 1941) 118.

Since 1917, 55 women have graduated from the Long Island College of Medicine [New York]. A questionnaire was sent to the 34 women graduates between 1920-1935. Thirteen replied. Of these 13, all took internships and were in active practice.

2371. "Women in Texas Medicine." Texas Medicine, 71 (January 1975) 88-90. photo.

Women physicians comprise 5.2 per cent (681) of the active and classified non-federal physician population in Texas. There was an increase of women admitted to medical school, from 112 in 1973 to 152 in 1974. Most women physicians practice in large cities. Women physicians in Texas who have earned honors and titles of distinction are listed.

2372. "Women or Doctors?" Newsweek, 26 (12 November 1945) 84.

The most common reason for limiting female registrations in American medical colleges to approximately 5 per cent of the total enrollment (British medical schools limit women to 20 per cent) is that "at least 50 per cent" of these women leave the profession. Recently, two Barnard professors, Drs. Florence deL. Lowther and Helen R. Downes (both Ph.D.s) presented documented defense of women's "seriousness of purpose." Of 1,240 women surveyed, 1,115 or 90 per cent were full-time practitioners. "As might be expected," pediatrics lead as the specialty most often selected by women (24 per cent).

2373. "Women's Medical Association of New York." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:7 (July 1943) 184.

The subject of this meeting of the Association was a panel discussion of the socioeconomic future of medical practice. Dr. Ernst Boas said the future "lies in group practice centered around large institutions." He felt that voluntary prepayment health insurance was a limited field, and some form of compulsory health insurance on the part of the federal government was in the future. Dr. William B. Rawls took the opposite stand. Dr. Mary Crawford spoke of her experiences in industrial medicine. Dr. Howard Taylor summarized the points of the discussion by stressing, among other things, that "brotherhood within the profession of medicine" must be maintained.

2374. "Your Economic Weather Vane: A Report on the Seventh Medical Economics Survey." Medical Economics, 30:5 (May 1953) 117-125, 225. illus., tables.

Some of the results of a survey of about 5,000 "private" American physicians are presented in this article. The data, gathered in 1952, cover group practice, salaried practice, and the woman doctor. Women comprised only 1.5 per cent of the survey respondents. Their average gross income was \$16,243 (compared with \$25,014 for men), and netted an average of \$9,006 (\$15,327 for men). Women worked an average of 51 hours per week (devoting eight hours to charity patients) while men worked 59 hours (giving seven hours to charity patients). Income for specialists and general practitioners are also given. From 1947 to 1951, the net income of women physicians increased 13 per cent; income of men physicians rose 28 per cent.

2375. [Zapoleon, Marguerite Wykoff]. The Outlook for Women in Occupations in the Medical Services: Women Physicians. Bulletin 203, Number 7. United States Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, Washington, D.C., 1945, vii, 28 pp. photos., tables.

Part of a series prepared by Marguerite Zapoleon of the Women's Bureau, this pamphlet--"a dynamic study as distinct from a static description"--discusses the prewar situ-

ation, the wartime changes, and the postwar outlook for women physicians. Included are statistics and discussion on geographical and age distribution, specialty selections, earnings, and opportunities for women with special employment problems (older, married, Negro, and physically handicapped physicians). An appendix gives information on medical school and state licensure requirements and qualifications for service in the armed forces. An extensive bibliography concludes the work.

SPECIALTIES

Articles discuss specific specialties--careers in, difficulties encountered, dangers, rewards, and opportunities, as well as historical aspects of women's involvement in specific specialties.

CANADA

2376. McDade, Dorothy. "G. P. Not for Women Claims Lady Doctor--Nor Surgery--Too Slow in Decision-Making for This.--Should Specialize in Pediatrics, Dermatology, Anesthesiology and Gynecology." Canadian Doctor, (July 1964) 15.
[Article not examined by editors.]
2377. Trenholme, Marilyn. "Women Doctors in Family Practice [Part I]." Canadian Family Physician, (September 1967) 45-47, *passim*.
[Article not examined by editors.]
2378. Trenholme, Marilyn. "Women Doctors in Family Practice [Part II]." Canadian Family Physician, (October 1967).
[Article not examined by editors.]

EUROPE, EASTERN

2379. Glinsky, B. B. ["Women Physicians in Social Service"]. Istoricheskii Vestnik, 60 (June 1895) 827. (Rus)
[Article not examined by editors.]

EUROPE, WESTERN

2380. Bader, Christine. "The Work of Dutch Medical Women in Pediatrics." Medical Woman's Journal, 30:3 (March 1923) 73-75. (Presentation, Convention, Medical Women's International Association, Geneva, Switzerland, September 1922.)
2381. Becker-Manheimer, Olga. "Utilization of Medical Woman-power in the Specialty of Radiology." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 22:7 (July 1967) 480-482.
Women need not fear physics and mathematics to be radiologists because a radiologist is judged on her ability to interpret pictures, not on her technical facility in producing them, especially since modern equipment makes the technical side easy. "Since women are supposed to be more sentimental than men, they should have a better understanding of suffering. Therefore, this is one reason to consider radiology a suitable specialty for women." Her other reasons why women would like the specialty of radiology include: it is clean work limited to specified office hours without home calls; one makes appointments convenient to

oneself; interpretation of the pictures can be done at the convenience of one's own schedule and adapted to family and household duties; and the nature of the job is conducive to part-time work.

2382. Blechmann, Jane. "The Position of French Women Physicians in Pediatrics." Medical Woman's Journal, 29:11 (November 1922) 281-284. (Presentation, Convention, Medical Women's International Association, Geneva, Switzerland, 6 September 1922.)

About half of the 300 women physicians named in the 1922 Year Book of French Physicians specialize in children's diseases. A discussion of the progress made by French women pediatricians considers women associated with charitable agencies, women concerned with the child's preschool and school years, and women working with social agencies. Noting that "the more a woman physician has specialized the better will she be received by her masculine confrere," Dr. Blechmann accounts for women's success as pediatricians, e.g., the motivation of the maternal instinct. The author also discusses the degrees of acceptance shown women physicians by the bourgeoisie and by the lower classes.

2383. Borrino, Angiola. "Medical Women's Work in Pediatrics." Medical Woman's Journal, 29:10 (October 1922) 240-242. (Presentation, Convention, Medical Women's International Association, Geneva, Switzerland, 4-7 September 1922.)

Women are making progress in the medical profession in Italy, yet "it would seem that with us, feminine activity succeeds best in the care of women and children." A discussion of the reform of early infancy assistance in Italy, and woman's participation in it, follows.

2384. Dohrn, R. ["On the Admission of Female Physicians, Especially to the Practice of Obstetrics"]. Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift, 8 (23 February 1893) 179-180. (Ger)

A professor of gynecology states his opinions concerning the most frequently advanced argument for allowing women to practice gynecology and obstetrics, i.e., the offense to the modesty of women being treated for reproductive tract problems by a male person. He objects to the implication that men doctors lack the necessary sensitivity to treat women. A woman in labor is more concerned with getting assistance in her hour of need than with protecting her modesty. "The people think very differently of the value of [male obstetricians] than one would presume from the oratory of the ladies agitating for emancipation of women or from the tirades of sentimental writers." In addition, women are not equipped with the physical strength or with the understanding and strength of will to cope with deliveries. The thought of a fragile woman trying to conduct a difficult

forceps extraction would be comical if it were not so serious. Women do not have the strength of character to stand up to the pressures of husbands and families for operative intervention in a slow or difficult delivery which should be allowed to proceed without interference. It was only when men took over obstetrics from the midwives that it became a discipline on a par with the rest of medicine; neither the women doctors recently trained in Switzerland nor modern midwives have contributed any significant advances. No matter how one looks at it, the interests of the sick would not be served by the admission of women to the practice of obstetrics.

2385. Fischer-Hofmann, Hedwig. "The Need for Women Police Surgeons: Austria and Juvenile Delinquents." Medical Women's International Journal, 1:4 (February 1927) 48-49.

2386. Schönfeld, W. ["Women Specialists in the Treatment of Syphilis in the 18th Century"]. Medizinische Welt, 39/40 (September 1944) 552-553. (Ger)
When syphilis appeared in Europe, the treatment was left to charlatans and "surgeons" as the university-trained "medicus purus" would refuse to treat it. In this article, the author describes two women charlatans who practiced as syphilis specialists in the 18th century. Franziska Maria Charlotte Gering advertised her cure in a newspaper and called herself a "doctor by royal privilege," but there is no proof of her title. She is, however, mentioned as a physician in the List of Physicians in Frankfurt. Antonia Elisabeth de Held, married to Muellerin, was another syphilis specialist. The author describes a controversy where she is by mistake named as the midwife who assisted at the birth of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. Though it is probable that numerous charlatans practiced in this manner, there are no documents to indicate where and when they worked.

2387. Svendsen, H. J. ["New Methods in School Health Care"]. Ugeskrif for Laeger, 131:32 (7 August 1969) 1371-1372. (Dan)
The author describes some facets of school health care as he saw it during a trip to France and Holland in May of 1969. He notes that in the southern part of France, 72 per cent of the school physicians are married women, for whom the pay is not the most important part of the job. In the Versailles area he visited some village schools with a woman doctor who was responsible for 11,000 schoolchildren. She would have preferred half that number, because she was able to examine most of them only every other year instead of yearly.

GREAT BRITAIN

2388. "Assistants in General Practice." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (July 1928) 85-86.
This article refers to and comments upon a letter published in the British Medical Journal. The letter expressed concern for women physicians who accept assistantships for general practice at extremely low salaries, or even for room and board only. The Federation's stand on this issue is reiterated.
2389. Balfour, Andrew. "The Tropical Field: Its Possibilities for Medical Women." Lancet, 2 (6 October 1928) 721-723. (Address, London School of Medicine for Women, 1 October 1928.)
Dr. Balfour, director of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, outlines the opportunities for women in India, Africa, and several Far Eastern countries. In addition to urging women to learn how to diagnose and treat tropical diseases, he discusses the possibilities for doing research in tropical medicine.
2390. Butlin, Henry T. "Introductory Address on Research in Medicine and Women in Research. Delivered at the London School of Medicine for Women." British Medical Journal, (7 October 1911) 835-837.
After discussing research in general and the characteristics a physician needs in order to do medical research, Sir Henry Butlin submits that women possess these qualities to a higher degree than do men: humanity, dexterity in manipulation, cleanly habits, continued industry, patience, perseverance, and attention to detail. Since this is so, Butlin wonders why the British Medical Association has not given any awards to women researchers. Julia Brinck, the first woman recipient of the British Medical Association's research award (1890), and Janet Lane-Claypon (1904) are mentioned. Sir Henry concludes by saying that whether women have the breadth of mind necessary for such work remains to be seen.
2391. Byers. "Address on Medical Women and Public-Health Questions." British Medical Journal, 2 (1906) 823-828.
[Article not examined by editors.]
2392. Campbell, Janet. "Opportunities for Medical Women in Public Health Work." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (October 1935) 42-48.
2393. Crawford, Margaret D. "Part-Time Work in Social Medicine." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 40:4 (October 1958) 273-275. (Symposium on Part-Time Work: Part 2.)

Social medicine is defined by Dr. Crawford who also discusses the problems of medical women who are married, have children, and wish to return to work. [Part 1 of this Symposium appeared in the April, 1958 issue of the Journal.]

2394. Daly, Flora M. "Part-Time Work in General Practice." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 40:4 (October 1958) 278-280. (Symposium on Part-time Work: Part 2.)
The advantages of general practice for married women physicians are discussed. [Part 1 of this Symposium appeared in the April, 1958 issue of the Journal.]
2395. Fairfield, Letitia. "Medical Practice and the Criminal Law." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (November 1927) 21-24.
The author, an attorney and an M.D., advises women physicians in performing as "expert witnesses" before criminal courts. Among the problems identified by the author: the poor carrying power and resonance of the unpracticed female voice.
2396. Hall, Winifred S. "My Work as a Police Surgeon." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 43:2 (April 1961) 71-72.
Dr. Hall, a police surgeon in Manchester, England, the first city to appoint a woman police surgeon (in 1927), discusses the types of cases with which she deals, as well as the work involved. Ninety per cent of the cases (women and children) seen by Dr. Hall involved sexual assault, and one-half of these cases are of small girls.
2397. Henry, Lydia M. "British Medical Women and Public Health Work." Medical Woman's Journal, 29:4 (April 1922) 74-75.
There is plenty of room in public health for women physicians of sympathetic character, "provided they are content to work hard in spheres other than Harley Street and Rodney Street." Women medical officers can be especially useful in carrying out schemes for the welfare of women and children in different towns where superstitions often still exist.
2398. Knill-Jones, R. P.; Moir, D.D.; Rodriques, L. V.; and Spence, A. A. "Anaesthetic Practice and Pregnancy: Controlled Survey of Women Anaesthetists in the United Kingdom." Lancet, 1:7764 (17 June 1972) 1326-1328.
tables.
"Obstetric histories from 563 married women anaesthetists and 828 women doctor control subjects were analyzed for the frequency of congenital abnormality, spontaneous abortion, and involuntary infertility. Anaesthetists working

during pregnancy had a significantly higher frequency of congenital abnormality (6.5%) than those not at work (2.5%) but not significantly different from the control frequency (4.9%). They had a frequency of spontaneous abortions (18.2%) which was significantly higher than in the control group but not significantly different from anaesthetists not at work. Involuntary infertility among anaesthetists (12%) was twice as frequent as in the control group." [Journal summary.]

2399. Lawrie, Jean. "Women Doctors and Family Planning." British Medical Journal, 3 (4 August 1973) 296.
Dr. Lawrie, as Secretary of the Medical Women's Federation, expresses the concern of the Federation for the job security of women physicians in family planning after April 1974, when it is open as to where family planning advice will be given to patients (in hospitals? G.P. surgery? separate clinics?). Dr. Lawrie suggests the Family Planning Association seek the advice and collaboration of its employees in outlining future services.
2400. McGill, M. Isabel. "Women Police Surgeons." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 43:1 (January 1961) 70-71.
Women should be available for "those aspects of police work where women and children are involved." Dr. McGill briefly discusses the need for a training of such police surgeons.
2401. Mackenzie, Marion E. "Women Doctors and Pediatrics." British Medical Journal, 2 (1921) 171.
[Article not examined by editors.]
2402. Maynard, Edith L. Women in the Public Health Service. Scientific Press Limited, London, England, 1915, 128 pp.
A minor portion (three pages) of this guide deals specifically with the appointment of medical women as public health officials. The required training, opportunities, salaries, and duties of women physician health officers are discussed. The remainder of the book deals generally with preparation for public health work, the work itself, midwives, and the regulations concerning the appointment of women to public health posts.
2403. "Medical Women in Public Health Posts--a Good Example for American Medical Women in Great Britain." Medical Woman's Journal, 28:12 (December 1921) 307.
Inequality of payment and treatment of medical women as compared with men in public health posts has brought protest (from in one case the Medical Women's Federation and the British Medical Association). Instances of discrimination should be brought promptly before the "Council."

2404. Parbrook, G. D. and Norris, W. "Anaesthesia in the Western Region of Scotland." British Journal of Anaesthesia, 44 (August 1972) 887-892. figs., tables.
 "A comparison of consultant anaesthetic staffing in the Western Region with that of [all] Scotland shows that the West has its proportionate shortage of anaesthetists. This shortage is exacerbated by an inadequate supply of trained anaesthetists in the region. Training programmes are successful, but there is an inadequate number of junior staff when allowance is made for the special factors applying in the region. [Mention is made of the changing proportion of female medical graduates and trainees in anesthesiology.]" [Article summary.]
2405. "The Place of Women in Medicine." Saturday Review, 137 (31 May 1924) 556-557.
 Women can play an important role in the "gradual production of a healthier stock and in the elimination of complications and disease" by going into the practice of obstetrics.
2406. Roberts, E. Louise; Spiller, Violet; and Cullum, Iris M. "Women in the Public Health Service." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (July 1941) 45-52. (Correspondence.)
 Three women physicians respond to Dr. Violet Russell's letter regarding women in public health which appeared in the April 1941 issue of the Quarterly Review. Dr. Roberts sees Dr. Russell's recommendation--that women concentrate on certain aspects of public health work--as a division of work along sex lines and "a most retrograde step." Dr. Roberts also disagrees that women in public health must remain unmarried. Dr. Spiller focuses her comments on the prerequisites for work in the field. Regarding the restriction of public health appointments to women over 30 years old to preclude women taking appointments and then marrying (hence being barred from practicing), Dr. Spiller feels "this may be sound under present conditions, but in my humble opinion present conditions are deplorably wrong." Dr. Spiller also disagrees with Dr. Russell that men possess superior ability to be medical officers of health, as opposed to women. Dr. Cullum in general agrees "wholeheartedly" with Dr. Russell, with the exception of Dr. Russell's feelings that public health workers do not necessarily enjoy opportunities for social activity emanating from this work.
2407. Russell, Violet. "Women in the Public Health Services." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (April 1941) 63-67. (Correspondence.)
 Dr. Russell gives her personal viewpoint on the place of women in the "service of preventive medicine." Public health offers security and a wide variety of areas in which to subspecialize. Dr. Russell would dissuade a woman from

trying to become a medical officer of health, however, as the job requires the type of brain "... rarely found at its best in a woman." Dr. Russell feels a woman should specialize in an area in which her "feminine cast of mind will be an asset," and such work (dealing exclusively with women and children) should be reserved for medical women over the age of 30.

2408. Sutherland, Joan. "Married Women Doctors--Particularly in General Practice." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 45:3 (July 1963) 216-219.
Dr. Sutherland explores the subject of work for married women doctors, and especially the area of general practice. She feels that such work should be encouraged.
2409. Tattersall, Joan. "Part-Time Work in Student Health." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 40:4 (October 1958) 275-278. (Symposium on Part-Time Work: Part 2.)
This "comparatively new branch of medicine" is examined in detail and presented as an option for women physicians who desire part-time work.
2410. Wattie, Nora I. "Employment of Medical Women Part-Time in the Public Health Services." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 45:4 (October 1963) 220-221.
2411. Williams, Ethel. "Thirty Odd Years in General Practice." Medical Woman's Journal, 33:10 (October 1926) 284-286.
Ethel Williams, a general practitioner--or, as she describes herself, "mother's help and chief cook and bottle washer to families in distress"--contends that general practice is fitted to women, since "their peculiar cast of mind ... fits them to deal with individuals, specially with the helpless or infirm. They can be infinitely patient with a fretful child or a sick and irritable man, while humanity in the mass or some annoying mechanical contrivance quickly wears their endurance thin." Entering into partnership with other women physicians helps combat the tendency to get "amateurish in our presentment if not in our thinking" as a result of men who are "principally occupied in trying to keep us in what they hoped would be our place." [This article also appears in the Medical Women's Federation News-Letter (July 1926) 52-57.]
2412. "Women Police Surgeons." Medical Women's International Journal, 1:5 (November 1927) 45-46. (Current Topics.)
Nesta H. Wells, M.B., Ch.B., reports on the appointment of a woman police surgeon in Manchester.

INTERNATIONAL

2413. G[ardner], M[abel] E. "Greater Opportunities for Medical Women Than Ever Before." Medical Woman's Journal, 39:1 (January 1932) 14. (Editorial.)

Medical women, through their ability to serve and inspire confidence, are called upon more and more for such positions as physical advisors for high schools, gymnasium classes and colleges, as specialists of children's diseases, as consultants in women's diseases, and as doctors in countries such as India where women may not be seen by men [outside their families].

2414. Spence, A. A.; Knill-Jones, R. P.; and Newman, Barbara J. "Studies of Morbidity in Anaesthetists with Special Reference to Obstetric History." Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine, 67:10 (October 1974) 989-990. (Section on Anaesthetics.)

This article briefly reviews several studies dealing with the frequency of congenital abnormality and spontaneous abortion among women anesthesiologists. A recent study was extended to include questions relating to morbidity other than that associated with childbearing; its preliminary findings are outlined.

SOUTH, CENTRAL, LATIN AMERICA
AND MEXICO

2415. Tichauer, Ruth W. "A Rewarding Activity for Women Physicians ... The Family Clinic." Medical Woman's Journal, 57:8 (August 1950) 34-39.

Dr. Tichauer notes a "certain onesidedness" to the activities of women physicians: limiting their work to the care of women and children (those who are not engaged in research or administration). Even JAMWA's ads are aimed mainly at these two fields. Dr. Tichauer suggests women physicians should return to general practice. She examines the case for women in general practice, the scope of such a practice as well as its history. Case histories are used to illustrate the desirable aspects of this "approach" to the profession (i.e., treating the individual as a whole). In addition, Dr. Tichauer discusses drawbacks to general practice, office location, equipment and staff, and relations with colleagues. In general practice "a woman physician is always regarded as a woman. She is liked as one or disliked, and in fact seems to arouse stronger emotional response both ways. You will be surprised by unusual attachment, and also by violent hostility, both unwarranted."

UNITED STATES

2416. Anthony, Catherine W. "Careers in Pathology." The Wo-

man Physician, 25:6 (June 1970) 390-391.

Oriented to recruit women to the field of pathology, the relevance of this article lies in the reasons that are given for women (especially) to consider pathology as a career. According to Dr. Anthony, women are welcomed in the field of pathology, especially in research. A woman may take a leave of absence and return to work after having a family. Since pathologists do not rely on a private practice, "a married woman pathologist can move readily with her husband if the occasion should arise." Also, pathologists work more predictable hours than most other medical specialists do, and night calls are less likely. While pathologists do not enjoy warm personal relationships that attending physicians may assume they can have with patients, there is satisfaction in knowing one has helped to diagnose other people's patients, and in dealing oneself with tangible and demonstrable facts.

2417. Apgar, Virginia. "Careers in Anesthesiology." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 24:9 (September 1969) 720-724, 741. (Careers.)

This article, an "updated version" of the same article published in the Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 19:8 (August 1964) 675-680, gives an abbreviated history of anesthesiology, and answers the questions "What is an anesthesiologist?" and "Who should be one?" A few of the requisites for the person considering anesthesiology are: "He must work with people well.... He must be sensitive to the over-all situation.... He must have a capacity for keen observation, quick decision and action.... He [must handle a needle with minimal discomfort and with dexterity]." "Residency and requirements" and "Opportunities," are given mention. The article concludes with a section on "Anesthesiology as a Career for Women." The author can see "no reason why [the unmarried woman physician] should not be as expert and as successful in anesthesiology ... as her male counterpart." Although not a "mechanical gadgeteer," a woman can learn easily enough the simple tasks involved in the profession. Manual dexterity, being a "by-product of ... sewing or knitting," especially fits the woman for this specialty, as well as the tact and diplomacy which are part of woman's nature "(with a few exceptions)." A married woman, however, may find it difficult to do justice to her small children as well as to her patients and, of course, "an understanding husband is invaluable for he must be indeed unusual to be tolerant of so little family life." Eleven per cent of members in the 1963 American Society of Anesthesiology directory are women, while "the average for all types of practice is just under six per cent."

2418. Apter, Julia T. "Number of Women Pathologists." Archives of Pathology, 94 (October 1972) 371-372. (Let-

ters to the Editor.)

Contrary to inaccurate information given to secretary of health, education, and welfare, Elliot Richardson, there are women pathologists--536 of them who are board certified and many more who are not board certified and who practice pathology. Therefore the National Institutes of Health is discriminatory in its selection of male pathologists for public advisory groups to the exclusion of women. "It probably should also be pointed out that the selective processes now in practice in academic institutions, medical schools, and hospitals have produced women pathologists with a better natural endowment and stronger drives than the male pathologists."

2419. "Are Women Physicians Good Surgeons?" Medical Woman's Journal, 34:10 (October 1927) 308-309.

A report by the American Automobile Association proves that women score higher averages than men on reaction time, variability, and "innate conception of mechanics." The writer draws an analogy between good automobile driving and surgery, concluding that women may be better surgeons than "the masculine portion of the profession."

2420. Balsam, Rosemary Marshall and Balsam, Alan. "The Pregnant Therapist." In: Becoming a Psychotherapist: A Clinical Primer. Little, Brown and Company, Boston, Massachusetts, 1974, 265-288.

Pregnancy "may exaggerate aspects of [the] interaction between patient and therapist." This chapter discusses such aspects as whether or not the pregnant therapist should work; feelings of therapists during, and reactions of patients to, pregnancy; returning to work after the birth of a baby. "A therapist even in early pregnancy, may want to relinquish too much of her work in the interests of proving herself a better mother, or she may take on too much work to prove herself a reliable professional woman, thus draining off time needed to care for herself and her family." Case examples of patients' responses to the pregnant therapist are given and discussed.

2421. Baum, O. Eugene and Herring, Christina. "The Pregnant Psychotherapist in Training: Some Preliminary Findings and Impressions." American Journal of Psychiatry, 132:4 (April 1975) 419-422. (Panel, 127th Annual Meeting, American Psychiatric Association, Detroit, Michigan, May 6-10, 1974.)

A male M.D. training and supervising analyst and a female medical student who conducted interviews, write their observations about pregnant psychotherapists based on the Medical College of Pennsylvania's residency program in adult basic psychiatry begun in 1967. For women to become pregnant in their first year of the three required years of residency training mobilized more defensive reactions on the

part of the pregnant resident than it did in the other two years of training. The authors observed that there was a conflict in the pregnant therapist of denying any impact of the pregnancy on the patient, staff, and the learning experience: at the same time, she desired more acceptance and understanding. The authors conclude that one area requiring further study and information is the area of role conflict between professional identity and that of being wife and mother. The therapist seemed more comfortable with her pregnancy by its middle phase--probably because by that time she had adjusted to it. Analytic students seemed to adjust best to the late phases of pregnancy which was the most difficult period marked by fatigue, mobilization of fears concerning delivery, a gradual withdrawal of libido from patients and work, and conflict about professional identity, all of which must have mobilized guilt and anxiety, the authors conclude.

2422. Benedek, Elissa P. "The Fourth World of the Pregnant Therapist." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 28:7 (July 1973) 365-368.

"The therapist works in four worlds. Her own world of reality; the world of countertransference; the world of her patient; i.e., the world of transference, and the world of the staff and organization that she works in. Any event in the therapist's life has its own implications in these four worlds and must be dealt with in them. An event so obvious, critical, and personal as a pregnancy must be worked through by the therapist in each of the worlds. Previous literature has described reactions of the patients to a therapist's pregnancy and the therapist's own reactions to her pregnancy. The paper attempts to explore some of the staff's feelings about a therapist's pregnancy and ways of dealing with these feelings." [Author's summary.]

2423. Benedek, Elissa P. "Training the Woman Resident to be a Psychiatrist." American Journal of Psychiatry, 130:10 (October 1973) 1131-1135.

This woman psychiatrist observes that women who wish to enter the field of psychiatry experience unique problems that men generally do not have to face. Her examples include: the unwritten quota systems that seem to exist at most medical schools and psychiatry residency programs which limit women; her own experience that while there might be women psychiatrists, only men ever interviewed her; her experiences of having to account for her intentions of combining a career with married life while relatively few men ever have to account for this (potential) conflict; her observation that while people who manage these programs might be "geared" to handle the problems of other minority groups, they are not geared to be sensitive to the problems of women and so the problems of the woman resident are ignored, e.g., "on call" time, rooming arrangements, vaca-

tions and holidays, pregnancy; the lack of a woman peer group and the isolation a lone woman feels; dealing with sexual feelings as a result of the closeness that is necessary in the peer group; from her experience, the inability of women in the field to be models or give peer group support because they have been so worn out by, or so identified with, the system; and the special problems of being a maternal transfer object.

2424. Berman, Ellen. "Acting Out as a Response to the Psychiatrist's Pregnancy." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 30:11 (November 1975) 456-458. tables. (Panel presentation, "The Pregnant Therapist," American Psychiatric Association, Detroit, Michigan, 1974.)

The author undertook an investigation of destructive behavior and "acting out" exhibited by patients during the pregnancy of therapists. The purpose was to determine if a therapist's pregnancy constitutes risks to the patient's well-being or progress in therapy. Data were obtained on 129 patients in therapy during the last six months of nine women psychiatrists' pregnancies, and on 130 patients in therapy during a six-month period with the same nine psychiatrists when they were not pregnant. The study showed an increase in patient "acting out" and behavioral disturbance during the therapist's pregnancy as compared with during nonpregnancy. "The most common major disturbance was dropping out of therapy (six patients). There were two suicide attempts (one successful), and two unplanned pregnancies. Minor disturbances included alcohol and drug intoxication, stopping contraceptives briefly, and brief periods of homosexual contacts." The author concludes that the effects of pregnancy on the patient population are not serious enough to warrant therapists stopping practice during pregnancy. She does warn, however, that "special dangers" may exist where an "impulsive borderline patient" is concerned.

2425. Berman, Ellen. "The Woman Psychiatrist As Therapist and Academician." Journal of Medical Education, 47: 11 (November 1972) 890-893.
- Women psychiatrists "bring to their work different attitudes and are perceived by patients in very different ways. Women therapists provide badly needed role models for women testing the old stereotypes of the housebound and subversive woman. For male patients, they can offer proof that not all women are like the dreaded mother of his childhood." Advantages of working with a female therapist are illustrated in two case histories. The woman physician in the academic setting must refute both the "illogical, un-intellectual" as well as the castrating "bitch" stereotypes and prove that she is "competent but not dangerous."

2426. Blain, Daniel. "Women in Psychiatry." In: Careers in Psychiatry. Macmillan Company, New York, New York, 1968, pp. 111-127. chart, illus.

While women comprise only about seven per cent of all physicians, they make up almost 12 per cent of all psychiatrists. Citing statistics and quoting leaders in the medical field, the author examines the factors that attract women to this branch of medicine and looks at the reasons that women remain a minority among psychiatrists (and among physicians).

2427. Bliss, Barbara E. "A Thousand Men and I." In: The Crumbling Walls: Treatment and Counseling of Prisoners. Edited by Ray E. Hosford and C. Scott Moss. University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Illinois, 1975, 72-87.

Dr. Bliss describes her experiences as a psychiatrist working in an all-male prison in California: "It's an unusual and exhilarating experience to be a woman in a prison of almost a thousand young men." The interactions that develop depend upon the personality and orientation of the therapist, as well as on the setting. One factor in the setting which made a difference for Dr. Bliss was the fact that she was 20-30 years older than the men: "there is no inmate who could not be my son." Because of the facilities, geared toward men (open toilets and showers), and the preparation they necessitate before she can walk through an area, Dr. Bliss feels her femininity is accentuated and she is seen not only as a physician, but as a woman also. Incidents which reflect the author's sense of belonging--being one of the staff--are related, as well as the rumors she had to deal with regarding her motives for working in that prison. Dr. Bliss believes that "psychotherapy is an interaction between two basically equal human beings; that it may be ... one of the most intimate interactions that we can experience." She feels anyone has the right to ask her about herself as a person. She follows this statement with background material on her professional activities and choices. Because Dr. Bliss feels she is often seen as a sexual object, she has accentuated her maternal features and she is referred to by several inmates as "mom." Dr. Bliss also discusses the importance of language within prison and how one is addressed by both staff and inmates. In conclusion Dr. Bliss notes that "nowhere in our society, in my experience, is the double standard so strong as in a prison, and nowhere is it more imperative to 'act like a lady.'"

2428. Bluestone, Naomi. "Careers in Medical Care Administration." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 24:9 (September 1969) 725, 728-731.

Because most of the bourgeois benefits are available in medical administration jobs, the "regularity" of this kind of job

"blends delightfully with marriage." These benefits include: excellent working hours, i.e., nine-to-five five-day week, liberal vacations, short training period, early earning capacity, mobility in seeing the country, "and attitudes toward women doctors are far more liberal than those in the masculine recesses of clinical medicine." A short inset about Naomi Bluestone is included.

2429. Bouzarth, William F. "The Role of Women Physicians in Disaster Medicine." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 20:9 (September 1965) 872-874. (Presentation, Meeting of Branch Twenty-Five of the American Medical Women's Association, Eastern Pennsylvania, February 24, 1965.)

The primary emphasis of this article by a male doctor who coordinated Medical Education for National Defense at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania is that women medical students as well as women faculty are interested in participating fully in disaster medicine and training for the specialized practice of certain aspects of it like atomic radiation and aviation pathology. "... although more effort may be required to initiate the interest of the women physicians in disaster medicine, once the interest is aroused they are equal to and may even surpass men in their response. Those women physicians who serve their primary role as mother and secondary role as physician will, during disaster conditions, represent a reserve pool of medical manpower."

2430. Brindley, Clare Evalyn. "Careers in the Pharmaceutical Industry." The Woman Physician, 26:7 (July 1971) 364-365.

The advantage of women physicians considering a professional career working for the drug industry is that one "can keep a regular 8-hour day schedule, five days a week, with free nights and weekends, no emergency calls to the hospital and no house calls." A brief inset about Clare Evalyn Brindley is included.

2431. Brown, Caree Rozen and Hellinger, Marilyn Levitt. "Therapists' Attitudes Toward Women." Social Work, 20:4 (July 1975) 266-270. tables.

In order to discover therapists' attitudes towards women, the authors designed a 42-item questionnaire and distributed it to 274 psychiatrists, residents in psychiatry, psychologists, social workers, and psychiatric nurses. Sixty-six per cent of the questionnaires were returned. The findings reveal that male therapists' attitudes were normally distributed across the total sample, and female therapists tend to have more contemporary attitudes toward women than those of other therapists. In addition, female therapists attained a significantly higher contemporary score on items related to female-male roles during sexual intercourse, the

maternal instinct, and childrearing. The authors conclude that there is a need for therapists to investigate the changing notions of women and men and possible new concepts of family and community life.

2432. Cabot, Richard C. "Women in Medicine." Journal of the American Medical Association, 65:11 (11 September 1915) 947-948.

Obtaining a medical education is no longer a great problem for women, but obstacles to a full career present themselves after graduation. A doctor may choose medical science (investigation and teaching), medical practice (the most competitive choice), or social medicine. Because of the prejudice against women practitioners and because of women's natural dislike of competition, the article suggests that social medicine is an appropriate area for women. Medical colleges, especially women's medical colleges, should provide thorough courses of study in social medicine.

2433. Carter, Charlene A. "Advantages of Being a Woman Therapist." Psychotherapy: Theory, Research and Practice, 8:4 (Winter 1971) 297-300.

Because helping others emotionally is more often a feminine than a masculine activity (as a result of different role expectations for boys and girls in our society), "being a therapist is more natural for a woman." Male therapists, consequently, must learn to be more "womanly." Female and male therapists bring different approaches to their patients. One crucial difference in approach is that "men work from a cognitive framework and women operate on the basis of feelings." The one exception to the male therapist's ability to quickly "grasp concrete difficulties of the patient's dilemma, and ... begin to formulate coping alternatives" is the hysterical patient "who will be difficult for a male therapist to work with because her central problems are with her mother." Three types of patients with whom the woman therapists work exceedingly well are (1) severely disturbed patients, (2) female delinquents and post-adolescent women experiencing developmental crises, and (3) female hysterical patients. In conclusion, a multiple approach is recommended which "combines the unique perceptions" of both male and female therapists and is especially desirable in working with male and female neurotic patients.

2434. Clower, Virginia Lawson. "Careers in Psychiatry." The Woman Physician, 26:5 (May 1971) 251, 254-57, 260-63.

Virginia Lawson Clower became a psychiatrist herself "because it was so frustrating to recognize emotional factors in illness but not know what to do about them." Male colleagues and teachers in the field of psychiatry recognize the competence of women. Indeed, "in psychiatry femininity

is not only tolerated, it is a positive advantage." Successful men in psychiatry "have a capacity for intuitive understanding, empathetic identification, and a kind of tolerant patience and willingness to let situations and people develop [which are] outstanding characteristics of women in general." Because psychiatry does not usually demand night and weekend duty or have crises common in other medical specialties, the medical coverage on a "psychiatric service does not have to be so extensive to be adequate." Therefore, a woman who wants to combine training with keeping a house and raising children might well consider psychiatry. Because there is a need to increase the number of women psychiatrists, there has been experimentation in residency programs. To minimize the conflict for women between the role of mother and the role of resident, the traditional one-year residency program is spread over four nine-month periods so that mothers can be home with their children during summer vacations, Christmas, and Easter. Furthermore, with a sound-proofed office and private entrance, one can work at home at one's convenience. "The fact that mother is on the premises and accessible if necessary can be a great comfort to mother herself as well as to children and household help." Psychoanalysis is also a field women might consider. She concludes by referring to Erik Erikson, "... women in professions may find themselves in conflict because some professions highly satisfying to intellectual strivings and drives toward activity, do not satisfy the feminine need to use ... 'woman's productive inner space.'"

2435. Cole, Helen Grady. "Careers in Ophthalmology and Eye Surgery." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 24:9 (September 1969) 732-734.

Unlike other areas of medicine, the ophthalmologist can practice anywhere. Because kindness and gentleness are peculiarly womanly characteristics, and because these qualities are especially suitable to the practice of ophthalmology, this medical specialty is appropriate to a woman's "nature and ability." Because most of one's work in this field is by appointment, a woman physician will not find her work interfering "with her vocations as wife, mother, and homemaker...." Also, emergencies are relatively rare. "The delicacy of the eye and the small size of the organ seem to suit a woman's capacity for detail work and for accuracy and attention." She advises that when planning a residency, it is a good idea to plan to have one's children before or after it.

2436. Copple, Peggy J. "Careers in Pediatric Neurology." The Woman Physician, 26:12 (December 1971) 626-627.

The practice of pediatric neurology is not conducive to regular hours because children do not get sick on schedule. Because the physician is working directly with parents and

children, one has the rewards of seeing a child recover and the parents happy or, in terminal cases, the sorrow of having to convey that news. Therefore "pediatric neurology is not specifically a 'good field for a woman.'" It is a good specialty for a physician "whose interests and abilities lie in the diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the nervous system in children."

2437. Corcoran, Paul J. Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 24:2 (February 1969) 176-177.
(Open Forum.)

Physical medicine and rehabilitation is a field of medical specialty that is short of personnel, a male doctor writes, and therefore a good field for women physicians to consider entering. A career in this area is not incompatible with family life because of the minimum number of emergency calls and light amount of night work. "The emphasis on the whole patient in his social and community setting also has special appeal for many women physicians. In addition, this is one field where no prejudice exists against women ... 10.4 per cent of [physicians in this specialty] are women."

2438. Coryllos, Elizabeth. "Careers in Pediatric Surgery."

The Woman Physician, 26:2 (February 1971) 100-103. Pediatric surgery is probably most efficiently practiced by teaming up with other pediatric surgeons or else working in a hospital and perhaps in association with a teaching position at a medical school. As a result, one has ready access to other people who can take responsibility and with whom one can share professional expertise. With such a practice, one can expect more regular hours, which lends itself to home and family life. Because the woman "usually has more facility and ease than does the man" with children, the woman's characteristics "of patience and perseverance, which are more part of the feminine than of the masculine personality" will enable her to fulfill "the meticulous attention to detail, which again is more suited to the female disposition." The patient is small and therefore one does not need physical strength as much as one needs stamina, and "this again fits in with the woman's make-up. The work demands a high degree of manual dexterity and delicate handling of tissues--neither of which presents too great a problem to the average woman." "The woman in pediatric surgery needs no special qualifications, except that she must be just a bit better than the average man in the same specialty..." "the choice of a husband is most important, and he can be a great asset to his wife's career as well as on the home front." A biographical sketch of the author is included as an inset.

2439. Coveny, Mary A. "Women Physicians in Care of the State Insane." Woman's Medical Journal, 11:7 (July 1901) 262-263.

The first appointments of women physicians in hospitals for the insane were made in 1870 (at Worcester, Massachusetts and Augusta, Maine). The names of women presently filling such posts (as well as the number in various states) are given.

2440. Ducker, Dalia Golan. The Effects of Two Sources of Role Strain on Women Physicians. City University of New York, New York, New York, 1974, x, 138 pp. figs., tables. (Ph.D. thesis.)

This thesis is based on interviews conducted with 93 women and 82 men physicians (selected from the 1970 Directory of Medical Specialists) in four specialties--psychiatry, pediatrics, otolaryngology, and surgery. These specialties represent the various combinations of the two main sources of role strain investigated by the study: believed unsuitability of a field for women and specialty time demands. Beliefs about women's suitability for certain specialties "were established empirically through questionnaires administered to male physicians," all of whom were faculty members of Mount Sinai School of Medicine. Time demands were determined from literature. Neither of these two variables were found to have the expected results on the behavior and feelings of women physicians. However, an important factor related to professional activity level and feeling that personal life suffers was whether or not a woman had ever been married or had children. This factor was conceptualized in terms of degree of family and/or career commitment, rather than merely time allocation.

2441. Esterly, Nancy B.; Arak, Gladys; Furey, Nancy; Ginsberg, Michele; Howell, Sarah E.; Kirschner, Barbara S.; Miller, Marilyn; and Zurbrugg, Jo. "The Obstetrician and Breast Feeding: Some Views of Women Physicians." Journal of Reproductive Medicine, 14:3 (March 1975) 89-97.

The participants of this symposium presented their opinions on the obstetrician's role in a woman's decision to breast feed, and the advantages and disadvantages of breast feeding. All of the participants were physician-mothers who breast fed their own children and found the experience rewarding. As Dr. Esterly put it, "The joy and intimacy of nursing one's infant is an experience equalled by few others in life." Dr. Esterly wrote the introduction and the conclusion to this article.

2442. Gardner, Mabel E. "How May a Medical Woman Secure Surgical Training?" Medical Woman's Journal, 36:11 (November 1929) 301.

Mabel Gardner relates her experience in discovering that there is, indeed, prejudice against women desirous of entering the field of surgery.

2443. Gillette, Harriet E. "Careers ... in Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 19:7 (July 1964) 582-585.
The relatively high percentage of women in the specialties of physical medicine and rehabilitation compared to other medical specialties is indicative of how well suited the specialty is to women either with or without family responsibilities. "Personality characteristics peculiar to a woman do not make her a better psychiatrist, neither do they detract from her qualifications for this field." Included is a biographic inset about Harriet E. Gillette.
2444. Gough, Harrison G. "Specialty Preferences of Physicians and Medical Students." Journal of Medical Education, 50:6 (June 1975) 581-588. tables.
"In 1970 approximately 81 per cent of the nation's physicians were in specialty practice, and by 1990 this figure is projected to rise to 94 per cent. A phenomenon of this magnitude clearly warrants intensive study. In this inquiry preference ratings for 40 specialties were obtained from 140 male and 20 female physicians and from 71 male and 18 female third-year medical students. Although significant differences were noted, there was a common hierarchy of preference observable in all four groups. For example, family and internal medicine were rated high by all four groups, whereas neurological and colon-rectal surgery were rated low. Males, and particularly male physicians, gave significantly higher ratings to surgical specialties, whereas females expressed stronger preferences for obstetrics and gynecology. Students gave lower ratings than physicians to surgical and eye, ear, nose, and throat specialties." [Article abstract.]
2445. Goz, R. "Women Patients and Women Therapists: Some Issues that Come Up in Psychotherapy." International Journal of Psychoanalytical Psychotherapy, 2 (1973) 298-319.
[Article not examined by editors.]
2446. Haycock, Christine E. "Careers in General Surgery." The Woman Physician, 25:11 (November 1970) 732-733.
The general surgeon, in this age of specialization, is vanishing. Today, general surgery is usually restricted to abdominal surgery. Requirements and opportunities for women in general surgery are discussed. "Surgery would be a difficult field for a woman with a growing family and I would not advise it unless the woman physician is employed by an agency, such as the VA." A short biographical inset on the author is included.
2447. Jakoby, Ruth Kerr. "Careers in Neurosurgery." The Woman Physician, 25:10 (October 1970) 655-657.
The history of, and training for, careers in neurosurgery

are discussed, as well as the nature of the practice. Women in neurosurgery are mentioned briefly and by way of a personal account of concerns for the author whose biggest problem "was that of obtaining residency after completing surgical internships" [in the mid-1950s]. Biographical information about the author is included in an inset.

2448. Jones, Vera Heinly. "Child Welfare and Public Health: The Role of the Woman School Physician." Medical Woman's Journal, 41:11 (November 1934) 296-300. port.
"In our school system, where the physical examinations are optional, there would probably be no girls to examine if the examinations were conducted by a man physician." Women school physicians, however, have a better rapport with the adolescent girl, who is "quite reticent about her body, self-conscious, and shy." In addition to providing health care, women physicians can instruct adolescents in social hygiene.
2449. Kanof, Naomi M. "Careers in Dermatology." The Woman Physician, 26:10 (October 1971) 506a, 522a.
Dermatology is presented as a challenging specialty and a medical discipline which affords "a great variety and a large number of opportunities for fulfilling an interest in medicine." The author put no special emphasis on the sex of the physician choosing this specialty. Biographical information about the author is given in an inset.
2450. Kavinoky, Nadine R. "Women Physicians and Social Hygiene." Medical Woman's Journal, 46:6 (June 1939) 184. (Editorial.)
"Women physicians who themselves are normal in their attitudes towards this subject ..." should consider specializing in social hygiene, the objective of which "is the stabilization of family life."
2451. Kearney, Elizabeth F. "The Woman Physician in Official Positions." Woman's Medical Journal, [8]:7 (July 1899) 229-231. (Original Articles.)
Dr. Kearney, assistant physician to Cook County Insane Asylum, emphasizes the need for management by women physicians in municipalities and institutions. Women should serve as school inspectors, on boards of education, as factory inspectors, and as supervisors in insane asylums.
2452. Kosa, John and Coker, Robert E. "The Female Physician in Public Health Conflict and Reconciliation of the Sex and Professional Roles." Sociology and Social Research, 49:3 (1965) 294-305. tables.
"The female physicians, representing about 5 per cent of the practitioners in a predominantly male profession, tend to face three types of role conflicts: (1) The professional

role restricts the full realization of the sex role, and female physicians defer marriage more frequently than male physicians. (2) The sex role restricts the full continuous performance of the professional role, and female physicians are more likely to interrupt their work career, take part-time positions and stay in any position for a shorter time than men doctors. (3) Female physicians face difficulty in accepting those aspects of the professional role which are noncompatible with the female role such as entrepreneurship in medical practice. As an institutionalized way to reducing role conflict, female physicians tend to take up practice in those fields of medicine (pediatrics, public health, psychiatry) where the sex and professional roles can be expected to be most compatible." [Author abstract.] These conclusions were based upon the results of a survey of a nationwide sample of 525 male and female physicians who at one point in their careers worked in public health. Comparative data, presented in tables and commented upon within the text, provide information on income, attitudes, and factors affecting specialty selection.

2453. "Laboratory Research--A Career for Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 44:5 (May 1937) 138. (Editorial.) Careers in research laboratories "offer a most promising career to women." The author laments the scarcity of women physicians who attend meetings such as those of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, the American Association of Immunologists, the American Association for Cancer Research, and the International Association of Medical Museums.
2454. Lax, Ruth F. "Some Considerations About Transference and Countertransference Manifestations Evoked by the Analyst's Pregnancy." International Journal of Psycho-Analysis, 50:3 (1969) 363-372.
The author details patient reaction to her pregnancy and also discusses the experiences of other pregnant analysts. She concludes that an analyst's pregnancy "may interfere with the sequence of the transference neurosis but need not necessarily interfere with the unfolding of a pattern of infantile conflicts characteristic for a given patient."
2455. McCombs, A. Parks. "Careers in Internal Medicine." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 24:12 (December 1969) 972-973, 976-978. (Careers.) A woman who wants to enter medicine should know from the beginning of her training in undergraduate school that she will have to "develop into a well-integrated individual." While the average man can assume that "at some stage in his training or work he will marry and be able to raise a family without any interruption of his career ... this is not always true for the woman." Medical schools are reluctant to accept women because "they drop out to have

their children and thus deprive a man of the opportunity to study." The author warns that "the woman considering a career in medicine should give careful thought to these hazards and to the long wait which may be necessary before she can start a family. If she is unwilling to face the added tasks ahead of her, and fears that she will be cheated in her feminine role in life she may be well advised to seek her career in another less arduous field." "There are many ways married women can find employment. Substituting for other physicians during vacations, holidays, or periods of illness, as well as taking on part-time work in the local hospitals to cover the emergency wards during certain hours or to provide time off for the house staff, are but a few suggestions for short-term or regular work, which can be done either to supplement the income or on a voluntary basis." An inset about A. Parks McCombs is included.

2456. Meyer, Blanche M. "The Unique Role of Women As Therapists in Psychiatry." Medical Woman's Journal, 57:6 (June 1950) 18-23. (Presentation, Second Congress, Pan American Medical Women's Alliance, Los Angeles, California, November 1949.)
Because psychological problems originate in the home, and mothers or substitutes are usually responsible, women are peculiarly fitted for treating the maladjusted: "... what women have failed to do, only women can rectify." Women psychiatrists should help develop a "positive feminine idealism" and foster an "idealized feminine symbol such as the Virgin Mary..." Women psychiatrists can help women become aware of "the quiet power of acceptance, receptivity, the use of silence and of diplomacy, with a willingness to receive--be it ideas or sperm..." Dr. Meyer outlines how her own methods of therapy accomplish these objectives.
2457. Morton, Rosalie Slaughter. "Woman's Place in the Public Health Movement [Part I]." Woman's Medical Journal, 22:4 (April 1912) 83-87. (Presentation, American Medical Association Section on Preventive Medicine and Public Health, Los Angeles, California, June 29, 1911.)
2458. Morton, Rosalie Slaughter. "Woman's Place in the Public Health Movement [Part II]." Woman's Medical Journal, 22:5 (May 1912) 99-104. (Presentation, American Medical Association Section on Preventive Medicine and Public Health, Los Angeles, California, June 29, 1911.)
Suggestions are given as to what women physicians can and should do in the public health movement.
2459. Nadelson, Carol C. "Women in Surgery." Archives of Surgery, 102:3 (March 1971) 234-235. (Editorial.)
Quoting figures from a recent government survey (Facts

on Prospective and Practicing Women in Medicine. Women's Bureau, Wage and Labor Standards Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 1968), the author reveals that of the total number of women physicians active in 1965, only 17.4 per cent were in surgical specialties, while 25.4 per cent of women physicians went into general practice. Arguments against women in surgery "are in the direction of the rigors of training and the physical strength and stamina required to meet tasks in the operating room." The aggressiveness necessary to pursue such a surgical career is also said to be lacking in females. Women do not apply for surgical residencies for many reasons. One reason relates to predominant male attitudes toward women applicants. Women are made to feel that their sexuality is being called into question and that they and their sex are continuously on trial. Women, also, are made to feel that surgery is a man's domain. "If a female surgeon is allowed to act as a woman and still be a surgeon, she could possibly bring to the healing art more of the gentleness and compassion with which the hand of a woman is historically linked."

2460. Nadelson, Carol [C.]; Notman, Malkah; Arons, Elissa; and Feldman, Judith. "The Pregnant Therapist." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 131:10 (October 1974) 1107-1111. (Presented in part at a panel, 127th Annual Meeting, American Psychiatric Association, Detroit, Michigan, 6-10 May 1974.)

The authors' assumption in this article is that when a woman who is a therapist becomes obviously pregnant, this pregnancy affects her as well as affecting her relationships with her patients, her colleagues, and her supervisors. Such effects are manifested in a heightened awareness and change of the therapists' own fantasies, moods, attention span, fears, and the subsequent "physical or emotional" limitations in her work. The recognition of these limitations may be a challenge to her fantasies of omnipotence. Physicians often use counterdependent mechanisms to handle stress, particularly that resulting from illness or disability. This may be even more of a problem for the woman physician, who is preselected for traits traditionally considered 'unfeminine,' such as strength, assertiveness, and independence. "Instead of acknowledging a change of need for a more flexible work schedule, the pregnant therapist may perceive limiting her activity ... to be an admission of weakness." The colleagues of the pregnant therapist, both men and women, "may feel envious of her pregnancy and angry about having to assume extra work. The extended training period postpones parenthood for many, and they may resent the woman who seems ready to handle a family as well as a career. To defend against their anger and guilt, they often become over-solicitous of their pregnant colleague." Patients of the pregnant therapist may

experience a variety of reactions to her pregnancy. "Male patients may experience the reawakening of fears about sexual competence, or competitive feelings toward the therapist's husband ... [and] increased awareness of direct sexual feelings toward the therapist." "The female patient may envy her therapist's apparent personal fulfillment, since the pregnancy may remind her of what she herself has lost or never experienced." A female patient may get pregnant herself as "an expression of hostile feelings toward the therapist." Both male and female patients "may be threatened by the idea that the therapist will be more committed to her own family than to them." Other patients may fear that the pregnant therapist is abandoning them, while still others perceive the baby as a sibling rival or as a sibling with whom to identify. The authors give special consideration to lesbian patients' responses to the therapist's pregnancy. "Lesbian patients sometimes experience a particular sense of betrayal with the realization of a therapist's pregnancy. For some, the fantasy exists that the therapist is also homosexual. The pregnancy, representing a confirmation of the therapist's heterosexuality, is a rejection of the patient's transference wishes. It may also be seen as an implicit criticism of the patient for what she may feel to be the depreciated choice of homosexuality. In some cases this aspect of a highly sexualized transference is extremely difficult for the patient to tolerate or to disclose.... Other lesbian patients may envy the baby's intimacy with the therapist." If the pregnant therapist is aware of the changes she goes through and what the people with whom she has to interact professionally go through in response to her pregnancy, then she may be productive during this time. "She may find that there are certain situations within which she is less effective, such as working with violent patients or doing abortion consultations."

2461. Nemeth, Magdalene C. "Single Women in Psychiatry." American Journal of Psychiatry, 131:3 (March 1974) 329-330. (Letters to the Editor.)

The author hypothesizes that there are probably more single women among physicians than there are single women among the general population. She suspects that there are several reasons for women physicians' reluctance to marry: some women chose medicine over marriage; a woman's value on the marriage market decreases proportionately with her increased professional status and age; a woman cannot marry below her social status; and, once past a certain age and unmarried, a woman physician is driven deeper and deeper into social isolation.

2462. Paluszny, Maria and Poznanski, Elva. "Reactions of Patients during Pregnancy of the Psychotherapist." Child Psychiatry and Human Development, 1:4 (Summer 1971) 266-274.

The reactions of both patients and therapists to the pregnancies of the psychiatrists who wrote this article were observed and recorded. The patients were observed responding in the following ways: feeling rejected, feeling sibling rivalry with the fetus and then the babies, and feeling oedipal conflict. Some patients identified with the baby and in doing so reenacted patterns of their own childhood conflicts in relation to the therapist; others were defensive; and still others were stimulated into pregnancy labor symptoms. The therapists themselves recorded that during their pregnancies they experienced "a heightened awareness" of their physiological changes and an awareness of the baby. Therefore, some of the patients' feelings of rejection in the sense of competing with the baby for the therapists' attention had a basis in reality.

2463. Renshaw, Josephine E. "Careers in Obstetrics and Gynecology." The Woman Physician, 26:3 (March 1971) 160-162.

The specialty is defined and its "suitability for women" discussed. The woman physician "will find that marriage and a family of her own are completely compatible with a career in obstetrics and gynecology provided she chooses her husband wisely and keeps her plans flexible." Opportunities, income, and challenges for the future in this field are also discussed.

2464. Roeske, Nancy A. "Women in Psychiatry: Past and Present Areas of Concern." American Journal of Psychiatry, 130:10 (October 1973) 1127-1131.

In 1972 the American Psychiatric Association created a Task Force on Women to examine 1) special issues and problems of women in general, as those problems arise in the practice of psychiatry, and 2) collect data on men and women psychiatrists that would delineate pertinent problems and conflict areas and to offer suggestions and recommendations for solving problems. Projects initiated include: 1) communication with psychiatry journals for information about women on editorial boards and policies on acceptance of articles by and about women; 2) questioning NIMH and AMA about their utilization of women psychiatrists; 3) establishing a talent bank of women psychiatrists at APA headquarters; 4) suggestion to include a course on the psychology of women during residency training, and a review of curricula in such courses to make material available; 5) planning a monograph summarizing literature about women in psychiatry and the psychology of women; 6) development of questionnaires for department chairmen and training directors exploring the role of women psychiatrists in education. Other suggestions are: placement of women on admissions committees, counseling of women by women, taking of an active role by women in revising medical training programs to reduce career-family conflicts, interviewing

by a man and a woman and exploration of potential conflicts when applying for residency training programs. The Task Force, in a pilot study regarding the characteristics of men and women in psychiatry, found that the major difference centered on the family-career conflict. The data supported other studies which recommended that women should have the option of flexibility in professional training programs and that child care facilities should be available.

2465. Romm, May E. "Women and Psychiatry." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 24:8 (August 1969) 629-636. port. (Presentation, Meeting of American Psychiatric Association, Boston, Massachusetts, 16 May 1968.)

The author reviews the prevalent attitude toward women, women as physicians, and women physicians as psychiatrists. She submits that "women physicians appear to be better suited to some specialties, especially psychiatry. Their talents and empathy enables them to deal more easily with patients though treatment by both men and women psychiatrists often produce good results. The practice of psychiatry can be fitted into a schedule allowing the woman to encompass adequately the roles of wife and mother, as well as physician."

2466. Root, Eliza H. "The Medical Woman as Teacher in Medical Schools." Woman's Medical Journal, 11:9 (September 1901) 325-330. (Original Articles.) (Presentation, Iowa Medical Women's Social Society, 14 May 1901.)

Dr. Root offers information on women faculty members of the nation's medical colleges.

2467. Ruland, Dora. "Hospital Administration as a Field for Women." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 7:12 (December 1952) 460-461.

A history is given of hospital administration as a career. Dr. Mary R. Lewis was one of the pioneers in establishing this field. She was formerly superintendent and medical director of the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia. At the time of this article, the American Hospital Association Directory listed 6,832 hospitals and "it has been estimated that more than 200 new administrators are required each year."

2468. Ryder, Claire F. "Careers in Public Health." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 24:6 (June 1969) 514-519.

Dr. Ryder discusses "natural aptitudes of women physicians in public health," "preparation for a career in public health," "public health opportunities at the local level," "careers in federal service," "community health," and "international opportunities," among other aspects of the profession.

2469. Samilowitz, Hazel. "Women in Psychiatry: Report on a Conference." Psychiatric Communications, 8:1 (1966) 11-15. graphs, tables.

This article consists of a summary of the proceedings of the 1966 Philadelphia conference on "Women in Psychiatry." Panel discussions are summarized and graphs and tables represent the age distribution of residents, interruption in training, and marital status and number of children of the women psychiatric residents.

2470. Scher, Maryonda. "Women Psychiatrists in the United States." American Journal of Psychiatry, 130:10 (October 1973) 1118-1122. tables. (Special Section: Women in Psychiatry and Medicine.) (Revised version of a presentation meeting, Group Without a Name, Seattle, Washington, 8-10 September 1972.)

Of the women graduating from medical school in the United States, between 10 and 20 per cent enter psychiatric training. "The statistics show that women complete their psychiatric training as often as men--indeed, U.S.-trained women complete it more often than men,"--even though it takes women longer to complete training than it does men. There are approximately 3,000 women psychiatrists, or 12.5 per cent of the total in the United States. Twenty-two per cent women practice child and/or adolescent psychiatry which is over twice the percentage of men in this specialty. Seventy-three women and 81 per cent men were working, sixty-two per cent men in contrast to 53 per cent of the women worked in two or more locations; women are more often employed in salaried positions like state mental institutions and educational institutions than men are; women average direct patient contact for 25 hours a week while men averaged 32 hours; both women and men donated on the average 8 hours a week; the average woman psychiatrist's professional work week had approximately 80 per cent of the number of hours that the average man's did. "Considering the fact that most [of the women] function in the roles of wife and mother in addition to their professional work, they are not only highly productive people but in addition must be efficient and well organized." Women psychiatrists cost their employers less because fewer are board certified. A former surgeon general, Dr. Luther Terry, of the U.S. Public Health Service, is quoted as saying, "Women are good for psychiatry. First, I think that from a biological standpoint, the evidence has indicated that they tend to adapt better to many of the sedentary requirements of psychiatry, particularly of psychotherapy, and that in many respects they have less need of some of the action orientation which is often so important to, and on occasion impairs the effectiveness of, men as psychotherapists. Even more important, I think, from a psychological and sociological standpoint ... women as a group tend to be more intuitive than men and to function better in

a nurturing capacity which is often required in psychotherapy." Dr. Scher concludes, "Perhaps women in greater numbers could alter the image that the American public has of the doctor, i.e., the cold, impersonal, scientific man on a gluttonous quest for riches at the expense of his helpless and suffering patients.... The absurd phallogocentric theme has dominated the lore of medicine and psychiatry."

2471. Schurter, Maxine. "Careers in Plastic Surgery." The Woman Physician, 26:6 (June 1971) 312-313.

Plastic surgery as a career is discussed in terms of its definition, scope, history, training requirements, and as a specialty for women. "It is a field in which there is little, if any, prejudice against women, either by colleagues or by patients." A brief discussion of Catherine Stephenson, a pioneer in plastic surgery in the United States, is included.

2472. Seaman, Barbara. "Pelvic Autonomy: Four Proposals." Social Policy, 6:2 (September/October 1975) 43-47. illus.

Following a discussion of the attitudes and practices prevalent in the male-dominated field of obstetrics and gynecology, and predicated on the fact that "the individuals who determine health-care policies are not responsive to the demands of feminists," four demands (originally issued at a Women's Health Conference in Boston on 7 April 1975) are listed: "(1) Effective immediately, only women shall be admitted to obstetrics and gynecology residencies. Males who are currently in training may remain, as may those who are in practice.... (2) Effective immediately, no more foundation monies will be awarded to men for any kind of research into the female reproductive system.... (3) Effective immediately, the establishment and administration of laws concerning female reproduction, abortion, and sterilization shall be removed from the court and legislative systems. An agency modeled after the NLRB, FCC, FTC, or Atomic Energy Commission shall handle all such matters.... (4) Effective immediately, the United Nations and the United States will not sponsor nor participate in any international population activity or conference unless women are represented in proportion to their numbers in the population of every participating nation."

2473. Shainess, Natalie. "Is Anatomy Destiny? Panel: The Changing Role of Women Psychiatrists." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 28:6 (June 1973) 293-295. (Presentation, Tenth Divisional Western Branch Meetings, American Psychiatric Association, October, 1972.)

Anatomy is "sexual and reproductive" destiny. The mothering aspect of the reproductive factors is "not necessarily"

destiny. A professional woman "with a sense of social responsibility and/or love for her offspring [is] hampered to some extent," but she can be helped by the husband "who has, until recently, refused to recognize, or else ignored, the significance of his role as husband and father, as well as by the society which has refused to offer the necessary solutions." The author cites several studies on women in psychiatry and concludes by listing six changes she feels are necessary: (1) male attitudes, "in the direction of seeing women as people rather than as life-support systems for themselves"; (2) "medical schools and residency programs should allow a year's leave for each child, with a guarantee of a place to return to"; (3) male attitudes--"to a more collaborative approach to marriage"; (4) "some way of opening doors [social and political] in the exclusive male-bonding structure"; (5) "women's exclusion from the world's affairs [which] until very recently has left them to cope with problems that arise on an individual basis"; and (6) "perhaps the only change I see necessary in women generally, and especially in medicine and psychiatry, is that they internalize their superegos. This means giving up male standards, judgments, and views of what is permissible for them."

2474. Simon, William E. "Age, Sex, and Title of Therapist as Determinants of Patients' Preferences." Journal of Psychology, 83:1 (January 1973) 145-149. tables.
This study was done to determine the basis of patients' preferences for psychotherapists and to see what effects age, sex, or title might have on such preferences. Two subject groups were used: 102 females whose mean age was 25.36 and who attended a Roman Catholic college for women; 34 female and 33 male students in an adult education psychology class whose mean age was 36.85 years. They were asked to assume that they were patients and would consult a therapist according to title, sex, and age. In general, the findings include that male therapists were generally preferred to female therapists and that 40-year-old therapists were generally preferred to 55-year-old therapists who, in turn, were preferred to 25-year-old therapists. The preferences of females and males and of younger and older respondents were also compared. The authors conclude that additional research is needed to find out the specific reasons as to why age, sex, and title of therapist have an effect upon patients' preferences.
2475. Smith, Myrtle Lee. "Rural County Health Work in the South: As Viewed by 'The Human Guinea Pig'--a Woman County Health Officer." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:6 (June 1942) 181-183, 193. (Public Health Section.)
The first woman county health officer in a rural Alabama county, Dr. Smith tells of her experiences and the cases she encountered there and in Tennessee. She stresses the need for more women to serve in rural districts.

2476. Smith, Olive W. "Opportunities for Women in Medical Research." Harvard Medical Alumni Bulletin, 4:4 (1969) 6-7. (Adaptation of Address to Seniors, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts, 5 October 1966.)
Dr. Smith, after outlining the history of women's education in the medical sciences at Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts), discusses the rewards of research as a career for women. To cope with the difficulty of combining marriage and a career, Dr. Smith advises these Wellesley College seniors to be sure and marry a man who is "in sympathy with your objective," and get "good and permanent domestic help when the children begin to arrive."
2477. Snyder, Ruth E. "Careers in Radiology." The Woman Physician, 26:9 (September 1971) 460-461.
In a look at radiology as a career for women physicians, Dr. Snyder suggests "... it is an ideal specialty for a woman inasmuch as it offers a wide choice as to type of practice, hospital, industrial, and private practice, each full or part time. It can be fitted into family life with little disruption of one's private activities after hours, and there is usually good financial reward." In conclusion, Dr. Snyder says: "Although we would like to think that the sex of a physician makes no difference, it is inescapable that the frailties and errors of a woman seem to count more against her than the same weaknesses in the male" and therefore, "as holds with all fields of medicine, a woman must be a better than average radiologist to maintain her position."
2478. Solomon, Rebecca Z. "Women in Psychiatry." American Journal of Psychiatry, 130:10 (October 1973) 1136-1137. (Editorial.)
This editorial introduces a special section on women in psychiatry in this issue of the Journal. "... it is essential to refine our ideas about gender-linked attitudes in order to provide an atmosphere in which women can be most productive. Our concepts of activity, passivity, and receptivity require clarification."
2479. Tayson, Juyne M. "General Practice: Advantages and Disadvantages." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 13:6 (June 1958) 242-243.
The advantages of general practice include working with and helping families as well as individuals, and seeing a number of patients with a variety of problems so that one seldom has monotonous days. The disadvantages of general practice include: a 24-hour call schedule, house calls, hospital calls with resulting irregular hours, and seeing old people who have multiple problems. The qualifications for being a good general practitioner include: being an extroverted person and one who is able to meet emergencies as well as being warm and able to work with a variety of people.

2480. Thelberg, Elizabeth. "Report of Chairman of Public Health Committee National Council of Women Given in Philadelphia, November 15, 1921." Medical Woman's Journal, 28:12 (December 1921) 310-312.

Dr. Thelberg reiterates the report on public health work which she gave at the Christiania (now Oslo) meeting in Norway. Resolutions passed by the council concern venereal disease, prostitution, and sex hygiene.

2481. Uzman, Betty Geren. "Reply to Dr. Apter." Archives of Pathology, 95:2 (February 1973) 142. (Letters to the Editor.)

This letter is a response to an article by Dr. Julian T. Apter "about discrimination in the appointment of pathologists to serve on federal advisory councils" in which she suggested that the Directory of Medical Specialists be used to remedy "the inadequate procedures being used by the National Institutes of Health in its selection of pathologists for public advisory groups." Dr. Uzman responds saying that many highly qualified women research pathologists do not list themselves in the Directory, that they are too busy to serve, and that the rewards for serving in this time-consuming work are limited.

2482. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Opportunities for Women to Do Research in Medicine." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:6 (June 1930) 162-164. (Read at Sigma Delta Epsilon Breakfast, Des Moines, Iowa, December 30, 1929.)

Nowhere (not even in transportation) has progress been more marked and more important to the welfare of the human kind than the field of medicine. To determine the contributions of women to research, the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor sent out questionnaires to assess the professional activity of women in medicine. Women in research are primarily women who have their training and degrees in pure science. Women in science "are succeeding in getting equal opportunities for positions on medical faculties in far greater numbers than medical women." A greater percentage of women applying to medical schools get rejected than accepted. Indeed, more than a dozen and a half of the medical schools in the United States accepted only one woman medical student in the year this article was written, which "is putting co-education on a trap door basis, with every expectation of its falling through."

2483. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Report of the Committee on Medical Opportunities for Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 35:7 (July 1928) 198-199. (Report, Meeting, Medical Women's National Association, June 10-12, 1928.)

A survey intended to discover the status of women in the public health service revealed that state insane hospitals "are very inadequately staffed with women physicians."

Vacancies in public health positions are often not announced to the public. The Committee on Medical Opportunities will keep in touch with public health departments to facilitate the appointments of women. Women are also under-represented in medical societies. Out of 50 meetings of societies held in 1928, 35 had no women at all represented on their programs.

2484. [Van Hoosen, Bertha]. "The Woman Surgeon." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:1 (January 1930) 13-14. (Editorial.)

This editorial was written in response to an inaccurate article in the New York Sun about women in surgery, which claimed that Connie Guion was one of the first women surgeons. In fact, Emily Barringer was the first woman ambulance surgeon in the world; Lillian K. Farrar was the only woman member of the National Association of Gynecology and Obstetrics at the time this article was written; Marie L. Chard had been doing major surgery in New York City for more than 30 years. More than in surgery, the medical field continues to discriminate against women in faculty positions where women primarily hold titles of assistant and instructor rather than professor and associate professor. "The present method of selecting medical students [on account of 'personality'] gives room for great injustice, but considering that for some time to come the woman physician must rise or fall according to her ability to please the men in the profession, the apparent injustice may become a means of making her pathway more pleasant in climbing."

2485. Van Leeuwen, Kato. "Pregnancy Envy in the Male." International Journal of Psycho-Analysis, 47 (Parts 2-3, 1966) 319-324. (Read at the 24th International Psycho-Analytical Congress, Amsterdam, July 1965.)

While Freud's theory that feminine psychology includes and is manifested in penis envy, little research has been done on man's envy of the female sex and child-bearing function. This article includes a review of the literature on men's envy of women's biological functioning, a case study of a male patient who exhibited such envy, the course of therapy the analyst used with the patient, as well as a discussion and case summary.

2486. Vaschak, Mathilda R., comp. Career Choices for Women in Medicine: Volume I. American Medical Women's Association, New York, New York, [1965?].

Both Volume I and Volume II of this work are a compilation of the "Career Choices" articles which appeared individually in the Journal of the American Medical Women's Association. [These items appear as individual citations in this bibliography.]

2487. Vaschak, Mathilda R., comp. Career Choices for Women in Medicine: Volume II. American Medical Women's Association, New York, New York, 1971.
[See annotation for Volume I of this compilation.]
2488. Viator, Agnes C. "The Making of a Woman Surgeon." Woman's Medical Journal, 10:1 (January 1900) 19-22.
Dr. Viator speaks to the questions: What is the field for a women surgeon--present and future? How does one go about studying to become a surgeon? Is a woman capable of the position--has she the judgment? Is she incapacitated by her natural sympathy? Will she break down early? and, Why are women not admitted to the staffs of general hospitals? The author feels that "the limitations of sex do not exist" (neither mental nor physical), but that society has forced men and women into classes with certain prescribed characteristics for each.
2489. von Sholly, Anna I. "Women in Preventive Medicine." Columbia University Quarterly, 17 (June 1915) 236-240.
This article presents a historic overview of the field of preventive medicine and the woman physician's role in that field.
2490. Wassertheil-Smoller, Sylvia; Arnold, Charles B.; Lerner, Raymond C.; and Heimrath, Susan L. "Woman Obstetricians in New York and the State Abortion Law." Health Services Reports, 87:4 (April 1972) 328-335.
chart, tables.
This article reports part of a survey funded by the Population Council and the New York Foundation, which investigated physicians attitudes toward abortion, including techniques and fees charged. This paper focuses on demographic differences between men and women obstetricians and the differences in their attitudes towards the New York abortion law. Two questionnaires were filled out by 1,146 physicians listed in the AMA tape-file. The profile of the 11.1 per cent of obstetricians who are women showed they were less likely than men to be U.S. trained, board certified, or engaged in private practice (they were more likely to be in institutional practice). They were more likely to be Catholic than the men, who were more likely to be Jewish, while the percentage of Protestants was about the same. Racially, 63 per cent of the women were white compared with 89 per cent of men; 66 per cent of female medical residents were Oriental or Indians vs. 39 per cent of men. Only 62 per cent of the women were married as compared with 90 per cent of men. Of the married women, 76 per cent had children. Attitudes to abortion revealed that 56 per cent of women (vs. 68 per cent of men) favored the law. It appeared that the Catholic and foreign women were opposed; a breakdown by religion showed those in the "other" group--mainly foreign women residents--were opposed to

the law. There was no statistical difference between Catholic men and women. Questions on willingness to perform abortions again showed foreign women to be most opposed. Catholics, both male and female, declined to perform abortions in 83 per cent of the cases, while Protestants declined in only about 30 per cent. For contraception following abortion, 61 per cent of men preferred the pill, while 57 per cent of women were flexible. Men tended to perform more abortions than women and had more experience with different techniques.

2491. Weinstein, Morton R. "Psychiatric Manpower and Women in Psychiatry." Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 145:5 (November 1967) 364-370. tables.

In order to determine to what extent women utilize psychiatric training in comparison with males in the same residency program, a study was made of the residents trained at Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Institute. Results were based on 22 completed questionnaires for women and 27 for men. The study showed that "male graduates work up to half again as much as the women, and that the women are only 60 per cent as likely to be certified in psychiatry." The author concludes that training centers should not accept women if the programs can be regularly filled by males. Centers that decide to solicit applications from women should redesign programs to accommodate special needs of women residents. Although males practice more energetically than females, however, the same percentage of women as men complete training, and women do make professional contributions.

2492. Weyman, Else Krug. "Careers in Family Practice." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 24:12 (December 1969) 981-983.

This article discusses family practice as a career in terms of training required and opportunities for women. "Women are especially family minded" and this fact works for their benefit. The woman who selects family practice rather than a specialty for a career will have a shorter training period and a more flexible and varied practice. A brief inset on the author is included.

2493. "What Is Being Done in Boston to Secure Medical Women as School Inspectors." Woman's Medical Journal, 22: 2 (February 1912) 41. (Communication.)

2494. Williams, Anna W. "Group Work in Public Health Laboratories." Medical Woman's Journal, 43:6 (June 1936) 151-153. (Presentation, 30th Annual Meeting, Women's Medical Society of New York State, New York City, April 27, 1936.)

Dr. Williams illustrates the benefits of group work with anecdotes of her own career in public health and examples

of the achievements of other women physicians in public health laboratories.

2495. Williams, Marjorie J. "Women Physicians as a Source of Recruitment for Pathology." Archives of Pathology, 88 (July 1969) 42-45. tables.
Statistical data charts for the 1960s are included to support the contention that women physicians are more attracted to the specialty of pathology than are men, and that a certain percentage of women physicians are professionally inactive.
2496. Wojcik, Ladislav D.; Bain, Katherine; and Smith, Margaret H. D. "Pediatrics as a Career for a Woman Physician." New Physician, 11 (July 1962) 228-231. ports.
Drawing from her own experiences, Dr. Ladislav D. Wojcik writes about the satisfactions for women pediatricians in private practice. Dr. Katherine Bain (deputy chief of the Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare) addresses herself to the role of women pediatricians in public health work. Dr. Margaret H. D. Smith, a professor at Tulane University, discusses women in academic pediatrics.
2497. Wolfe, Claire V. "M.D. ? MRS. ? PM&R!" Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 28:1 (January 1973) 16-18. (Presentation, Annual Meeting, American Medical Women's Association, Columbus, Ohio, November 13, 1972.)
"One of the major challenges to a professional woman is the organization of, and balance between, her professional career and private life. Especially when children are involved, major determinants in the woman physician's choice of a specialty become flexibility of training programs and adaptability of an active practice to a growing family. Physical medicine and rehabilitation (PM&R) ... [offers] flexibility, ... direct doctor-to-patient contact, ... a wide range of patients."
2498. "Women As Examiners for Life Insurance Companies." Woman's Medical Journal, 26:4 (April 1916) 98.
Not all life insurance companies employ women physicians and yet women physicians are taking out life insurance policies. Women physicians should be circumspect when taking out insurance and take out policies with those companies that do employ women.
2499. "The Woman 'Family Physician.'" Medical Woman's Journal, 29:11 (November 1922) 299-300. (Editorial.)
Stressing the need for women physicians to enter family practice, this editorial mentions the special attributes that make women especially suited for this specialty.
2500. "Women in Industrial Medicine." Medical Woman's Journal,

44:1 (January 1937) 18-19. (Editorial.)

A brief general history is given of the rise of industrial medicine in the United States. "Curiously enough," women physicians do very well in this type of work: they adapt well to the medical-social service-counselor viewpoint, and are more businesslike than men physicians.

2501. "Women Physicians and Public Hygiene." Woman's Medical Journal, 19:11 (November 1909) 236. (Editorial.)

2502. "Women Physicians--Public Health Boards." Woman's Medical Journal, 9:8 (August 1899) 283-284.

More women physicians should serve on public health boards. A woman is not only naturally neat and clean, but an "energetic women physician could, with her woman's keenness of vision, see more need for improvement, more filth and squalor in a moment, than the average man could in a day" Furthermore, women would undoubtedly make more practical, economical suggestions for improvements.

2503. Woodruff, Kay H. "Equal Opportunities for Women in Pathology." American Journal of Clinical Pathology, 64:2 (August 1975) 284. (Letters to the Editor.)

A letter from Kay H. Woodruff, M.D., assistant clinical professor of pathology at the University of California, San Francisco, complains about the lack of distinguished women pathologists on the boards of pathology, as officers of societies, chairmen of university departments, and editorial boards of pathology journals. The editor replies that his journal will act affirmatively to correct this situation in its own operations, hopes that others will do likewise, and reminds readers that academic appointments are subject to review under the following antidiscrimination laws: the Civil Rights Act of 1964 Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, the Equal Pay Act of 1963, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, Executive Order 11246, Office of Federal Contract Compliance, title IX of the education amendments of 1972, and titles VII and VIII of the Public Health Service Act.

2504. Woodruff, Kay H. "Women in Academic Pathology." Human Pathology, 6:5 (September 1975) 640. (Letters to the Editor.)

The lack of women in the decision-making levels of pathology such as academic and policy making positions, editorships and memberships of the editorial board of the major journals, is a real pathological condition.

MISSIONARY ACTIVITY

Along with material on missionary organizations, this section contains material which focuses on the missionary work of individual physicians

AFRICA

2505. Breeze, Gabrielle. "Women's Medical Mission and Hospital, Tangier." Double Cross and Medical Missionary Record, 12:1 (January 1897) 21-23.
Dr. Breeze describes her hospital and the types of medical cases she treats.
2506. Cushman, Mary Floyd. Missionary Doctor: The Story of Twenty Years in Africa. Harper & Brothers, New York, New York, 1944, viii, 279 pp. photos., ports.
Mary Floyd Cushman became a missionary doctor at the age of 52. She was sent to Ocileso, Angola in 1922 by the American Board of Foreign Missions. During her 20 years of service, she opened a hospital and trained many native paramedicals. This autobiography recalls highlights of her practice in Angola and includes photographs of the Ocileso mission, its staff, and many patients.
2507. Cuthbert, Sister M. "Sister--Doctor--Missionary--to South Africa." Medical Missionary, 31:1 (January-February 1957) 28-29.
[Article not examined by editors.]
2508. "'Left Alone.'" Medical Missionary Record, 7:7 (July 1892) 151.
Dr. Alice Harris, a graduate of the Homeopathic Medical College of Cleveland, first studied medicine for the purpose of knowing how to care for herself as a missionary. She now works in Sierra Leone, West Africa.
2509. Taylor, William. "A Heroine's Resting Place: Mary Myers Davenport, M.D." Medical Missionary Record, 5:5 (May 1890) 101-102.
Bishop Taylor recounts Dr. Davenport's decision to become a missionary and her consequent medical work in Africa.

ASIA

2510. Allen, Belle Jane. "The Preparation of Women for Medical Mission Service and How It Should Be Differentiated if at All, from That of Men." Woman's Medical Journal, 26:8 (August 1916) 194-196.
In this article [reprinted from American Medicine, May 1916], Dr. Allen concludes that differentiation must exist, "not in preparation so much as in practice," and illustrates the necessity for medical care for women by women in the Occident as well as the Orient. Dr. Allen outlines in detail

the preparation needed for effective missionary service and reminds readers that the medical missionary "has no time to fight for her rights as a woman nor gesticulate wildly for political or any other power but that power of Christ-like service...."

2511. Angela, Sister M. "Doctor's Dream." Medical Missionary, 37:4 (July-August 1963) 100-104. photos.
Sister Angela recounts Mother M. Benedict's efforts as chief medical officer and surgeon in St. Michael's Hospital, Mymensingh, East Pakistan.
2512. Benedict, Sister M. "Surgeon for Six Million." Medical Missionary, 24:6 (November-December 1950) 100-102. illus.
Sister Benedict describes her medical work as a physician at St. Michael's Hospital, "the only place in the Mymensingh district [a community of six million people in East Pakistan] where surgery is available."
2513. Benedict, Sister M. "Surgeon in East Pakistan." Medical Missionary, 30:2 (March-April 1956) 40-43. photos.
2514. Buckley, Olive B. "Life in Papua." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:10 (October 1949) 45-46. (Letters to the Editor.)
Dr. Buckley tells of the life and customs of natives on the northeast coast of New Guinea and the medical cases she treats at the Anglican Mission dispensary in Dewade, Papua.
2515. Carr, J. Walter. "Who Will Go?" Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (March 1925) 39-40.
A call is issued to qualified medical women to consider serving as medical missionaries in needy hospitals in the Far East. Interested parties are urged to write to the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.
2516. "Catholic Medical Mission Sisters." Medical Woman's Journal, 57:6 (June 1950) 29-30. (News Notes.)
One of the projects of the Roman Catholic Order's Medical Mission Sisters, founded by Mother Anna Dengel, M.D., was establishing the Holy Family Hospital in Rawalpindi, Pakistan; construction was completed on March 25th, 1950, after much adversity.
2517. Christian Medical Service in India, Burma and Ceylon. "Women's Hospitals." In: Tales From the Inns of Healing of Christian Medical Service in India, Burma and Ceylon. Christian Medical Association of India, Burma and Ceylon, Wesley Press and Publishing House, Mysore City, India, 1942, 30-47. photos.
This brief history of women's health care and women's hospitals that foreign women missionaries established in India includes description of the variety of medical cases treated.

2518. Cote, Marie M. "Heathen Medicine." Medical Missionary Record, 4:3 (July 1889) 71.
In writing of her work in Rangoon, Burmah [sic], Dr. Cote notes that she is the only woman doctor in the area and wishes she had a female companion.
2519. "Dr. Anna Barbara Grey in Burma and India." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:9 (September 1942) 292-294.
Dr. Anna Barbara Grey describes her experiences in Burma during the World War II Japanese offensive, and her subsequent flight to India. She headed the Ellen Mitchell Memorial Hospital in Moulmein, Burma until it was bombed by the Japanese.
2520. "Dr. Lillias Horton, of Korea." Medical Missionary Record, 3:12 (April 1889) 285.
2521. "Dr. Mary E. Bradford, the Heroine of Tabriz." Medical Missionary Record, 8:2 (February 1893) 28-29.
Dr. Bradford (whose portrait appears on page 26 of this issue) deserves praise for her work during a cholera epidemic in Tabriz, where she has been stationed for five years.
2522. Dowkonitt, Mrs. George D. "Woman's Need and Woman's Work." Medical Missionary Record, 4:7 (November 1889) 157-160.
This article paints a picture of death and suffering in Asia and Africa before missionaries brought medical advances. A contrast is drawn between these former times and the present situation.
2523. Eddy, Mary Pierson. "Medical Work in Syria and America Contrasted." Double Cross and Medical Missionary Record, 11:12 (December 1896) 253-255.
Dr. Eddy tells of her encounters with robbers, lepers, and patients who pay for her services with hedgehogs and fossils, and of her opportunity to "freely preach Christ to perishing souls" in Syria.
2524. Eddy, Mary Pierson. "Notes from the Diary of a Medical Missionary." Double Cross and Medical Missionary Record, 12:2 (February 1897) 33-34.
Dr. Eddy describes a few episodes of her life in Beirut, Syria.
2525. Ernst, Alice L. "My Patients Block the Road." Medical Missionary Record, 8:10 (October 1893) 229-230. (Woman's Needs and Woman's Works.)
Dr. Ernst treats so many patients in her missionary work with the Mohammedans, that they sometimes block the road to her house, waiting to see her. This article relates one of the many incidents which happen to her in connection with her work.

2526. Grace, Sr. M. "Is There a Doctor on Board?" Medical Missionary, 28:5 (September-October 1954) 226-228. photo.
Sister M. Grace describes her experiences in Beirut, Alexandria, Jeddah, and Djibouti, where she saw and treated many medical cases.
2527. Gracey, Mrs. J. T. Medical Work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society: Methodist Episcopal Church. A. O. Bunnell, Printer, Dansville, New York, 1881, 191 pp. illus.
This book gives an account of the first decade (1870-80) of medical missionary work in India and China sponsored by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the U.S. This society sent the first women physicians to both countries, beginning with Clara Swain who went to India in 1870. Brief summaries are given of the work of Clara Swain, Nancy Monelle, Julia Lore, Lucilla Green (Cheney), and Henrietta Woolston in India, and of Lucinda Combs, Sigourney Trask, Letitia Mason, Leonora Howard, Julia Span, and Kate Bushnell in China.
2528. Hall, Rosetta Sherwood. "Foreign Medical Women in Korea." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 5:10 (October 1950) 404-405.
Dr. Meta Howard went to Korea in 1887 and under her direction, the first women's hospital in Korea was inaugurated, the Po Ku Nyo Kwan or "Caring for and Saving Women's Hospital." After Dr. Howard returned to the U.S., Dr. Lillias Horton was sent out to Korea and became the physician to Queen Min. Several other women physicians who practiced in Korea are discussed.
2529. Hall, Rosetta Sherwood. "Woman's Medical Mission Work in Korea." Medical Missionary Record, 8:5 (May 1893) 111-114. (Woman's Needs and Woman's Works.)
Dr. Hall refers to social customs and the "awful practices pursued by the native doctor" in this report of her work among "the poor suffering bodies and sin-sick souls" of Korea.
2530. Howard, Meta. "A Woman's Medical Mission for Korea." Medical Missionary Record, 6:4 (April 1891) 91-92.
2531. Hurd-Mead, Kate Campbell. "Women in Medical Missions in Foreign Lands." Medical Review of Reviews, 41:7 (July 1935) 348-361.
Following a discussion of mission work in general and its history in India, Dr. Hurd-Mead follows the history of medical missionaries through the personalities of the women who chose this field. The second half of the article deals with medical missionaries in China, listing names and ac-

complishments of several women physicians. The organization of institutes to prepare physicians for the mission fields is also discussed.

2532. Millican, Edith F. "Medical Women in Foreign Missions." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 6:12 (December 1951) 478-480. port.
The author begins her account with Dr. Clara Swain, the first woman medical missionary in the world, and touches upon the work in China of both Drs. Eleanor Chestnut and Mary Fulton.
2533. Scharlieb, Mary. "The Health of Married Women Missionaries." China Medical Journal (Shanghai), 29 (1915) 385-393.
[Article not examined by editors.]
2534. Selmon, Bertha. "Medical Opportunity for Women Spreads Abroad (Continued)." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:5 (May 1947) 40-42. photos., ports. (History of Women in Medicine.)
This article continues the discussion of specific medical missionaries in China and India. Quotes from the writings of J. T. Gracey and Frances J. Baker support the article.
2535. Selmon, Bertha. "Pioneer Women in Medicine: Early Service in Missions (Continued)." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:7 (July 1947) 46, 48-52. ports. (History of Women in Medicine.)
This article continues the installments on medical missionary work from 1885 to 1890. The profiles of individual women are taken from the works of J. T. Gracey and Frances J. Baker on medical missionary work outside the United States.
2536. Selmon, Bertha. "Women in Medicine Early Service in Missions (Continued)." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:8 (August 1947) 43-46. photo., port. (History of Women in Medicine.)
Dr. Selmon picks up the thread of this series of articles on medical missionaries in 1891 with an account of the work of Dr. M. Ida Stevenson. Profiles of women appearing in this article are taken from publications on medical missionary work outside the U.S., written by J. T. Gracey and Frances J. Baker.
2537. Selmon, Bertha. "Women in Medicine Early Service in Missions (Continued)." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:9 (September 1947) 40-44, [64]. photo., ports. (History of Women in Medicine.)
Continuing with this series of articles on medical missionaries, Dr. Selmon profiles women in mission work from 1894 to 1900. Information on these women is quoted from

the publication of J. T. Gracey and Frances J. Baker on medical missionary work outside the U.S.

2538. Sharp, Helen Carmeleta. "Careers in Medical Missionary Work." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 24:12 (December 1969) 979-980.
The author illustrates the life of a foreign medical missionary through relating incidents from her own experience in Pakistan. A biographical inset on the author is included.
2539. "Womans' [sic] Work and Worth in Medical Missions." Medical Missionary Record, 5:7 (July 1890) 147-149.
Testimony is given to the work of Christian women physicians in India and China.

CHINA

2540. Brown, Mary. "'The Only Thing That Reminds One of the Home Land.'" Medical Missionary Record, 9:4 (April 1894) 75.
Dr. Brown writes about her mission in Wei Hien, China, where telegraph posts are the only local features that remind her of home.
2541. Cunningham, Gladys Story. "Medical Women in West China." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 1:6 (September 1946) 188-192. photo., port.
This article describes medical training and practice in Chengtu, Szechuan, China by American medical women missionaries who opened a hospital for women and children there in 1896. Because there were not enough foreign personnel, these women opened a nurses' training school in 1902 to train women who were willing to become nurses which was considered to be "a degrading and humiliating task" at that time. "Since 1933 no male nurses have been trained in Chengtu. Women nurse men, women and children." In 1912, The West China Union University in Chengtu was opened, and a Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry opened soon after: Chinese doctors and dentists were trained there. The first woman to be graduated from there was Dr. Helen Yoh in 1930 who specialized in obstetrics and gynecology. When Japan attacked China in 1937, many hardships were endured: inflation, shortage of supplies, inadequate hospital conditions, fire, air raids, etc.
2542. "Englishwomen as Doctors in China." British Medical Journal, 1 (1880) 983.
[Article not examined by editors.]
2543. Fielde, Adele M. "Medical Missionary Ladies in China." Medical Missionary Record, 1:1 (May 1886) 15-16.

(The Ladies' Department.)

The work of several American women physicians is mentioned.

2544. Hemenway, Ruth. "Dawn Brings New Courage." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:6 (June 1946) 59-60.
Subheaded "Two Blue-Eyed Children," this article [one in a series by Ruth Hemenway on her experiences as a physician in China] supplies description of a visit from "Mr. Stockwell" and his family.
2545. Hemenway, Ruth. "Dawn Brings New Courage." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:7 (July 1946) 64-65.
In this article [one in a series by Ruth Hemenway on her experiences as a physician in China], Dr. Hemenway writes of her desire to develop preventive medicine throughout the country. In 1932 she assembled a staff capable of such work and began a health program which illustrated health topics through skits, songs, lectures, and charts.
2546. Hemenway, Ruth. "Dawn Brings New Courage." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:8 (August 1946) 55-58.
Anecdotes of medical cases make up the major portion of this installment [one in a series of articles by Ruth Hemenway on her experiences as a physician in China].
2547. Hemenway, Ruth. "Dawn Brings New Courage." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:9 (September 1946) 52-55, 66.
In addition to describing several patients and their physical problems, Dr. Hemenway writes of her personal spiritual struggle in this installment [one in a series of articles by Ruth Hemenway on her experiences as a physician in China].
2548. Hemenway, Ruth. "Dawn Brings New Courage." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:10 (October 1946) 56-57.
Dr. Hemenway tells of her treatment of lepers in this installment [one in a series of articles by Ruth Hemenway on her experiences as a physician in China].
2549. Hemenway, Ruth. "Dawn Brings New Courage." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:11 (November 1946) 54-55.
The summer "medley of dysentery, abscesses, tumors, injuries, new babies, tragedies and humorous episodes" is described in this brief article [one in a series of articles by Ruth Hemenway on her experiences as a physician in China].
2550. Hemenway, Ruth. "Dawn Brings New Courage." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:12 (December 1946) 66-68, 70.
The author recalls malaria cases in this installment [one in a series of articles by Ruth Hemenway on her experiences as a physician in China].

2551. Hemenway, Ruth. "Dawn Brings New Courage." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:1 (January 1947) 54, 56, 58.
This article [one in a series of articles by Ruth Hemenway on her experiences as a physician in China] consists in journal-style entries in which Dr. Hemenway describes the acceptance by a Chinese man of his child's death, a case of smallpox, and the birth of a baby.
2552. Hemenway, Ruth. "Dawn Brings New Courage." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:2 (February 1947) 54-56.
A description of Nanchang constitutes this article [one in a series of articles by Ruth Hemenway on her experiences as a physician in China]. Foot-binding is also discussed.
2553. Hemenway, Ruth. "Dawn Brings New Courage." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:3 (March 1947) 60-61, 63.
In this installment [one in a series of articles by Ruth Hemenway on her experiences as a physician in China] Liu Tai Ching, the new social worker at Mintsing hospital, is introduced.
2554. Hemenway, Ruth. "Dawn Brings New Courage." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:5 (May 1947) 54-56, 61.
A uterine inversion repair and the removal of a 40-pound tumor are among the operations discussed in this article [one in a series of articles by Ruth Hemenway on her experiences as a physician in China].
2555. Hemenway, Ruth. "Dawn Brings New Courage." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:7 (July 1947) 60, 62, 64.
In this article [one in a series of articles by Ruth Hemenway on her experiences as a physician in China] Dr. Hemenway describes casualties of a storm which killed many people in the village. The opening of a dispensary in the village of South Den (near Nanchang) is also covered, as well as events of the Christmas of 1936.
2556. Hemenway, Ruth. "Dawn Brings New Courage." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:8 (August 1947) 52-55.
Medicine in Nanchang, a medical conference in Shanghai, and various incidents of everyday life as a woman physician in China constitute this article [one in a series of articles by Ruth Hemenway on her experiences as physician in China].
2557. Hemenway, Ruth. "Dawn Brings New Courage." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:9 (September 1947) 52, 54-56.
War has begun--Dr. Hemenway's year in Nanchang is over and she prepares to leave for Kuliang where she will study until she receives orders to leave. The excitement and fear of being in a country at war is captured as Dr. Hemenway recounts her preparation to leave and actual trip out of Nanchang.

2558. Hemenway, Ruth. "Dawn Brings New Courage." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:10 (October 1947) 60-61. Individual obstetrical cases Dr. Hemenway dealt with in Chungking at the Syracuse-in-China Hospital are presented in this article [one in a series of articles by Ruth Hemenway on her experiences as a physician in China].
2559. Hemenway, Ruth. "Dawn Brings New Courage." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:11 (November 1947) 50-51, 62. Experiences with various people during her work in Chungking constitute this article [one in a series of articles by Ruth Hemenway on her experiences as a physician in China].
2560. Hemenway, Ruth. "Dawn Brings New Courage." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:12 (December 1947) 52-55. Dualism, Yin and Yang, and Shang Ti are subjects of this article. Interesting obstetrical cases seen by Dr. Hemenway while she worked in Chungking are also discussed in the article [one in a series of articles by Ruth Hemenway on her experiences as a physician in China].
2561. Hemenway, Ruth. "Dawn Brings New Courage." Medical Woman's Journal, 55:2 (February 1948) 46-48, 67. The horrors of the Japanese invasion are described in this article [one in a series of articles by Ruth Hemenway on her experiences as a physician in China].
2562. Hemenway, Ruth V. "Dawn Brings New Courage." Medical Woman's Journal, 55:9 (September 1948) 49-54. Medical cases and procedures are detailed in this installment [one in a series of articles by Ruth Hemenway on her experiences as a physician in China].
2563. Hemenway, Ruth. "Dawn Brings New Courage (In China--The Story of a Medical Missionary)." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:6 (June 1945) 43-48. This article [one in a series of articles by Ruth Hemenway on her experiences as a physician in China] covers various incidents in the everyday life of a medical missionary in China. Various Chinese customs are also explained.
2564. Hemenway, Ruth. "Dawn Brings New Courage (In China--The Story of a Medical Missionary)." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:7 (July 1945) 51-53. The Chinese New Year festivities are described in detail in this installment [one in a series of articles by Ruth Hemenway on her experiences as a physician in China].
2565. Hemenway, Ruth. "Dawn Brings New Courage (In China--The Story of a Medical Missionary)." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:8 (August 1945) 45-50. photo. A description of the countryside over which Dr. Hemenway travels on her way to the clinic constitutes the first portion

of this article. Experiences at the clinic and patients to whom she ministered comprise the remainder of the article [one in a series of articles by Ruth Hemenway on her experiences as a physician in China].

2566. Hemenway, Ruth. "Dawn Brings New Courage (In China-- The Story of a Medical Missionary)." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:9 (September 1945) 49-51.
In this installment [one in a series of articles by Ruth Hemenway on her experiences as a physician in China] Dr. Hemenway relates the adventure of her trip to Kuliang during a period of anti-foreign demonstrations in Foochow. Medical experiences are interspersed throughout the article.
2567. Hemenway, Ruth. "Dawn Brings New Courage (In China-- The Story of a Medical Missionary)." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:10 (October 1945) 47-49, 51.
This article [one in a series of articles by Ruth Hemenway on her experiences as a physician in China] gives insight into the social customs of China and how they are changing. Dr. Hemenway also expresses her vague feeling of dissatisfaction with her life: "I began to realize more and more clearly that one's goal in life and one's security must somehow be based on something more than work, something more than a child."
2568. Hemenway, Ruth. "Dawn Brings New Courage (In China-- The Story of a Medical Missionary)." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:11 (November 1945) 52-54.
This installment [one in a series of articles by Ruth Hemenway on her experiences as a physician in China] covers Dr. Hemenway's trip to the northern part of Mintsing County. The patients seen along the route are recalled.
2569. Hemenway, Ruth. "Dawn Brings New Courage (In China-- The Story of a Medical Missionary)." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:12 (December 1945) 50-53.
A variety of medical cases seen by Dr. Hemenway are described in this article [one in a series of articles by Ruth Hemenway on her experiences as a physician in China].
2570. Hemenway, Ruth. "Dawn Brings New Courage (In China-- The Story of a Medical Missionary)." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:1 (January 1946) 49-50.
In this installment [one in a series of articles by Ruth Hemenway on her experiences as a physician in China], Dr. Hemenway describes how she took a Chinese girl baby from its parents, who had offered it for adoption. Although the mother wept as the child was carried away, Dr. Hemenway told herself, "She can get another if she really wants one." Dr. Hemenway's adopted daughter was renamed Huia Sing-- Star of China.

2571. Hemenway, Ruth. "Dawn Brings New Courage (In China--The Story of a Medical Missionary)." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:2 (February 1946) 60, 62.
An adventure with bandits is recalled in this article [one in a series by Ruth Hemenway on her experiences as a physician in China].
2572. Hemenway, Ruth. "Dawn Brings New Courage (In China--The Story of a Medical Missionary)." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:3 (March 1946) 51-54.
More adventures with bandits and a few interesting medical cases are described in this installment [one in a series of articles by Ruth Hemenway on her experiences as a physician in China].
2573. Hemenway, Ruth. "Dawn Brings New Courage (In China--The Story of a Medical Missionary)." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:4 (April 1946) 54-57, 70.
In this installment [one in a series of articles by Ruth Hemenway on her experiences as a physician in China], bandit raids and the resulting injuries to the village inhabitants are described.
2574. Hemenway, Ruth. "Dawn Brings New Courage (In China--The Story of a Medical Missionary)." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:5 (May 1946) 57-60.
More atrocities committed by bandits are the subject of this installment [one in a series of articles by Ruth Hemenway on her experiences as a physician in China].
2575. Hemenway, Ruth. "In China ... (The Story of a Medical Missionary)." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:2 (February 1945) 34-38, 40.
This first installment in a series of articles by Ruth Hemenway on her experiences as a physician in China describes her return to Foochow, China, in 1927 and the experiences with bandits at the Mintsing hospital, where she worked. Women's place and the traditions of China are discussed. In addition, the types of patients seen at the hospital are reviewed in anecdotes.
2576. Hemenway, Ruth. "'In China' ... (The Story of a Medical Missionary)." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:3 (March 1945) 45-49, 52.
This article [one in a series of articles by Ruth Hemenway on her experiences as a physician in China] begins by reviewing Dr. Hemenway's efforts to learn the Chinese language. The march of the northern troops through the village and incidents of life at the Mintsing Hospital are discussed.
2577. Hemenway, Ruth. "'In China' ... (The Story of a Medical Missionary)." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:4 (April

1945) 43-47.

Common diseases among Chinese people in Fukien Province is the topic of this installment [in a series of articles by Ruth Hemenway on her experiences as a physician in China].

2578. Hemenway, Ruth. "'In China' ... (The Story of a Medical Missionary)." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:5 (May 1945) 47-51.

This article [one in a series of articles by Ruth Hemenway on her experiences as a physician in China] relates an evening of medical care of severely ill patients and a Chinese wedding ceremony.

2579. Hemenway, Ruth V. "Medicine in China." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:3 (March 1949) 49-51.

Dr. Hemenway relates her experiences as the administrator of a small hospital in Tzechow, China.

2580. Killain, Maud. "'It Is Such a Privilege.'" Double Cross and Medical Missionary Record, 14 (September 1899) 145-146.

Dr. Maud Killain, serving under the Canadian Methodist Board, writes of her work in Chentu, China.

2581. Kittredge, Elizabeth. "News of Medical Women." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 2:5 (May 1947) 270-271. port.

Dr. Mary Latimer James went to China first under an appointment from the Chinese government as Staff Physician in Pei-Yang Woman's Hospital in Tientsin in 1912. She then found it easy to become appointed a medical missionary (her life-long dream). Her work in China is briefly reviewed.

2582. "Medical Missionary Work in China." British Medical Journal, 2 (1878) 228.
[Article not examined by editors.]

2583. "Medical Work for Women in Foochow." Medical Missionary Record, 6:7 (July 1891) 161.

Dr. Kate C. Woodhull, who has been in Foochow, China for five years, built a hospital there.

2584. Murdoch, Virginia C. "'The Best Way of Reaching the People.'" Medical Missionary Record, 8:12 (December 1893) 278-279.

Dr. Murdoch tells of work near Peking.

2585. Niles, Mary W. "The Handmaid of Missions." Medical Missionary Record, 7:10 (October 1892) 222-224.

Dr. Niles takes an informal look at the medical education of Chinese women and relates a few of her experiences in and near Canton, China.

2586. Niles, Mary W. "What One Noble Woman Is Doing." Medical Missionary Record, 7:7 (July 1892) 157.
Dr. Niles writes about her life as a physician and a missionary in Canton, China.
2587. Rankin, Hattie Love. I Saw It Happen to China: 1913-1949. J. Horace McFarland Company, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1960, vii, 235 pp. map, photos., ports.
This book presents the diary of Hattie Love Rankin, which covers her 36 eventful years as a physician-missionary in China. A 1911 graduate of Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Dr. Rankin joined the Methodist Church's missionary program in 1913. She served on the staffs of the Woman's Medical School and Hospital (Soochow) and the Mission Hospital (Changchow), and supervised the Margaret Williamson Hospital (Shanghai). Following marriage to a lawyer-turned-missionary, she established a clinic in Chen-ju, and later, a hospital in Shanghai. Dr. Rankin describes her difficulties in learning the Chinese language and customs and in combatting "ignorance and malpractice." She details her harrowing 30-month stay in a Japanese concentration camp. While much attention is devoted to the social status of women, a major portion of the book explores political events and the philosophies of Sun Yat-sen, Chiang Kai-shek, and Mao Tse-Tung. Dr. Rankin expresses bitterness towards communism (especially its atheistic aspect). Eventually, she tired of fighting against it. Shortly before fleeing China, Dr. Rankin wrote, "Today I am sixty-five years old, just a plain, old, good-for-nothing, kau-feh-zu (unreliable), worn-out missionary." She concludes the book with a warning to Americans who are apathetic about communism. The book contains a biographical foreword by Dr. Rankin's nephew.
2588. "Reports of Medical Missionary Ladies in China." Chinese Recorder, 17 (1886) 16-23.
[Article not examined by editors.]
2589. Selmon, Bertha L. They Do Meet; Cross-Tracks of American Physicians and Chinese People. Froben Press, New York, New York, 1942, xvii, 254 pp. facsimils., photos., ports.
Dr. Selmon tells of her experiences, beginning in 1903, as a missionary physician in China. Even though her work seems to take second place to her missionary-husband's in the discussion, the book describes how she developed a successful clinic for women in a time when one foreigner of their acquaintance was stoned by a mob. She developed her own "Chinese" proverb for courage: "Within the circle of the four seas all are brethren." Kate Campbell Hurd-Mead wrote the foreword to this book.
2590. Sugden, Louisa Grace. "Medical Mission Work--By Women

Amongst Women." Medical Missionary Record, 9:12 (December 1894) 255-257.

The author speaks of the need for women medical missionaries in China.

2591. Sydenstricker, (Mrs.). "Medical Lady Missionaries." Medical Missionary Record, 3:6 (October 1888) 156. Medical lady missionaries are needed in China for "relieving and enlightening the blind, satan bound souls among our own sex," writes Mrs. Sydenstricker.
2592. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "A Lay Contributor to the History of Women in Medicine." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:3 (March 1930) 61-63. photo. An evangelist, Howe Kai Po went to China as a young girl to serve in Nanchang. Miss Howe adopted Ida Kahn when she was a baby and saw to it that she received a medical education. She sent her to the University of Michigan with the daughter of a Chinese Christian missionary, Mary Stone. The two women were the first women to be given diplomas at the Medical Department there and the second two to practice in China. With Dr. Hoag, Dr. Kahn, and Dr. Mary Stone, Miss Howe founded 4 hospitals staffed with Chinese women doctors and nurses.
2593. Young, T. K. "Women Medical Missionaries." American Journal of Psychiatry, 131:3 (March 1974) 328. (Letters to the Editor.) Contrary to the belief that women have been "left out of medicine's hall of fame," women medical missionaries were doing responsible work in foreign lands. Dr. Young cites the examples of several medical missionaries, including Dr. Lucinda Combs, whom he calls the first woman medical missionary.

INDIA

2594. Allen, Maud. "A Lady Doctor's Experience in India." Double Cross and Medical Missionary Record, 11:11 (November 1896) 233-234. Dr. Allen offers, in journal form, examples of her daily work at a dispensary.
2595. "Association of Medical Women in India: Constitution." Journal of the Association of Medical Women in India, 37:3 (November 1949) 61-64. [Article not examined by editors.]
2596. Baksh, Ilahi. "Medical Women Needed in India." Woman's Medical Journal, 20:5 (May 1910) 109.
2597. Brown, Edith M. "Making Doctors of India's Daughters."

Medical Woman's Journal, 36:12 (December 1929) 328-329.

Dr. Brown relates how she came to the conclusion, through her work as a medical missionary in India, that a school should be started to train Indian women to be doctors and nurses. The Medical School for Indian Girls was open in 1894 in Ludhiana, Punjab. The author describes the realization of this school and a consequent hospital.

2598. Brown, Edith M. "Medical Training for Women in India," Double Cross and Medical Missionary Record, 11:5 (May 1896) 97-100.

This article [apparently reprinted from The Missionary Review] reviews the results of a conference of women medical missionaries, held in Ludhiana, in 1893. It was proposed that a nondenominational Christian medical school for Eurasian and native Christian girls be established. It was felt that such a school was needed because medical missionaries are among the most useful agents in the evangelization of a country. A sexually segregated school is necessary because at a young age, association with male students presents moral dangers. Propositions for the establishment of the school are summarized.

2599. Carr, J. Walter and Warren, Elsie. "Women Medical Missionaries for India." British Medical Journal, (17 January 1925) 144. (Letters, Notes, Etc.)

In a letter, Dr. Carr laments that mission hospitals in India are being closed because no women doctors can be found to staff them. This development causes surprise, considering the fact that one of the chief appeals for training early medical women was that they could render service to women in the East. Dr. Carr urges women to carry out their responsibilities to the millions "we [the British] have been called to rule" and remember that "our Empire in the East will last only so long as we use it..." Appended to Dr. Carr's letter is a note by Dr. Elsie Warren, acting medical secretary to the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, apologizing for the inadequate salaries given medical missionaries; she further tells women how to apply for mission work.

2600. Condict, Alice B. "Dr. Alice Condict in Bombay." Medical Missionary Record, 2:6 (October 1887) 147.

2601. Cummings, Emma J. "Enjoying the Pure Delight of Relieving Suffering." Medical Missionary Record, 4:4 (August 1889) 88-89.

Dr. Cummings tells about her day-to-day work as a missionary in Ramapatam, India.

2602. Cummings, Emma J. "Medical Missions in India." Medical Missionary Record, 4:4 (August 1889) 76-77.

2603. D. R. L. "Pundita Ramabai and Medical Work for Women." Medical Missionary Record, 5:10 (October 1890) 212.

A socially tinged religious justification for the existence of women doctors in India is given.

2604. Dengel, Anna. "The Work of Medical Women in India." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:5 (May 1930) 132-135. ports.

Because of the purdah system, Indian women in Moham-medan and Hindu families could not be seen by any men other than their nearest relatives. While there had been in India a hereditary dai (native nurse) class to care for such women, the Zenana missionaries, who instructed women isolated by the purdah system, felt such care was inadequate because their pupils, young mothers, would die of childbirth, and their babies would die of dysentery. The women missionaries often spent their furloughs at home learning medical information that would help such women. Several women who had received their training as M.D.s specifically came to India to practice medicine: Clara Swain (the first qualified medical woman missionary from the United States), Sarah C. Seward, Sarah Norris, Fanny Butler (the first qualified medical woman from England), Rose Greenfield, and Elizabeth Bielby. The first Indian woman to study medicine was Anandibai Joshi, who graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1886 but contracted tuberculosis and died in 1887.

2605. Dengel, Anna. "The Work of the Medical Mission Sisters in India." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:9 (September 1942) 263-267.

Anna Dengel, a native of Austria, took a British medical degree in order to go to India to take charge of St. Catherine's Hospital for Women and Children, Rawalpindi, India. In this reminiscence, Dr. Dengel describes some of the diseases she treated in infants and women when they came to the hospital dispensary, as well as some of the medical problems she encountered when she traveled in India. In 1924, Dr. Dengel went to America and founded The Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries which was the first Catholic sisterhood to combine the practice of medicine with life in a religious community. This Society was a vehicle for American Catholic women to help Indian women obtain health care, and to train medical women missionaries.

2606. "Dr. Margaret McKeelar." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:2 (February 1930) 51.

A missionary to India for 40 years, Margaret McKeelar helped to found a hospital with a contemporary operating room in Neemuch.

2607. "Dr. Mary McGeorge." Medical Missionary Record, 8:3 (March 1893) 51-52. port.
A medical missionary to India, Dr. McGeorge (M.D., 1885) died in the wreck of the Romania.
2608. "Dr. Susan Campbell." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:12 (December 1930) 349.
In 1894 Susan Campbell went to India as a medical missionary. For 35 years she worked in and around Ajmer, Rajputana at the Ajmer Women's Hospital, except for two years which she spent organizing a tuberculosis sanatorium for girls.
2609. Francis, Sr. M. "Sister Doctor on an Island." Medical Missionary, 32:1 (January-February 1958) 22-24. photos.
In 1954, the Medical Mission Society opened the Archbishop Attipetty Jubilee Memorial Hospital in Thuruthipuram, South India. Here, Sister M. Francis, M.D. is medical director. Her work is described herein.
2610. Frederic, Sr. M. "The Doctor's Diary." Medical Missionary, 30:4 (July-August 1956) 105-107. photos.
Sister M. Frederic's diary covers her work as a physician in India from June 1955 to March 1956.
2611. Frederic, Sr. M. "Sister Surgeon in a Village Hospital." Medical Missionary, 32:1 (January-February 1958) 16-18. photos.
Sister M. Frederic describes life and work at Holy Family Hospital in Mandar, India.
2612. H. "The Woman's Medical Mission at Allahabad." Medical Missionary Record, 6:7 (July 1891) 181-182. (Woman's Needs and Woman's Work.)
2613. Johnson, Sophie E. "Medical Work in Jhelum and Bhera, India." Medical Missionary Record, 9:10 (October 1894) 220.
The effects of a devastating flood on Dr. Johnson's work is the topic of this report.
2614. Johnson, Sophie E. "They Came in Crowds." Medical Missionary Record, 6:10 (October 1891) 228-230. (Woman's Needs and Woman's Work.)
Dr. Johnson tells of her work in Jhelum and Bhera, India.
2615. Kugler, A. "Medical Work for Women in India." Missionary Review of the World, 42 (October 1919) 788-792.
[Article not examined by editors.]
2616. Kugler, Anna S. "Medical Work in India." Medical Woman's Journal, 31:12 (December 1925) 330-331.

Anna S. Kugler reviews the medical work of women medical missionaries in India, including her own in Guntur where she helped to found a hospital dispensary. Women who want to receive medical training may attend the Medical College of Madras which was founded in the early 1880s and was helped financially by the Dufferin Fund, which was started in 1885. In 1918, a Union Medical Missionary School for Women was opened in Vellore, South India.

2617. Lamont, Margaret. Catholic Medical Missions and Women Doctors. Catholic Truth Society, India, 1949.
[Item not examined by editors.]
2618. "Life in an Himalaya Village." Medical Missionary Record, 3:5 (September 1888) 127. (India.)
Dr. Jessica Carleton describes her work in Ani, India.
2619. "Medical Mission Work Among the Telugus." Medical Missionary Record, 5:10 (October 1890) 213.
This reprint from the seventy-sixth annual report of the Baptist Missionary Union highlights the work of Dr. Emma J. Cummings.
2620. M'George, Mary. "Our Medical Mission. Ahmedabad." Medical Missionary Record, 7:9 (September 1892) 195-196. (Woman's Needs and Woman's Works.)
2621. "Miss Clara Swain, M.D.: The First Woman Medical Missionary Sent to the Foreign Field from America." Double Cross and Medical Missionary Record, 12:10 (October 1897) 215.
2622. Munson, Arley. Jungle Days: Being the Experiences of an American Woman Doctor in India. D. Appleton and Company, New York, New York, 1913, viii, 298 pp. photos., port.
Dr. Arley Munson spent five years as a medical missionary in Medak, India. This is an autobiographical reminiscence of her work and travel experiences. It is illustrated with many photographs of her staff, patients, and scenes representative of India in the early 20th century. There is little information with respect to date, her education and training, and there is no bibliography or index.
2623. O'Hara, Margaret. "A Grand Record." Double Cross and Medical Missionary Record, 14 (December 1899) 215-217.
Dr. O'Hara writes of her new dispensary and the work she performs in Dhar, India.
2624. Pailthorpe, Mary E. "What Women Are Doing for Women." Medical Missionary Record, 4:3 (July 1889) 63-64.

An account of the good work being done in Benares, India by "Dr. Maxwell" is taken from her journal.

2625. Reardon, Rosalie M. "Dear Colleagues." Medical Woman's Journal, 59:1 (January 1952) 48.
Sister Frances Webster, M.D. writes of her experiences in India at the Holy Family Hospital at Mandar.
2626. Scudder, Dorothy Jealous. A Thousand Years in Thy Sight: The Story of the Scudders of India. [Published by the author, Shelter Island, New York, 1970], vii, 418 pp. chart, maps, photos., port.
Characterized by "persistent unity of purpose," four generations of the Scudder family devoted themselves to medical missionary work. This family chronicle begins with the pioneer "Dr. John" of 1819, and concludes with his great-grandson. Much of this group biography is focused on Ida S. Scudder. Born in 1870, Ida grew up under the "ruthless discipline" of five older brothers and the deprivations experienced by missionary children. "Dr. Ida" attended Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania for three years and graduated from Cornell Medical College in 1898. Although in love with a young male medical student, she rejected romance in order to "embrace thousands of women and children of India." She opened, in 1918, the Vellore Medical School. Dr. Ida's niece, Ida Belle Scudder, came to work at Vellore in the 1930s. The accomplishments of Ida B., a graduate of Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia, are detailed. This book contains several appendices, a glossary, a bibliography, and a genealogical chart; there is no index.
2627. Seward, S. C. "Female Medical Missions in India." Medical Missionary Record, 1:4 (August 1886) 99. (The Ladies' Department.)
Dr. Seward offers statistics from her dispensary report and describes how she attempts to provide Christian knowledge to the Indian female patients. "I sometimes hear it asserted that the natives of India do not wish Christianity thrust upon them," she writes, but adds that patients show an eagerness to learn religious doctrines and that "as physicians, we often gain access to those whom no other missionary can reach." Dr. Seward further addresses those who throw glamour upon the subject of female medical missionaries: the actual work "is laborious and wearing, often thankless and discouraging, and I sincerely pity those who take it up in any spirit of mere enthusiasm or ambition."
2628. "Sister Alma Lalinsky, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:9 (September 1942) 287.
Alma Lalinsky joined the Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries in 1927 and is believed to be the first woman to have studied medicine as a member of a religious order.

At the time this article was written, she was the medical officer in charge of the Society's Holy Family Hospital for Women and Children in Rawalpindi, India. Her portrait appears on the front cover of this issue of the Journal.

2629. Stewart, Eleanor Wolf. "A Day in an India Hospital." In: 75th Anniversary Volume of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Westbrook Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, [1925?], 393-397. port.
Dr. Stewart's story about a day in the life of a missionary physician is apparently based on the experiences of Dr. Anna S. Kugler of Guntur, India.
2630. "The Story of Vellore." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:11 (November 1942) 352. (News Notes.)
In this fund-raising appeal for the Medical School for Women in Vellore, India (founded in 1918), the history of Dr. Ida Scudder's commitment to her vision of medical care for Indian women forbidden male contact is reviewed. Working with [Lucy Whitehead McGill Waterburg] Peabody [a pioneer in ecumenical foreign missions programs], Dr. Scudder helped to establish a medical college that would train Indian women to become doctors and serve the medical needs of women in countries where purdah is custom. Not only did they establish a college, but also a hospital which set up roadside clinics to which doctors and nurses traveled in automobiles.
2631. Swain, Clara A. A Glimpse of India: Being a Collection of Extracts from the Letters of Dr. Clara A. Swain, First Medical Missionary to India of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America. James Pott and Company, New York, New York, 1909, ix, 366 pp. photos., ports.
These letters from Dr. Swain, medical missionary to India, are arranged in three sections covering first her work in Bareilly (1870 to 1875), then her service in Khetri (1885 to 1896), and finally her return to India from America (1906 to 1908). Dr. Swain's principal correspondent was her sister; many of the names of others to whom the letters were addressed were deleted in the editing. [Persons responsible for the collection, selection, and editing are not mentioned in the foreword.]
2632. "'A Terrible Sight.'" Medical Missionary Record, 7:9 (September 1892) 197.
It was "a terrible sight" to see the way women in Kashmir, seeking relief from suffering, pressed upon Dr. Fanny Butler's dispensary door. "The evil odours, the heat, the unsanitary conditions" in which Dr. Butler worked contributed to her death.
2633. "Three Noble Women." Double Cross and Medical Mission-

- ary Record, 12:7 (July 1897) 147-148.
The lives of medical missionaries Drs. Sophie Johnson, Mary Platter, and Maria White (whose portraits appear elsewhere in this issue) are briefly sketched, with emphasis on their spiritual strengths.
2634. The Union Missionary Medical School for Women: Vellore, India. Insurance Press, Inc., Boston, Massachusetts, [n.d.], 19 pp. photos.
This pamphlet describes Vellore and the work of Dr. Ida Scudder. It is written by an unnamed woman who travelled with another woman and their two daughters (identified only as "Wellesley" and "Vassar") to India. The group visited the Mary Taber Schell Hospital in Vellore. A biography of Dr. Scudder is also given in this article. The booklet ends with a section devoted to the "medical needs" which must be met in order to carry on the work in Vellore (e.g., X-ray equipment, ambulance, doctors, nurses, dormitories), and the cost of those necessities.
2635. Vines, Charlotte S. A Woman Doctor on the Frontier. Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, London, England, 1926, 78 pp.
Dr. Janet M. C. Gray writes of this book: "This little book brings back vividly the good times I have had on the Frontier and have spent in the Mission Stations at Amritzar, Dera Ismail Khan, Jhelum, Mardan and Peshawar. From what I have seen, known and heard I can testify how true to life are these vivid little sketches." [Book not examined by editors.]
2636. "Well Done!--Noble Women." Medical Missionary Record, 4:11 (November 1889) 162.
Dr. Maria White reports on the building of the Women's Memorial Hospital in Sialkot, India and pleads for more financial support. One woman, converted from heathenism, is quoted as saying, "'Tell your people how fast we are dying, and ask if they cannot send the Gospel a little faster.'"
2637. White, Maria. "Correspondence." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:5 (May 1930) 145-146. (Letters to the Editor.)
A medical missionary who went into Punjab, India to open a hospital for women and children in 1887, Maria White was sponsored by the American United Presbyterian Mission. Before she left the United States, she was the first woman doctor admitted to the New York Post Graduate School.
2638. White, Maria. "A Devoted Lady Doctor." Medical Missionary Record, 5:7 (July 1890) 144-145.
Dr. White rejoices in the completion of the Memorial Hospital in Sialkot, India.

2639. White, Maria. "Medical Work Among the Women and Children of India." Double Cross and Medical Missionary Record, 12:7 (July 1897) 148-151.
Dr. White gives readers "a glimpse into the sorrows of the heathen women" of Punjab, India, women to whom she has ministered for eight years. To illustrate the success of women medical missionaries in India, Dr. White quotes a "high-caste Hindu" who said that while "we do not fear the usual method of mission work ... we dread your lady doctors; they enter our homes, win the hearts of our women, threatening the foundation of our religion."
2640. White, Maria. "Sick Women Coming in Large Numbers." Medical Missionary Record, 2:11 (March 1889) 269.
Dr. White writes of her medical missionary work in Sialkot, India.
2641. White, Maria. "A Terrible Effort, but a Sufficient Reward." Double Cross and Medical Missionary Record, 10:7 (July 1895) 146-150.
Dr. White tells of her experiences as a medical missionary in India. She recalls specific medical cases on which she operated and the many hardships she endured.
2642. White, Martha [sic]. "For the Young." Medical Missionary Record, 3:7 (November 1888) 179-180.
Dr. White, stationed in Sialkot, India, outlines her daily routine and details an interesting medical case. She urges Christian children to send contributions towards a hospital she hopes to build.
2643. Wilson, Dorothy Clarke. Palace of Healing: The Story of Dr. Clara Swain, First Woman Missionary Doctor, and the Hospital She Founded. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, New York, 1968, x, 245 pp. photos.
Clara Swain went to India as the first woman missionary doctor in 1869. Strict caste taboos and the seclusion of women prevented their treatment by male doctors, so there was a desperate need for women doctors and for training in medicine for Indian women. Dr. Swain opened the first women's hospital in India. For nearly 30 years she combined education, evangelism, and medical care for Christian, Hindu, and Mohammedan women. The hospital at Bareilly, now called the Clara Swain Hospital, retained its Christian character and grew under the direction of Drs. Charles and Wilma Perril, who established a family planning clinic and began treating male patients in the 1940s. The greatly expanded hospital has continued to play an important role in Indian health care, with a growing nursing school, innovations in dental care and occupational therapy, and a large increase in Indian medical personnel in the 1960s.
2644. Wylie, A. M. McElroy. "Women in Medical Missions."

Medical Missionary Record, 6:4 (April 1891) 88-90.
Reverend Wylie praises the delicacy, sympathy, patience, endurance, and pluck of women medical missionaries in India.

2645. Wyne, Sister M. Elise. "Recollections of a Sister Doctor." Medical Missionary, 32:1 (January-February 1958) 13-15. photos.

Dr. Wyne (Sister M. Elise) records in this article reminiscences of her 16 years work as a physician in India. Primarily working in Rawalpindi and Patna, Dr. Wyne concludes her recollections with the question: "Now I ask you, where in the world would one doctor see so many interesting patients in such a short time, except in the missions?"

INTERNATIONAL

2646. Butavand, Arlette. [Women Medical Missionaries]. Editions de l'Aucam, Louvain, France, 1933, 142 pp. (Fre)

Based largely on information gathered directly from missionary societies and congregations and from the missionaries themselves, this study explains the tasks performed by women physicians in missions. The book reviews problems of women physicians in Africa, the Islamic countries, and in China--where women "find themselves in a pitiable material and moral situation," and where the role of the woman physician consists in "elevating her mind while taking care of her body, and through her, spreading more hygiene as well as religion into the population at large." The author then reviews the history of women physicians in Protestant missions, from Miss Beilby's 1876 dispensary in Lucknow through the development of missions in India, Turkey, Egypt, and China, to the Scottish mission in Manchuria in 1894. The author reports that by 1925, of 1157 missionary physicians, 356 were women. Detailed reports are included from Madura, India and Fouban, Africa. A brief history of Catholic missionaries follows, from Saint Theodosia and Fabiola to Dr. Agnes McLaren. Hospitals run by medical nuns, such as Les Soeurs du Bon Pasteur, are listed along with those sponsored by the Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries. The book includes a bibliography as well as statistics on missionary physicians.

2647. Dengel, Anna. "Medical Mission Sisters." Medical Missionary, 31:5 (September-October 1957) 130-131.
[Article not examined by editors.]
2648. Dengel, Anna. Mission for Samaritans: A Survey of Achievements and Opportunities in the Field of Catholic Medical Missions. The Bruce Publishing Company,

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1945, 126 pp. photos.
Dr. Dengel's book defines medical missions, sets the historical background, and discusses Catholic medical mission work in Africa, India, China, the Pacific Islands, Latin America, and North America. Special attention is given to work with the American Negro and underprivileged white groups in the United States. The book concludes with a bibliography and index.

2649. Fay, Marion. "Alumnae Serve as Medical Missionaries in Many Parts of World." Alumnae News [Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania], 26:1 (February 1975) 16-17.

Since 1869, when Clara Swain (newly graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania) became the world's first woman medical missionary, 230 graduates of the College have served as missionaries. Several of the women are mentioned and their accomplishments highlighted.

2650. Ferrier, (Miss). "Female Medical Missions." Medical Missionary Record, 7:11 (November 1892) 241-243.
(Woman's Needs and Woman's Works.)

2651. Griffith, G. de Gorrequer. "Medical Mission Women." Medical Missionary Record, 8:2 (February 1893) 38-39.

This short article in praise of medical women on the mission field defends the shortened, more practical curriculum at Zenana Medical College on the basis of "the terribly urgent needs" of so many in Eastern lands.

2652. Hume, Edward H. Doctors Courageous. Harper & Brothers, New York, New York, 1950, xiv, 297 pp. maps, photos., ports.

Women physicians take a prominent part in this book, a narrative of Christian medical missionaries and the social changes that accompany their ministry. Anecdotes dominate brief biographies of specific personalities, both foreign and native women who converted to Christianity and studied "Western" medicine. The book is divided into four parts, covering Africa, India and Pakistan, the Near and Middle East, and China. Portraits of women are included. There is an extensive bibliography as well as an index.

2653. McLean, Mary H. "Responsibility of Medical Women of the United States to Women of Non-Christian Lands, and How We Are Meeting It." Woman's Medical Journal, 21:11 (November 1911) 245-249. (Presentation, Alumnae Association, Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1 June 1911.)

Because Jesus Christ "died for us ... we medical women of the United States have the privileges which we accept today as our birthright." Under other religions in other

countries, women live in degradation and ignorance, at the mercy of native doctors who--as in China--thrust needles into suffering bodies, and practice other dangerous treatments. "We owe it to Jesus Christ ... to pass on to others the blessings we so richly enjoy," says Dr. McLean. In addition to spelling out the dire need for women medical missionaries, she tells of the work of several specific Christian women physicians, many of whom graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

2654. Root, Pauline. "Young Women as Medical Missionaries." Medical Missionary Record, 9:6 (June 1894) 133-134.
2655. Selmon, Bertha. "Pioneer Women in Medicine: Early Service in Missions." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:4 (April 1947) 51-57. photo. (History of Women in Medicine.)
Dr. Selmon's discussion of medical missionaries is undergirded with quotes from the works of two authors, J. T. Gracey and Frances J. Baker, who wrote on women physicians' work outside the United States. Several women medical missionaries are mentioned.
2656. Selmon, Bertha. "Women in Medicine Early Service in Missions (Continued)." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:6 (June 1947) 44-46, 48-49, 57. photo., port. (History of Women in Medicine.)
This continuation of the discussion of medical missionaries begins with the women sent out in 1881 and continues through 1884. J. T. Gracey and Frances J. Baker are quoted from their publication on medical missionary work outside the United States.
2657. "The Training of Women for Medical Mission Work." Double Cross and Medical Missionary Record, 13:6 (June 1898) 92-94.
[Article not examined by editors.]

UNITED STATES

2658. Beck, Sister M. Bonaventure. The Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries, Origin and Development. Washington, D.C., 1955.
[Item not examined by editors.]
2659. Dengel, Anna. "The Medical Mission Sisters." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:11 (November 1945) 40-43. photo.
In 1936 the Catholic Church clearly expressed the desire for sisters to obtain their medical degrees as doctors and nurses. This expression gave confirmation to the work of the Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries, a religious community established in 1925. A history of this religious community is given.

2660. Dengel, Anna. "A Practical Effort to Reduce Maternal and Infant Mortality in New Mexico." Medical Woman's Journal, 55:5 (May 1948) 23-26.
Because the war made it impossible for the women of the Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries to continue their work in many Asian and African nations, some of the Sisters were free to undertake work in New Mexico. In 1944 the Society opened the Catholic Maternity Institute in Santa Fe. Its services--the nurse-midwifery school--as well as its medical care are described.
2661. F. W. "The Role of a Sister Doctor." Medical Missionary, 32:1 (January-February 1958) 10-12. photos.
The Medical Mission Sisters, founded in 1925, were to be a "test case" in the Catholic Church to prove that it was possible to combine the religious life with the medical. After thorough training, the religious sisters' field of labor will be in an underdeveloped country. Some of the problems associated with such work are outlined.
2662. "First Medical Mission Sisterhood." Medical Woman's Journal, 57:10 (October 1950) 9-12, 14-18. photos.
The Medical Mission Sisters of Philadelphia was the first religious society of women founded to bring professional medical care to the sick (1925). This article presents a history of the founding and first 25 years of service of the organization [later renamed the Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries].
2663. Latham, V. A. Suggestions in Special Lines of Research Work for Women. E. G. Swift, Publisher, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1906, 36 pp. photo. (Address, Alumnae Association, Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 25 May 1906.)
The author suggests that women physicians research the physiological study of foods, tropical medicine, and, in general, better preparation for medical missionaries. Specific organisms encountered in foreign climates are discussed, and personal tips for people who expect to become foreign residents are given.
2664. "Medical Sisters Ease the World's Pain." Medical Pocket Quarterly, 21 (1 March 1941) 10-11. photo.
This article discusses the work of the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania-based Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries, and its founder Dr. Anna Dengel.
2665. Polcino, Sister M. Regis. "The Medical Mission Sisters: Their Founder, Mother Anna Dengel, M.D., and Their Role in the Historical Evolution of the Medical Mission Apostolate." Transactions & Studies: The College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 35:1 (July 1967) 1-25. photos., ports.

Dr. Polcino begins her article with an analysis of the history and philosophy of Protestant medical missions; included are statistics on the number of missions and personnel. Following an historical discussion of the Roman Catholic attitude towards missionary work and medical care, the author provides background information on the Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries. Among the early pioneers profiled are two Scottish physicians who converted to Catholicism, Agnes McLaren and Margaret Lamont. Dr. Anna Dengel's campaign to establish medical missions is detailed, as is Dr. Joanna Lyon's role in starting the Society. In 1936 the Society's work was formally approved by a change in canon law, so that Catholic women could combine religious life with that of medicine. The article concludes with an accounting of the work of the Society in Asia, Africa, and South America. An extensive bibliography is included.

2666. ["The Sacred Experiment of a Tirolese Woman: In Honor of the Founder of the Medical Missionary Sisters"]. Die Presse, 5433 (24 May 1966) 5. (Ger)

In a public session of the state legislature recently, the Tyrolian state honored Dr. Anna Dengel, founder and Mother General of the Medical Mission Sisters, with its highest decoration, the Circle of Honor of the State of Tyrol (Ehrenring des Landes Tyrol). Dr. Dengel received her medical education in Ireland and spent three years in Rawalpindi. Shocked by the desperate need for medical care of the Mohammedan women, she returned to America to work for the organization of Catholic doctors and the establishment of a congregation dedicated to filling that need. The Medical Mission Sisters was founded in 1925, became a congregation in 1941, and was recognized by the papal court in 1959. It now has about 800 sisters--doctors, dentists, pharmacists, and all types of medical auxiliaries. It runs 48 hospitals, clinics, maternity stations, and tropical disease clinics in Asia, Africa, and South America, with study houses and novitiates in America, Europe, and Asia. The founding of the Medical Mission Sisters has been called a great and successful "holy experiment."

2667. Schratzenbach, Vilma. ["Mother Dr. Anna Dengel: Austrian Pioneer for Medical Missionary Work"]. Religion, Wissenschaft, Kultur, 8 (1957) 237-245. (Ger)

The world-wide activity of the Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries results from the pioneer work of two women physicians: Agnes McLaren and Anna Dengel. Their training and their efforts in preparing and finally creating the Society are described in this article. The author underlines the serious medical problems in Asia that prompted the interest of these women, and later of the Catholic Church, in medical and missionary work in the late 19th and early 20th century. She describes the difficulties encountered by the Medical Mission Sisters in building hospitals and medical dispensaries.

2668. "Women's Rightful Place in Medicine: Women Graduates Have Dedicated Their Lives to Overseas Mission Service." Alumni Journal [Loma Linda University, School of Medicine], 44:3 (May 1973) 17. ports.

The article is a brief outline of Seventh-Day Adventist medical women who have chosen to serve at various mission outposts, from 1900 to the present. Names, locations, and dates of graduation (from College of Medical Evangelists or American Medical Missionary College) are given for several dozen women.

WAR TIME ACTIVITY

Covered are the activities of specific organizations during times of war, which directly related to war. Material on specific women emphasize work in war situations or in the military service.

CANADA

2669. Guest, Edna M. "Medical Women in Canada." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 1:8 (November 1946) 254-255.

In 1939, when war was declared by Canada, an invitation went out to British women physicians to seek harbor in Canada for the duration. British women physicians were welcomed and granted temporary license to practice in Canada. Women physicians in Canada tried unsuccessfully in 1939 to offer their services in the armed forces. In 1942 came the Order-in-Council giving authority for women physicians to be legally commissioned, which they were, on the basis of equal rank and equal pay with men physicians. Now the plans are to demobilize women physicians as there are no plans for retaining their services in the permanent forces of Canada. "In Canada," concludes Guest, "the woman physician has no frustration," and she cites the recent election of Dr. Ethlyn Trapp to the presidency of the Provincial Medical Association.

2670. Mugan, Monica. "Women Doctors at Camp Borden, Ontario." Women in Medicine, 80 (April 1943) 14-15. A reprint of a Canadian Broadcasting Company broadcast of November 16, 1942, this article gives a personal account of life as a woman physician in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps at Camp Borden, Ontario. The emphasis is placed on how "well integrated socially" the men and women are. The article gives some insight into the fashions and foods at the camp.

EUROPE, EASTERN

2671. Glasgow, Maude. "Women in the Medical Corps of the Red Army." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:11 (November 1944) 17-22.

Primarily because Russia's Red Army Medical Corps is currently staffed almost entirely by women, "in the Russian medical world the revolution is as complete as it is in the political or domestic branches." Dr. Glasgow's discussion of Russian medical women includes relevant statistics (e.g., 90 per cent of Russian medical students in 1943 were women). A major portion of the article mentions the accomplishments of specific women physicians and describes several heroic acts performed by medical women in the Red Army. "Part II" of this article contrasts the status of American medical women with that of her Russian counterparts. Lamenting the relatively small number of U.S. wo-

men physicians, the medical schools' discriminatory quota systems, and the woman physician's inferior status in the U.S. armed services, Dr. Glasgow writes that these conditions are "insulting to every American woman citizen who possesses even a vestige of self-respect."

2672. Gorinevskaya, Valentina. "Soviet Women Doctors in War." *Women in Medicine*, 86 (October 1944) 18.
In 1877, during the Turkish campaign, Russian women doctors appeared for the first time on the military front. During World War I, however, the tsarist government did not allow women doctors in the army, with the exception of the author (who was at that time Professor Kalyan), who went to the front as a senior surgeon. The October Revolution gave women the same rights as men and now they serve in equal work with men in the defense of their country.
2673. Grigoréva, N. N. ["Glory Undimmed Through the Centuries"]. *Voprosy Okhrany Materinstva i Detstva*, 20: 5 (May 1975) 4-8. (Rus)
Soviet women in medicine contributed greatly to the fight against fascism during World War II. Many of them fought and died on the battlefields, trying to save the lives of the wounded soldiers, and immortalized their names. One of them, E. V. Bakhireva, a pediatrician, volunteered to help in evacuation of the wounded to the other side of the Volga but was badly wounded herself and died heroically. Feldschers and nurses also died in battle. Twenty-three young women graduates of the 4th Moscow Medical Institute in 1941, with Liza Katysheva at their head, made their triumphant way from Moscow to Berlin saving soldiers' lives. A young physician, E. F. Murav'eva, donated blood 100 times. In the Soviet Union at present 72 per cent of physicians are women, many of them holding high administrative positions.
2674. Hanson, H. B. "Serbia as Seen by a Red Cross Worker [Part I]." *Woman's Medical Journal*, 26:4 (April 1916) 88-93.
The crowded medical facilities and over-worked medical staff at the plague, typhoid, scarlet fever, small pox, and diphtheria-ridden location in Serbia where this British physician/author worked for six months, are described.
2675. Hanson, H. B. "Serbia as Seen by a Red Cross Worker [Part II]." *Woman's Medical Journal*, 26:6 (June 1916) 149-153.
An English woman physician describes her experiences serving in the midst of war-torn Serbia where a team of British women doctors was giving medical care to the soldiers and civilian population.
2676. Lesnikova, R. V. ["Women Physicians on the Battlefields

in the Russian-Turkish War 1877-1878 (on the Centenary of Women's Medical Education)"]. Sovetskoe Zdravookhranenie, 31 (1972) 74-77. (Rus)

The article lists Russian women physicians who took part in the wars of 1876 and 1877-78. During the Serbo-Turkish War (1876), five women served as physicians in Serbian hospitals. Sofia Ivanovna Bolibot (1850-1918) was the first military surgeon and took part in both wars. She was highly praised for her amputation surgery and was awarded a Russian decoration. After the war she worked as a physician in Siberia and various parts of Russia. Vera Petrovna Matveeva (1851-1916) took part in both wars, apparently as a surgeon, then worked as a physician in various parts of Russia. Vera Michailovna Dmitrieva (died 1901) worked in Petersburg after the war as a physician and as a school doctor. Raisa Samoilovna Svyatlovskaya, nee Frenkel (1853-1914), was at the head of military hospitals in both wars and, after that, worked in Moscow. Maria Alexandrovna Zibold also took part in both wars as head of a military hospital. Forty women took part in the Russian-Turkish war in 1877-78. Not much is known about them. Besides those mentioned above, others included: Sofia Ivanovna Bestuzheva (1840-1912), who worked in various hospitals, took part in the outbreak of plague in Veluanka in 1879, then worked in Paris in the clinic of Sharko; Maria Pavlovna Mardvinova (1846-1882); Maria Michailovna Melnicova; Nadezhda Bontle; Elena Solovjeva; Nadezhda Ostrogorskaya; Varvara Stepanovna Nekrasova (died 1877); Bronislava Pashkevitch; Ekaterina Cristofovna Malyarskaya (1852-1904), who worked at Petersburg in a pediatric clinic and then, with her physician husband U. V. Malyarovsky, took a special interest in retarded children. Alexandra Vasylievna Dileva worked as a physician in Bulgaria.

2677. Lovejoy, Esther. "A Thrilling Letter from Turkey." Medical Woman's Journal, 28:11 (November 1921) 277-280. (Hospitals & Colleges.)

Dr. Lovejoy writes about conditions in the war-torn city of Ismid, Turkey and how Dr. Mabel Elliott and the other women stationed at the American Women's Hospitals there were affected. The text of a letter by Dr. Elliott is included.

2678. MacRobert, Rachel N. "Greetings from the Russian Medical Women Serving in a Military Hospital in Leningrad." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (October 1942) 55-58.

This article consists of a letter to Lady MacRobert from the women doctors in Leningrad Military Hospital, and Lady MacRobert's reply. The letter from the Soviet women expresses sorrow upon the loss of Lady MacRobert's sons: "the hearts of Soviet mother doctors whose sons have also fallen in battle as yours did" share her sorrow. The letter

also discusses the war and eventual victory. Lady MacRobert's reply thanks the women and also expresses admiration for the "amazing people of [Stalingrad] and the heroic Red Army fighting there."

2679. ["Self-Sacrifice and Heroism of Women Military Medical Doctors: In Honor of the International Women's Day of March 8"]. Voenno-Meditsinskii Zhurnal, 3 (March 1975) 10-13. (Rus)
During the war of 1941-1945 women made up 46 per cent of the military medical personnel (57 per cent of paramedics, 59 per cent of pharmacists, 62 per cent of dentists, 42 per cent of field hospital personnel, and 54 per cent of evacuation hospitals staff). Seventeen women were declared Heroes of the Soviet Union, of a total of 44 so honored. The article describes in detail the work and heroism of a number of women in different types of medical work during that period. Two medical doctors are mentioned: V. V. Gorinevskaya, a well-known traumatologist, worked in the main military sanitation administration; and Lidia Stepanovna Dmitrienko, a graduate of the Military-Medical Academy, took part in the Soviet-Finnish War and in the war of 1941-45, and now works in the Kiev Military Hospital.
2680. "Soviet Medical Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:7 (July 1944) 32.
The information in this article, extracted from a Russian embassy information bulletin, includes descriptions of heroic deeds at the front by several specific women surgeons. Over 150 women doctors, nurses, and stretcher bearers have received the Order of Lenin, and some 15,000 Soviet medical women have received other decorations for heroism.

EUROPE, WESTERN

2681. "Dr. Louise Hurrell, of Rochester, N.Y., Writes Most Interestingly of Experiences in French Villages." Woman's Medical Journal, 28:11 (November 1918) 243.
Given is a report of one of the women physicians who comprised the first hospital of the American Women's Hospitals in France.
2682. "Interesting Letters from Women Physicians at the Front." Woman's Medical Journal, 28:1 (January 1918) 15-19.
Among other letters, Dr. Alice Barlow-Brown writes of the Ambulance Fund contributed by her hometown. She gives details of day-to-day life and living conditions in Paris, where she is stationed. In a later letter, she discusses the opening of dispensaries in France. The specifics of women physicians' military positions in working within France are discussed by Dr. Regina Flood Keyes in her

letter, while Dr. Mabel H. F. Bancroft tells also of her work in Paris. An unsigned letter offers "Practical Suggestions to Medical Women Going to France."

2683. Kilham, Eleanor B. Letters from France: 1915-1919. Salem, Massachusetts, 1941, 81 pp. port.
Dr. Kilham spent three and one-half years in France during World War I, working part of the time at a French military hospital. Her observations about the progress of the war and her continuing efforts to relieve wartime suffering are chronicled in letters written to her sisters in America.
2684. "Little Tales of Real Life: From Letters from Members of the Staff of American Women's Hospitals Number One." Woman's Medical Journal, 28:12 (December 1918) 260-262.
Drs. Margaret E. V. Fraser, Helen Woodroffe, and Jean H. Pattison, among others, give their impressions of and experiences in France, serving with the American Women's Hospitals during the war.
2685. McIlroy, A. Louise. "The Work of a Unit of the Scottish Women's Hospitals in France, Serbia, and Salonica." Glasgow Medical Journal, 88 (November 1917) 277-287.
2686. Medical Women's International Association. Women Doctors at Work During the Second World War. Albert Bonniers, Stockholm, Sweden, 1948, 88 pp.
The book consists in a collection of papers presented at the September 1946 meeting of the Medical Women's International Association held at the Royal Society of Medicine, London, England. The papers survey the work of women physicians during World War II (e.g., in France, Holland, London, and Denmark). In addition, articles appear on the physical health of persons in German occupied territory, the psychological effects of war on children in France, and a report "On the Question of Frenchmen Deported for Political and Racial Reasons."
2687. "Women Doctors' Wonderful Work Amid War's Horrors." Literary Digest, 56 (16 February 1918) 40-41, 43.
Described are the heroic acts of women physicians during wartime and especially the work of those associated with the Scottish Women's Hospitals.

GREAT BRITAIN

2688. Aitken, Janet K. "British Medical Women." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 1:8 (November 1946) 253.
A brief description of British women physicians' contribu-

tion to the war effort and a general belief that because of the positive feeling about women physicians during this period, "it would appear ... that any disabilities from which women doctors suffered are to be at an end."

2689. "British Medical Women and War Services." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:4 (April 1942) 121. (Editorial.)
2690. Campbell, Janet. "Medical Women and War Services." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (January 1941) 31-35.
Dr. Campbell discusses the situation in the British armed forces which finds medical women granted "relative rank" in the R.A.M.C. instead of commissions. The history of the medical women's struggle with the war office is reviewed.
2691. Campbell, Janet M. "Medical Women in the Bombing of Britain." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 1:9 (December 1946) 309-318. photos.
Given is an accounting of how American women physicians, under the auspices of the War Service Committee of the American Medical Women's Association, worked with British women in rendering aid during the Battle of Britain, 1940-1945.
2692. "Demand for More Women Physicians in the Army." Woman's Medical Journal, 27:1 (January 1917) 17.
The work of women physicians attached to the army medical corps in England has been so successful that the demand for more women physicians has increased.
2693. Fairfield, Letitia. "Women Doctors and the Services." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (October 1939) 43-45.
The Medical Women's Federation, supported by the British Medical Association, sought to improve the unsatisfactory position of medical women during wartime. It has been learned that the army council has not seen fit to grant commissions to women. They have, however, granted complete equality of pay and enrollments plus a definite rank. The question of disability pension is still under consideration by the Treasury. Women wishing to serve in the military under these conditions should submit their names to their local war emergency committee.
2694. Fairfield, Letitia; Knowles, Frances Ivens; Hutton, Isabel Emslie; Adamson, R. H. B.; and Ramsay, Mabel L. "Medical Women's Service in the Great War, 1914-1919." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (January 1939) 26-43.
Many medical women made meaningful contributions during the Great War, often under difficult conditions of prejudice.

Letitia Fairfield, who served at the Southern Command Headquarters at Salisbury, describes her work with the "uniformed women's services." Frances Ivens Knowles describes her work with the Scottish Women's Hospitals of Royaumont and Villers Cotterets. Isabel Emslie Hutton discusses the courageous work undertaken by the Scottish Women's Hospitals in France, Belgium, Serbia, and Russia, while the privilege of serving in their own country was withheld. R. H. B. Adamson discusses her medical work in the munitions factories. And Mabel Ramsey describes her work as a civilian medical practitioner. All agree that women are able to endure war conditions to an unlimited extent--"It was all a matter of grit and heart"--and if their services should be required in wartime in the future, arrangements must be made for them to receive adequate remuneration and to have the same status as the noncombatant RAMC officers.

2695. Fenwick, Dorothy. "The Work of Medical Women in the Royal Air Force." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 1:8 (November 1946) 252-253. This history of women in the Royal Air Force (RAF) begins with the March 1940 acceptance of women into the RAF as W.A.A.F.s (Women's Auxiliary Air Force). Although the women felt this title was discriminating, there was no differentiation in privileges, obligations, rank, and rate of pay between women and men in this service.
2696. Glasgow, Maude. "Women Physicians and War Service." Medical Record, (6 July 1918) 26-27. (Correspondence.)
2697. Hanson, Helen B. "Women Doctors with the Army in the Field." Bristol Medico-Chirurgical Journal, 33:128 (June 1915) 88-94.
2698. Haskins, Grace. "Report on British Emergency Medical Service." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:3 (March 1945) 32-33. port. Approximately two-thirds of the doctors sent to Great Britain during World War II worked for the Emergency Medical Service (EMS). Facilities at the EMS and work done there by the physicians are reviewed.
2699. Ivens, Mary H. Frances. "The Part Played by British Medical Women in the War." British Medical Journal, (18 August 1917) 203-208. photos. Dr. Ivens describes the work of women physicians in the French Red Cross at the Abbaye de Royaumont. She then covers the activities of the Scottish Women's Hospitals during the war and concludes the article with a section on the work of women physicians under the British War Office. [Dr. Ivens' article, with the same title, also appears in Woman's Medical Journal, 28:3 (March 1918) 53.]

2700. Lovejoy, Esther P. "American Women's Hospitals Overseas Service (Medical Service Committee of the American Medical Women's Association)." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:10 (October 1944) 20-22. facsim.
The American Women's Hospitals' work within war-torn countries and its cooperation with the British Medical Women's Federation and other medical organizations are described.
2701. "Major Bean of the Royal Army Medical Corps." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:10 (October 1942) 322. (News Notes.)
Ascha Bean went to Britain in 1941 in order to give medical care to victims of bombings. Dr. Bean thinks the refusal of the American medical corps to offer commissions to women is "unreasonable and based on silly misconceptions."
2702. Martindale, Louisa. "Women Doctors in the British Army." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:1 (January 1943) 6-7.
This article outlines the requirements for, and work of, women doctors in the British army.
2703. "Medical Women and National Defense." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (July 1939) 47-51.
The contributions of medical women during World War I are recounted as a prelude to opening the case for equality with male physicians during wartime. Although women served meritoriously without complaint during the war, it was obvious that "lack of a commissioned rank placed them at a serious disadvantage." Also, there was no provision for promotion, and pay and emoluments were inadequate. Worst of all, even the unsatisfactory position they achieved required a struggle. The basic request of commissions for women has been turned down because "medical women could not perform all tasks which are at present undertaken by medical officers." The Federation believes this may be a good reason for not employing women in war service at all, but certainly not for refusing them commissions, which are not rewards for nobility of service, but an authorization given "to anyone thought worthy to serve according to his ability with the forces of the Crown."
2704. "Medical Women and War Services." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (January 1942) 47-48.
In 1939, medical women in England were offered "relative rank" without commissions but with similar status to those of men in the armed forces. The offer was accepted. When the women were finally offered commissions they were offered a commission in the Women's Forces, not in the medical services on equal terms with men. While the financial arrangements were equal to that of the men, the proposed status of medical women was inferior. As a

result of negotiations, the medical woman was given the choice to retain "relative rank" or to accept the commission in the Women's Forces. The Medical Women's Federation will continue to press for commissions for medical women in the medical service: "Medical women volunteered to serve as doctors, not as women."

2705. Murray, Flora. Women As Army Surgeons: Being the History of the Women's Hospital Corps in Paris, Wimereux and Endell Street: September 1914-October 1919. Hodder and Stoughton Ltd., London, England, [1920]. 263 pp. photos.

This history of the Women's Hospital Corps, formed in England in 1914 to assist with the medical and surgical care of military casualties, was written by the only woman lieutenant-colonel in the British army, Flora Murray. Dr. Murray was doctor-in-charge of the Military Hospital, Endell Street (London). The Corps first established a hospital in the Hôtel Claridge, Paris, in cooperation with the French Red Cross. They later expanded to facilities near Boulogne at Wimereux. In 1915 the Corps staffed and operated the Military Hospital, Endell Street, a facility with 573 beds. Endell Street remained in operation until 1919. This history and memoir includes the names of many women physicians and surgeons affiliated with the Corps and its services; however, the work is not indexed. Anecdotes illustrating the reaction of military and government authorities to these enterprises of women physicians are recalled throughout the text.

2706. Robertson, Elizabeth E. "A Woman Doctor's Work in Britain's Army." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:8 (August 1944) 20-21, 30.

Providing background on James Miranda Stewart Barry (the male impersonator who became in 1813 the first woman in Britain's Army Medical Service), the author (a captain in Great Britain's Army Medical Corps) wonders if James Barry would have envied modern women army doctors their "unequivocal acceptance by their male colleagues." Captain Robertson goes on to describe life in the armed services, comparing the duties of a military medical woman to those of a civilian practitioner. Among the difficulties faced by women physicians in the military service are low morale, brought on by boredom, and the demanding responsibility of "woman management." Whereas men have learned to handle other men "by force, by fear, by personality ... [or by] a great ideal ... the handling of large masses of women has only become a problem since their emancipation, and so far much is yet unknown about mass female psychology."

2707. Stewart, Clara. "Medical Women in British Forces." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:7 (July 1942) 203.

The president of the Medical Women's Federation writes to clarify the differences in terms and conditions offered to medical women and men serving with His Majesty's Forces, and what strategies might be taken to rectify the inequalities of rank and salary.

2708. Stewart, Clara and Campbell, Janet M. "Medical Women and War Services." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (October 1941) 77-79.
A memorandum is reprinted which was submitted to the director general, Army Medical Services from the Medical Women's Federation. The memorandum urges the army council to reconsider its decision not to grant medical women commissions in the medical service, but rather to commission men in the women's forces. "Women doctors volunteer to serve with the army as doctors and not as women, and they consider that any arrangement which places them in a separate category from their professional colleagues infringes this fundamental principle."
2709. Stimson, Barbara B. "Three-and-a-Half Years in the Royal Army Medical Corps." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 1:2 (May 1946) 47-49.
Dr. Stimson relates her experiences while serving in England during World War II under the auspices of the American Women's Hospitals.
2710. Toland, Gertrude M. B. "War Surgery at Dover, England." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:3 (March 1944) 25-27. photo.
Dr. Toland, a staff surgeon at the Dover Emergency Medical Service Hospital, outlines the hospital routine, details a few of the medical cases, and describes daily life in wartime Dover.
2711. Walker, Jane. "How Is Medicine as a Profession for Women Affected by the War?" Practitioner, 95 (September 1915) 288-292.
The war has increased the demand for medical women to take the place of medical men. However, an examination of advertisements for hospital staff members shows that practically none of the posts offered to women are for older, experienced doctors. The most hopeful possibility is that the war will assist in creating equal medical education opportunities for women.
2712. Walsh, James J. "The War and Women Physicians." Independent, 84 (27 December 1915) 520.
Dr. Walsh lists reasons the war will bring new opportunities for women to study and to practice medicine. Statistics cited concern the high number of young male physicians in military service; the subsequent need for women physicians to administer to civilians is discussed.

2713. White, Marguerite. "An English Woman Surgeon's Message to Her American Sisters." Bulletin Medical Woman's Club of Chicago, 6:3 (November 1917) 3-4.
Dr. White, who is with the British Expeditionary Forces in Malta, writes of her experiences there and expresses the hope that after the war, men and women will pursue the "better understanding and sympathy" which the war has fostered between them.
2714. Winner, Albertine. "Six Hundred Women Doctors in Britain's Army." Women in Medicine, 91 (January 1946) 7-13. photos.
"The story of medical women's service with the British Army" is told in this article, beginning in 1865 when the inspector-general of Britain's Army Medical Department, Dr. James Barry, died and was discovered at the post-mortem to be a woman; through World War I and the formation of the Women's Hospital Corps and the Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps; to World War II and establishment of the Auxiliary Territorial Service (ATS). The author recalls her own service in the ATS with the Army Blood Supply Depot. A brief tribute is also paid to two American women physicians serving in England. The article concludes with a description of the life and work of women physicians in the British army.
2715. "Women and Emergency Services, 1939." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (July 1939) 51.
A brief notice describes openings for women doctors in emergency services, both in preparation for emergencies and for duty after the outbreak of hostilities, and tells where to apply.
2716. "Women and War." Lancet, 2 (17 July 1915) 134-135.
This article praises the activity of women physicians in France, Serbia, and England, and further asserts that the scope of women's work in medicine--and in all occupations--will expand immensely after the war. Speculating on the consequences of women's increased work activity (i.e., low birthrate), the writer predicts "great social readjustments."

INTERNATIONAL

2717. Bass, Elizabeth. "Wars and Women Doctors." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:7 (July 1944) 22-24.
This article (reprinted from the January 1944 issue of New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal) provides mythological and historical examples of medical women who served in time of war. Among the women mentioned are Lady Anne Halkett (1622-1699) of Scotland, a surgeon in the Royal Army; James Barry, the male impersonator who was in-

spector general of all British hospitals; and Mary Walker, the U.S. Civil War surgeon. The first woman contract surgeon in the U.S. Army was Anita McGee, who served during the Spanish War. The military medical women who served during World War I, and those currently serving, are discussed in a generalized manner.

2718. Ellsworth, Adelaide. "The Woman Doctor in War." Pennsylvania Medical Journal, 22 (October 1918) 23-25.
(Presentation, Warren County Medical Society, 22 July 1918.)

"It is no longer necessary for woman to plead her own cause. Every government is doing that for her," asserts Dr. Ellsworth, who illustrates how the war has opened up opportunities for women to work on an equal basis with men "from the fireside to the firing line." Dr. Ellsworth overviews the wartime activities of French and British women. Turning to the work of American women physicians, she discusses the American Women's Hospitals, the "wide field of usefulness at home" in civilian health care, and resolutions recently introduced that would provide medical women in government service the same rank and pay as men.

2719. Lovejoy, Esther Pohl. "Medical Women's War Work." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:3 (March 1943) 65-66.
An international look at the work of women physicians in military service constitutes this article.

2720. Smith, Frederick C. "The Woman Doctor." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:4 (April 1943) 102.
This article, written by the editor of The Medical World, compares England's and Canada's progressive attitudes towards women in the armed services to the "curious situation" in the United States, where women are denied military rating.

UNITED STATES

2721. "American Legion Bill Commissioning Women Physicians Introduced February 15th." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:3 (March 1943) 83. (Editorial.)
This article consists in letters relating to the introduction (by Senator Johnson and Representative Sparkman) of a bill drafted by the American Legion. The bill, which "provides for the appointment of female physicians and surgeons in the Medical Corps of the Army and Navy," is presented herein.
2722. American Medical Women's Association. "We Request Admission to the Medical Reserve Corps." Women in Medicine, 75 (January 1942) 8-9.

This reprint of the letter sent to the President of the United States sets forth the resolution, adopted by the Board of Directors of the American Medical Women's Association in 1942, requesting admittance of women physicians to the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army "upon the same terms as all the rest of its members...."

2723. "American Women's Hospitals." Woman's Medical Journal, 27:9 (September 1917) 205.
As part of the medical and surgical service of the American Red Cross, women physicians will be able to give maternity service and perform village practice in the devastated parts of the Allies' countries; in the United States they will be able to care for soldiers' dependents, interned alien enemies, and take over the hospital service and private practice of physicians who have gone to the front. The War Service Committee of the Medical Women's National Association has organized the American Women's Hospitals to enable women physicians to do this patient care.
2724. "An Executive Order Might Cut the Gordian Knot." Woman's Medical Journal, 27:10 (October 1917) 226.
(Editorial.)
If President Wilson would pass an executive order, women physicians could serve in the army with the same rank and salary as men physicians.
2725. "The Army and the Navy Need Women Physicians." Women in Medicine, 82 (October 1943) 7.
This article represents a listing of members of the American Medical Women's Association who are serving in the armed forces.
2726. "Army Nursing Bill. An Expression from Medical Women." Woman's Medical Journal, 10:6 (June 1900) 267-268.
A meeting of the alumnae association of the Laura Memorial Woman's Medical College (Cincinnati, Ohio) passed a resolution requiring alumnae of the College to write to their congressmen to vote against section 2 of bill H. R. 6879. The bill provides for the employment of women nurses in the army; section 2 of the bill states that a nurse shall be the superintendent of women nurses. The women physicians feel a woman physician, with the rank of assistant surgeon, can better perform these duties.
2727. "Army's Women Physicians Serving in Various Assignments Around the World." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 8:3 (March 1953) 103-104.
There are 21 women physicians in the Army Medical Corps. A paragraph about each woman is included, giving each one's home town, specialty and rank. Major General Ray-

mond W. Bliss, Surgeon General of the Army in 1950 said: "There has never been any question in my mind that the duties incumbent upon care of military sick and injured can be performed equally well by qualified women as by men in various medical specialties. Women doctors served with distinction in the Army during World War II. We look forward to welcoming them again."

2728. Baker, S. Josephine; Speer, Alma Jane; Parmelee, Ruth; Schrack, Helen; and Barringer, Emily Dunning. "Commissions for Women Physicians in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army." Women in Medicine, 79 (January 1943) 7-9.

A year after Pearl Harbor, women physicians were still only offered positions with the military as contract surgeons and then later promised that they would receive commissions in the WAACS. This article describes the strategy of women physicians to organize women's clubs, congressmen, newspapers, the American Legion, and the President, to assure that women physicians might serve in the armed services with commissions and pay commensurate with what male physicians could expect to receive.

2729. Barringer, Emily Dunning. "The American Woman Physician and War Time Rating." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:12 (December 1942) 361-365, 371. (Address, Women's Medical Association, Town Hall Club, New York City, 4 November 1942.)

Contrary to a ruling of the Comptroller General of the United States, the woman physician is a person and her medical degree means that she is as prepared to be "subject to the same rules, regulations, fines and penalties as the male physician." Women physicians are not being allowed commissions to practice medicine for the men in the armed services. One firm repercussion this non-status of women physicians had was at patriotic schools like the University of Arkansas Medical School which up to that time had been co-educational but since there was a war on and since doctors were needed for the war and since women were not as acceptable as male physicians in the armed services, the University only accepted male students in their Fall 1942 class. The male dean was quoted at the time as saying, "We felt that our duty in wartime, since medical students are deferred, is to turn out as many medical officers as possible. A woman applicant as yet cannot become an officer in the Medical Corps." The American Medical Association did not support the women physicians' resolution to serve. Perhaps they believed that equality did exist or more likely the woman physician is "such a negligible problem that she was not worth mentioning." On the other hand, women physicians received commissions in the WAVES and after some legal rulings, in the WAACS where they had only been allowed to be contract

surgeons previously. While women physicians are a minority "let us be so on a truly democratic basis."

2730. Barringer, Emily Dunning. "Commissions for Women Physicians: Report of Special Committees." Women in Medicine, 81 (July 1943) 11-14.

This report concerns the research and lobbying effort of the American Medical Women's Association to guarantee women physicians commissions in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army and Navy. At the time this Committee was formed, the American Medical Association was still not supporting the commissioning of women physicians. The army was willing to offer women contract surgeon jobs (for fewer working and personal benefits than a permanent position) for working in the WAACs. Eventually permanent appointments became accessible in the WAACs but the navy continued to retain its disqualifying "MALE" ruling. This Committee decided to focus its energies to change the army's appointments of women physicians as contract surgeons to being commissioned. They found out "that even if commissioned, it would be in only the lower ranks and that women physicians' work would be limited to service in the WAACs. These women physicians would be debarred from the bigger privileges of the medical corps in regard to medical opportunity, rank, pay, and veteran's privileges." The reason for this is that "the word 'person' in the requirements for entrance to the Medical Corps did not include women physicians." Finally, Emanuel Celler, congressional representative from New York, introduced a bill to amend the existing law "so as to substitute 'men and women' for the word 'person'." Finally women physicians were allowed full appointments to the Medical Corps of the Army and Navy, and their practice need not be limited solely to hospitals and stations where female nurses are employed.

2731. Barringer, Emily Dunning. "Hearing on Commissions for Women Physicians on March 10th Before Sub-Committee Military Affairs Committee, with Congressman Matthew Merritt Presiding." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:3 (March 1943) 80. (News Notes.)
2732. Barringer, Emily Dunning. "Report of Progress on 'Commissions for Women Physicians in the Army and Navy.'" Medical Woman's Journal, 50:4 (April 1943) 99-100.
2733. Barringer, Emily Dunning. "The Sparkman-Johnson Bill Passed by Congress." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:6 (June 1943) 141-142.
2734. Barringer, Emily Dunning. "Special Notice: January 1, 1943." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:1 (January 1943)

26. (News Notes.)

This notice announces that the Celler bill, on the commissioning of women physicians in the Medical Reserve Corps of the U.S. Army, will be introduced at the opening of the new Congress.

2735. Barringer, Emily Dunning. "Temporary Appointment of Officers in the Army of the United States--H.R. 824 (78th Congress, First Session): In the House of Representatives January 7, 1943. Notice to All Women Physicians!" Medical Woman's Journal, 50:2 (February 1943) 53-54.

The bill is presented in this article. A list of members of the Military Affairs Committee, U.S. House of Representatives, is also included.

2736. Barringer, Emily Dunning. "War and the Woman Physician." New York State Journal of Medicine, 42:2 (15 January 1942) 118-120.

This article discusses the woman physician's ineligibility for the Medical Reserve Corps of the U.S. Navy.

2737. Barringer, Emily D.; Speer, Alma Jane; Whitten, Kathryn M.; Parmelee, Ruth; and Schrack, Helen F. "Commissions for Women Physicians in Army and Navy." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 1:4 (July 1946) 128-131. (Report, Annual Meeting, American Medical Women's Association, San Francisco, June 1946.)

There were numerous ways in which women physicians, medical students, and premedical students were discriminated against in favor of men in the medical profession during and after World War II. Discrimination occurred in two primary categories: women physicians who were commissioned in the Medical Corps of the United States Army, Navy, and Public Health; and the problems the woman medical student faces as a result of the war. Such discrimination took the following forms: while men were automatically eligible for the medical reserve corps, women who had given medical service with the army had their service terminated; women physicians who held civilian positions such as public health service terminated when the male physicians returned from the war; the government allotted male medical students rank, tuition, and salary while studying medicine but did nothing for women medical students at all; when men returned on the GI Bill to attend medical school, the percentage of women accepted at medical school dropped from the already low ten per cent to six per cent; women's problems were subordinated to the problems of returning men; women's concerns were of secondary interest. Emily Barringer concludes this address by proposing a resolution that the "American Medical Association go on record as approving the removal of sex dis-

crimination from the medical student and that henceforth a woman medical student be judged purely by her individual qualifications."

2738. "Bill Signed." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:9 (September 1943) 234. (Section on War Service.)
"On April 16 [1943] the President signed a bill enabling the commissioning of women in the Medical Corps for duty as physicians." The logistics of putting this bill into practice are briefly reviewed.
2739. "Commissioned War Jobs for Women Doctors." Monthly Labor Review, 57 (July 1943) 33.
[Article not examined by editors.]
2740. "Constructive War Service." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:9 (September 1940) 278. (Editorial.)
Although women physicians should continue efforts to achieve equal rank with men in the military, medical women should strengthen plans for assuming increased responsibility in civilian health care.
2741. "Contract Surgeon: Esther Cumberland Kratz. World War I." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:3 (March 1943) 67-68.
An autobiographical account is given of Dr. Kratz's work as a contract surgeon during World War I.
2742. "Contract Surgeons: The Record of Agnes Scholl Ruddock, M.D." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:2 (February 1942) 34-36.
The names of contract surgeons during World War I are listed in the order in which they were hired. "Most of them were hired at First Lieutenant's pay, without rank, pension, bonus, or regulation uniform." Agnes Scholl Ruddock's experiences are herein recorded as given in a personal interview.
2743. DeVore, Louise. "Letters to the Editor." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:6 (June 1942) 193.
Dr. DeVore happened to be in Hawaii when war was declared and volunteered to work in a military hospital although women doctors are not provided for in the military organization. She urges medical women to support the bill before Congress for a Women's Army Auxiliary.
2744. "Dr. Coolidge Goes to France." Woman's Medical Journal, 28:3 (March 1918) 65. port.
2745. "Enters U.S. Army Medical Corps as Contract Surgeon." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:9 (September 1943) 233. photo. (Section on War Service.)
Dr. Poe-Eng Yu, "believing she can best further the free-

dom of China by joining the women of America," entered the U.S. Army Medical Corps.

2746. "Equality for Women Doctors." Time, 41 (26 April 1943) 46. (Medicine.)
With last week's presidential signing of a bill giving women physicians equal status with men in the military, the U.S. moves closer to the practices prevalent in Russia and Britain. American women, however, will not go to the front; the navy plans to use only 60 of the WAVES, and the army will use only one medical woman for every 500 WAACs. Though 3,000 of the 8,000 U.S. women doctors could qualify for service, "most of them are content to work at home. What gets their dander up is to see an outstanding woman specialist hampered...." Such a case is Dr. Alice McNeal of Chicago's Presbyterian Hospital. When her entire operating team went to Camp Robinson in Arkansas, Dr. McNeal was left behind.
2747. "Excluding Women Physicians." Woman's Medical Journal, 9[8]:4 (April 1899) 112-113.
The author feels that the superintendent of women nurses in the U.S. army should be a woman physician, not a woman nurse.
2748. "First Women Physicians Report for Active Duty in the Army." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 6:5 (May 1951) 195. photo. (Medical Women in the News.)
After World War II, the authorization to commission women physicians in the army was rescinded. In 1950 the surgeon general reestablished the authorization, and Drs. Ruth E. Church and Theresa T. Woo were the first women physicians to be accepted for service with the army since the end of the war. Dr. Dorothy Armstrong Elias was the first woman physician commissioned in the air force (1951).
2749. Furtos, Norma C. "The Navy Is My Career." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 14:4 (April 1959) 516-517.
During World War II, women physicians were commissioned under WAVE legislation "to care for the female members of the Navy and Marine Corps as well as dependent women and children." Dr. Furtos began her military service in this capacity but was transferred in an emergency situation to care for males. She recounts her medical career thereafter.
2750. Gillmore, Emma Wheat. "Classification of Women Physicians Available for Military Service." Women's Medical Journal, 28:9 (September 1918) 196-198.
A discussion of the comparative lack of available information (relating to professional fitness) on women physicians

as compared to men physicians, is the subject of this article. The Medical Women's National Association has recently completed a classification of "every female licentiate in the United States," which is designed to provide ready information to the war department in order that it might select qualified women when it so desires women to fill certain posts.

2751. Gillmore, Emma Wheat. "Lest We Forget!" Woman's Medical Journal, 27:9 (September 1917) 200-201. (Medical War Notes.)
"Co-operation is the sure foundation upon which the new democracy must rest." Women physicians should seek co-operation with their male colleagues, not equality. "It is not equal rights that [the woman of today] desires, but the right to do unhampered that work which is distinctively hers." The woman physician must not stand outside her duty in this time of war--demanding equality with men--but should be willing to serve her country as a contract surgeon "only," "going where we are sent, doing what we are asked to do ... regardless of how humble the medical duties assigned to us may be."
2752. Gillmore, Emma Wheat. "Medical War Notes: Medical Women At Attention (Special Article)." Woman's Medical Journal, 27:7 (July 1917) 159-161.
Dr. Gillmore, who relates her reaction to the war, writes that "these personal reflections would be unpardonable in a medical journal if it were not for the fact that I believe I am speaking for the woman physician in general..." She details her attempt to offer the services of herself and her husband to the Allies through the English or French Red Cross; her offer was rejected, but her husband--a nurse--was accepted for medical war duty. She concludes her article with a call for medical women to organize and "stand at attention, waiting earnestly and expectantly for an opportunity to salute and obey."
2753. Gillmore, Emma Wheat. "The Rallying of the American Medical Woman." Woman's Medical Journal, 28:10 (October 1918) 222-223.
A letter by U.S. President Woodrow Wilson is reprinted in this article. In the letter [and in the article] the Volunteer Medical Service Corps is praised. This Corps is constituted of men and women who have sent in their qualifications to the Medical Division of the Council of National Defense. The qualifications were coded and tabulated, and the file is used as a clearinghouse for the army, navy, public health service, and for similar needs in times of emergency.
2754. Gilmore, [sic] Emma Wheat. "An Unprecedented Opportunity for Women." Detroit Medical Journal, 19 (Septem-

ber 1918) 333-334.

The Volunteer Medical Service Corps, Council of National Defense, has invited women physicians to membership on an equal basis with men; yet, only one third of the qualified women have registered. Here is an opportunity for women physicians to "register their qualifications and place them in an identical coded class system with men physicians."

2755. Greenbie, Marjorie Barstow. Lincoln's Daughters of Mercy. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, New York, x, 211 pp.

"This is the story of the United States Sanitary Commission, the great relief organization of the Civil War, which was the ancestor of the American Red Cross ... The WACS, the WAVES, the SPARS, and other women's military services find it the first great example of the enlistment of women for war." The heroines of this story include Florence Nightingale, Dorothea Dix, and Clara Barton. The medical work of women physicians is told as well; detailed are the activities of Elizabeth Blackwell at the New York Infirmary (who met with Dix and other women to form a central aid society, and interviewed candidates for army nurses). It is also noted that Dr. Emeline Horton Cleveland, who became the first resident woman physician of Woman's Hospital in Philadelphia, was one of the sanitary corps sent to the Gettysburg battlefield. The book contains a preface and a bibliography in narrative form. There is no index.

2756. Haines, Frances E. "Army Service." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:8 (August 1942) 239-240. port.

Dr. Haines recounts her struggles to serve in the army during World War I. She was appointed contract surgeon in the U.S. Army in 1918. This article recaptures the conditions under which she practiced her anesthesiology while serving in the army.

2757. "Half-Century Crusade Puts Medical Women in Service." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:7 (July 1943) 166-167.

Reprinted from the 27 June 1943 Los Angeles Times, this article observes the culmination of a 50-year crusade to gain for women in the armed services of the United States, "appointments [and] rank, commensurate with their professional qualifications." Examples are given of how war has affected the practice of women physicians.

2758. Hocker, Elizabeth Van Cortlandt. "The Personal Experience of a Contract Surgeon in the United States Army." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:1 (January 1942) 9-11.

The author writes that two times in her life she had wished she was a man: first, when admiring her family's physician; and second, when men were called into World War I. She partially fulfilled those wishes by obtaining her M.D.

at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania and, later, by becoming an army contract surgeon. Dr. Hocker describes her adventures and service in the U.S. Army.

2759. "How Women Doctors Can Help Preparedness. (From the Boston Herald.)" Woman's Medical Journal, 26:12 (December 1916) 296.

Medical inspector of the United States Navy, Dr. N. J. Blackwood, addressed a meeting of the New England Hospital Society to discuss preliminary steps for organizing a unit of women doctors for service in case of war. Women should be prepared to take the places of men and learn "from the great manufacturing houses how drugs are made," organize classes for first aid, become familiar with dietetics, and join the Red Cross.

2760. "In the Service of Their Country." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:6 (June 1940) 183. (Editorial.)
The Journal urges leaders of the American Medical Association Convention (held in June 1940) to plan how best to serve the country in case of war. The editors also call for women physicians to be officially incorporated into the Army Medical Corps.

2761. Josephi, Marion G. "Medical Preparedness For National Emergency." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:8 (August 1940) 255-256.

The Medical Preparedness Committee of the American Medical Association, and the Medical Service Committee of the American Medical Women's Association have both dispatched questionnaires to physicians to determine their preparedness to assume military duty. Although women are included in both surveys, it is legally impossible for them to be commissioned in the U.S. armed forces.

2762. Josephi, Marion G. "Medical Women in the Navy." Women in Medicine, 81 (July 1943) 9-10.

"A short outline of the composition of the Naval Forces" is given by the author, a lieutenant in the U.S. Naval Reserve. Presently, 600 women physicians are desired by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. The qualifications for rank and the training period required are discussed. The motto of the Medical Corps is "'To keep as many men at as many guns, as many days as possible.'" Women physicians may be assigned to procurement offices, training schools, Naval hospitals (to provide care for families), naval dispensaries, air stations, naval yard dispensaries (to care for women employees), and marines. A woman physician should consider joining the service if she is willing to obey the regulations. Satisfaction will be gained in the gratitude of patients and in the knowledge that one is helping "'to keep as many men at as many guns as many days as possible.'"

2763. Josephi, Marion G. "Medical Women of the Navy." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:8 (August 1943) 198-200.
The structure, qualifications, training, and medical duties in the Medical Corps of the U.S. Naval Reserve are herein given.
2764. Josephi, Marion. "War Services for Women Physicians." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:11 (November 1942) 333-334, 344.
In June 1940, the American Medical Women's Association appointed a committee to register, analyze, and to put to use American medical woman power in anticipation of the country's needs in case of a world war. This report includes a discussion of the areas of medical work in which women physicians are especially needed: hospital service, evacuation units, private practice, industrial medicine, United States Department of Labor Maternal and Child Health programs, and care of women employed by the armed forces.
2765. Kenyon, Dorothy. "Legal Opinion." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:9 (September 1942) 285. (Editorial.)
Reproduced here is a legal interpretation of the flaw in the Surgeon-General's arguments to keep women from being appointed to the United States Army Medical Reserve Corps: namely that the word "person" is used instead of "male" in the United States Army Code.
2766. Kenyon, Dorothy. "Women Doctors in the Army." Women in Medicine, 79 (January 1943) 9-11.
The author, a judge, discusses the legalisms used by the Surgeon General to resist all efforts to put women physicians on an equal basis with their male colleagues in the army.
2767. "Let Women Doctors Serve Too." Saturday Evening Post, 215 (20 February 1943) 100.
[Article not examined by editors.]
2768. Lobdeli, Effie L. "Conservation--the Keynote of the Plans of the Medical Woman's Military Reserve." Woman's Medical Journal, 27:9 (September 1917) 202.
Women physicians should not confuse patriotism and service on the front lines with that which their training has prepared them to do. They should conserve their energies and take care of people in their home towns. While every woman is willing to serve, women physicians should not forget that their training entitles them to the same salary and rank as men. Neither should women forget that it is not the women of the world who are at war with each other--it is the men who are at war, and women around the world suffer regardless of who is identified as friend or foe.

2769. Lull, George F. "Opportunity for Women Physicians to Contribute to War Effort." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:3 (March 1943) 76. (Editorial.)
2770. McGee, Anita Newcombe. "Can Women Physicians Serve in the Army?" Woman's Medical Journal, 28:2 (February 1918) 26-28.
Two legal decisions placed before the U.S. Secretary of War are reprinted under the heading "Women Unfit for Medical Reserve Corps." Dr. McGee then explains what a contract surgeon is and whether or not women can obtain commissions in the army.
2771. McLaughlin, Kathleen. "Professional Services." Made-moiselle, (May 1943) 94, passim. illus.
The impact of World War II is multiplying the number of women within many professions--especially within medicine. The information contained in this article about opportunities for women to study and practice medicine is based on an interview with Dr. Margaret D. Craighill, dean of Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.
2772. Macy, Mary Sutton. "Available Means of Organization for National Service Among Medical Women of the United States." Medical Record, 91 (21 April 1917) 681-683. tables. (Military Medicine.)
Dr. Macy presents statistics, delineated by state and territories, on the number of women physicians, their specialties and practice patterns. [The results of this study were also published in Woman's Medical Journal, 27 (1917) 49.] Of the 146,612 physicians in the United States and its dependencies, 5,551 (3.78 per cent) are women. An examination of women's specialties indicates that about 8.82 per cent of the women (34.42 per cent of those specializing) are equipped for active service on the front. The remaining women should be able to carry forward civilian care. In her concluding remarks, Dr. Macy points out to her medical sisters that many opportunities await them in civilian practice; they should assume these responsibilities in a spirit of cooperation and "sincere appreciation of the greater definite, military value of our medical brothers."
2773. Maher, Irene E. "Opportunities for Medical Women: The Status of Women Physicians in the Services." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 6:1 (January 1951) 41.
This article announces that women are now allowed to be commissioned in the Medical Corps of the United States Army Reserve. The Air Force also accepts women for reserve and active duty "with the exception that women with dependents under the age of 18 years will not be accepted." In the navy, a woman is "commissioned as a WAVE and then assigned to appropriate medical duties." The highest

rank a woman physician WAVE may obtain is the rank of lieutenant commander. She may not be commissioned as a medical officer.

2774. "Major Craighill Reports on Health of Army Women Overseas." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:9 (September 1945) 55.

Dr. Craighill, consultant to the Surgeon General for women's health and welfare, reports that the health of army women is "even better than that of the men in many places because they have been given a better break in living conditions."

2775. [Mason-Hohl, Elizabeth]. "Here's Opportunity: Medical Personnel." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:9 (September 1943) 242. (Editorial.)

This admonition to sign up for Naval Medical Reserve Corps service comes in the wake of the announcement by the U.S. Bureau of Naval Personnel that women physicians will be recruited into the service. The author urges women to shelve their individual ambitions in the name of this greater cause. Their medical practice will still be there when peace is declared because the patients who come to them do so in preference for a woman doctor.

2776. [Mason-Hohl, Elizabeth]. "List for Service with Auxiliary Forces." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:3 (March 1943) 76-77. (Editorial.)

Of the over 7,000 women physicians in the country, 4,700 are in practice; and 2,146 of those 4,700 are within the army's age limit. Women who are not eligible for commissions may do part-time work in industries or schools, or "special work" in hospitals to aid the war effort. They may take over their "doctor husband's work." There are only 300 women graduating from medical school each year --a wholly inadequate number to meet the medical emergency.

2777. [Mason-Hohl, Elizabeth]. "Women Physicians Win Medical Corps Status." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:4 (April 1943) 115-116.

A history of women physicians' fight for medical corps status is presented, as well as an explanation of the areas the Sparkman Bill (U.S. Bill H.R. 1857) will affect. Credit is given to those women physicians who worked for passage of this bill.

2778. "Medical Corps Commissions Opened to Women Physicians." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:1 (January 1944) 25. (Section on War Service.)

Under Public Law 38, women physicians are accepted in the navy medical corps on the "same status as men doctors." Women will serve within the U.S. continent and will not be

accepted if married to navy men or if they have children under 18 years old. In addition, women physicians must be approved for military duty by the Procurement and Assignment Service for Physicians "to prevent undue depletion" of civilian medical services.

2779. "The Medical Women's Club in War Time." Bulletin Medical Women's Club of Chicago, 6:7 (March 1918) 2-3. War-related activities of the members of the Medical Woman's Club of Chicago are given in this article.
2780. "Medical Women's National Association: Report of the Second Annual Meeting, New York City, June 5th and 6th." Woman's Medical Journal, 27:6 (June 1917) 140-142. This report includes a full account of the meeting's adoption of the "California Resolution," which resolved that the Association urge the United States War Department to fully utilize women physicians, and grant women the same rank, title, and pay given to men in equivalent positions.
2781. "Military Service." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:8 (August 1942) 252-253. (Editorial.) While men doctors with families are being drafted for military service, bachelor women doctors are not permitted to serve in the medical corps. The American Medical Women's Association presented two resolutions to the American Medical Association: (1) that the AMA help women physicians obtain commissions in the medical reserve corps of the United States Army and Navy, and (2) that the editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association print in the Journal a report furnished him by the American Medical Women's Association. Neither resolution was adopted by the House of Delegates of the AMA. In the meantime, women physicians are needed in hospitals, defense plants, public health departments, and nondefense practice.
2782. Mitchell, Elsie Reed and Deal, Louise B. "California Medical Women Urge Federal Recognition." Woman's Medical Journal, 27:10 (October 1917) 227-228. Because the word "male" or "men" qualifies who may become an army or navy physician for the U.S. government, women are excluded. Two women from the California Organization of Women Physicians for Federal Recognition write a protest.
2783. Morton, Rosalie Slaughter. "American Women's Hospitals: Organized by War Service Committee of the Medical Women's National Association. Headquarters, 637 Madison Ave., New York." Woman's Medical Journal, 27:6 (June 1917) 136-139. An open letter from Dr. Morton, chairman of the American Women's Hospitals, precedes questionnaires designed to ascertain the number of women physicians who wish to render war service and what their preference would be.

2784. Morton, Rosalie Slaughter. "War Work." In: 75th Anniversary Volume of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Westbrook Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, [1925?], 360-369.
Dr. Morton (M.D., 1897) tells of her activities in France and Serbia during the war, and reviews her part in reconstruction work.
2785. Morton, Rosalie Slaughter; Barringer, Emily Dunning; Crawford, Mary Merritt; Cohen, Frances; Thomas, Belle; Radcliff, Sue; and Jenison, Nancy. "Report of Work June to October, 1917: War Service Committee of the Medical Women's National Ass'n." Woman's Medical Journal, 27:10 (October 1917) 218-225.
Women physicians of the United States should register their patriotism by engaging in the many opportunities there are to serve their country during the war--both by giving medical service at home and abroad, and by contributing money to the War Service Committee of the Medical Women's National Association.
2786. Mosher, Eliza M. "California Medical Women Have Splendid State Organization for War Work: Thrilling Campaign Report." Woman's Medical Journal, 28:5 (May 1918) 115.
A letter from Dr. Etta Gray, state chairman of the California medical women's association, tells of the work of a woman ambulance driver and also of a \$50,000 campaign to raise money for the American Women's Hospitals.
2787. Mosher, Eliza M. "War Work for Women Physicians and Surgeons." International Journal of Surgery, 30 (December 1917) 392-394. (Editorial Department.)
Dr. Mosher informs Journal readers of the contributions being made to the war effort by organized women physicians. Specifically, Dr. Mosher outlines the work of the Medical Women's National Association: the establishment in June 1917 of its War Service Committee, and the activities of the American Women's Hospitals.
2788. Mosher, Eliza M. "War Work of American Medical Women." Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, 177 (29 November 1917) 782-784. (Miscellany.)
Dr. Mosher details the meeting of the Medical Women's National Association, held in June 1917, during which the War Service Committee was established. Her report of the current extensive activities of the American Women's Hospitals (AWH) includes mention of the adoption of an AWH flag and insignia, designed by the niece of Mary Putnam Jacobi. The recent decisions of the Committee on Army Hospitals and the Women's Committee of the General Medical Board are outlined. Dr. Mosher concludes with a list of regulations regarding contract practice in the armed

services. [This article also appears in the Maryland Medical Journal, 60:12 (December 1917) 289-293.]

2789. "Navy Calls for Women Physicians." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:2 (February 1943) 57. (News Notes.) Requirements are given for women physicians desiring to be commissioned in the U.S. Navy.
2790. Noble, Nellie S. "The Work of Women Physicians During the War." Journal of Iowa State Medical Society, 11:2 (February 1921) 44-47. (Presentation, Sixty-Ninth Annual Session, Iowa State Medical Society, Des Moines, Iowa, 12-14 May 1920.) American women physicians followed the lead of Dr. Elsie Inglis who established the Scottish Women's Hospitals in 1914 to offer medical care to soldiers and civilians in the first world war. The first Americans to serve were sponsored by the National Women [sic] Suffrage Association. They established a hospital unit in France in 1918. The Women's National Medical Association [which later became the American Medical Women's Association] formed the American Women's Hospitals which sent 128 women physicians abroad from 1918 to 1920. Their first unit was established in northern France. Other units went to Greece, Serbia, Turkey, and Armenia. This article gives names of some of the numerous physicians who served in both the Scottish and American Women's Hospitals, as well as summaries of the type of work they undertook. It includes data such as locations of hospitals, numbers of beds, size of staff, and number of cases served for many of the units.
2791. "Opportunity and Responsibility." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:4 (April 1941) 117. (Editorial.) The editor discusses the opportunities for medical women to fill posts vacated by the male physicians going off to war. Medical women now have the chance to demonstrate their ability to fill any medical position and perform any medical job. She advises the women to keep in mind also how the doors of opportunity had swung wide open for women physicians during World War I and had just as surely slammed shut after the war, "when the world took up its usual occupations."
2792. "Our Cause in Congress." Women in Medicine, 80 (April 1943) 8-9. This article is an account of the author's experience at a congressional subcommittee hearing on the Celler Bill which "provides for a re-definition of the word 'person' to mean 'men and women,'" and the Sparkman bill "to permit women physicians to be commissioned in the Medical Corps of the Army and Navy." The author reviews the testimony given by various witnesses. At one point, the committee chairman read a letter from Secretary of War Stimpson in

which he said the army did not object to the Sparkman bill: "... every woman who would serve would mean one less man drawn from civilian practice." The main questions, states the author, regarded care of the civilian population. "Women should stay home to care for women and children." The bill passed the House by unanimous consent.

2793. "Pay Allowances for Women Medical Officers." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:12 (December 1944) 24.
New legislation entitles women officers of the Army Medical Corps to receive the same pay allowances for their dependents as other commissioned army personnel. Approximately 75 women are affected.
2794. Raven, Clara. "Achievements of Women in Medicine, Past and Present--Women in the Medical Corps of the Army." Military Medicine, 125:2 (February 1960) 105-111.
(Presentation, Meeting, Business and Professional Women's Club, Lawton, Oklahoma, 12 February 1958.)
Along with a brief and general summary of the history of women in medicine in modern times, women physicians who worked in the military in various capacities and their contributions are mentioned in this article. Mary Edwards Walker helped to organize nursing services for the northern armies during the Civil War. She also became the first woman commissioned as an assistant surgeon. Anita Newcomb-McGee organized a nursing corps for the army at the time of the Spanish-American War. This nursing corps served in United States conflicts through World War II. When the American Women's Medical Association organized the War Service Committee (later the American Women's Hospitals), Rosalie Slaughter-Morton became chairman and was commissioned in 1917 to take supplies to Serbia. Regardless of women physicians' contributions to the military, they still could not obtain commissions at the beginning of World War II--only appointments to serve as contract surgeons. Clara Raven, who eventually became one of the first to receive a commission, helped to gather factual data for the legislation committee of the American Women's Medical Association. In April 1943 Congress passed a bill effective for the duration of the war plus six months, authorizing a temporary commission in the medical corps to qualified women physicians. In 1952 permanent legislation was passed that enabled women physicians to enter the service with the same rights and privileges as men.
2795. "Red Cross Heartily Approves Work of American Women's Hospitals, and Will Work with Them." Woman's Medical Journal, 28:4 (April 1918) 83. port.
2796. "Red Cross Sanitary Service." Woman's Medical Journal,

27:10 (October 1917) 226-227.

A recruitment letter is reproduced for women bacteriologists and laboratory workers to fill positions for the American Red Cross Department of Military Relief. R. H. Frost, surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, regrets the small proportion of women they are able to accept. Most women applicants placed restrictions on locality and the amount of notice needed to take such jobs, when the public health service needs these positions filled immediately.

2797. Reid, Ada Chree. "Requirements for Commissions." Women in Medicine, 82 (October 1943) 9-10.

The requirements for women physicians who want medical commissions in the army and navy are given in general terms. The army prefers women under 45. The navy specifies that "women physicians appointed in the Medical Corps of the U.S. Naval Reserve may not be married to an officer or enlisted man in the Navy or have children under 18 years of age."

2798. "Resolution on Military Service by Women Physicians." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:7 (July 1940) 224. (News of the Month.)

A resolution from the American Medical Women's Association requested the American Medical Association (AMA) to help women physicians in the military obtain the same rating and benefits as men. The AMA referred that resolution to its Reference Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

2799. "Section on War Service." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:8 (August 1943) 201. port.

This article presents a biography of Dr. Dollie Morgans, who became a contract surgeon with the U.S. Army Medical Corps. Both Dr. Morgans's mother and father, as well as her grandmother and grandfather, were physicians. Dr. Morgans received her degree in medicine from the University of Vienna.

2800. "Seek Rank for Women Doctors in War Zone: Patriotic Society to Request Recognition at Washington." Woman's Medical Journal, 28:3 (March 1918) 68.

The National Society of Patriotic Women of America will request Washington to secure rank, title, and commissions for American women serving as doctors and nurses in European war zones.

2801. "Services Held Cool to Women Doctors." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:10 (October 1943) 266. (Editorial.)

At the same time that the U.S. Army and Navy intend to take more than 80 per cent of the enrollment of all medical schools, women, to be eligible for the military medical corps, must have first received their M.D. degrees. This

places women medical students in the same 20 per cent as male medical students who cannot qualify for military service. "The woman physician must then pay thousands of dollars for her education before she can qualify for a commission in the medical corps ... while her brother colleague has his tuition and general expenses paid for him during his college pre-med course."

2802. "Shall We Enlist in the Volunteer Medical Service Corps, and to What Does that Enlistment Commit Us?" Woman's Medical Journal, 28:10 (October 1918) 225. "Pertinent facts" are presented to help women physicians decide whether or not to join the corps. Among the reasons given is that such a corps is the only chance for women physicians "to be listed for military service under existing conditions."
2803. "Share Responsibilities." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:7 (July 1942) 220. Since medical men have had to leave their civilian practice in order to care for those injured in the war, all medical women should offer their services and, if necessary, take refresher courses.
2804. "Some Interesting Data Regarding the Physicians of the Historic First Hospital Sent to France by the American Women's Hospitals." Woman's Medical Journal, 28:6 (June 1918) 142-144. photo. Personal, individual biographies of the women who went to France as the first "hospital" sent by the American Women's Hospitals constitute this article. Autobiographical sketches are given of Dr. Barbara Hunt, Dr. Margaret E. V. Fraser, Dr. Mary Getty, Dr. Kate C. Doherty, as well as Miss Lillian Pettingill, R.N., Miss E. Pauline Whitaker, R.N., Mrs. Lida M. Tauzalin, housekeeper, and Mrs. Victor M. Braschi, ambulance chauffeur.
2805. Spencer, R. B. "Opportunities for Women in War Medicine." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:5 (May 1943) 127. (Editorial.) Trained women physicians may aid the war effort by stepping into medical positions in order to free men for the military service. College women "of strong physique who have the will to serve humanity and who have special aptitudes" will be encouraged to take courses preparatory for medical study. [This article was apparently reprinted from War Medicine, July 1942.]
2806. Starbird, Adele C. "That Forelock Again: The Professional Woman's Opportunities." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:1 (January 1943) 9-12. (Address, Twenty-First Annual Convention, Association of Women in Public Health, St. Louis, Missouri, 26 October 1942.)

Only as the result of war were the medical schools' doors opened to women students and women faculty. As a result of war the hospitals have admitted women interns. Will medical women be able to consolidate their gains and hold their positions after the war, or will they lose them as happened in the 1930s after World War I? Women physicians must not spread themselves too thin, they must be selective as to what they devote their energies to. They must guard their leisure and insist upon the public respecting that leisure, also. Women physicians must not settle for "secondary successes"; they must not underestimate their abilities. Dr. Starbird concludes her address with a discussion of the obligations of women physicians in the war effort.

2807. Strawn, Julia C. "Sanitary Training Detachments for Women." Woman's Medical Journal, 27:9 (September 1917) 202-203.

Looking for a loophole that would enable women physicians to serve in military service, a committee was formed to see if it would be possible for women physicians to serve through the American Red Cross sanitary training detachments.

2808. Strott, George G. "Women Physicians Desiring Appointments in the Medical Corps of the United States Naval Reserve." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:6 (June 1943) 139, 147.

The professional requirements for appointment in the Medical Corps of the U.S. Naval Reserve are quoted from the Bureau of Naval Personnel manual.

2809. Thelander, H. E. "Opportunities for Medical Women: Present Status of Medical Women in the Armed Services." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 3:6 (June 1948) 255.

"The commissioning of women physicians in the Army and Navy during World War II was a war act, and therefore, was automatically repealed when certain aspects of the war were officially declared over in July, 1947. At that time there were four women physicians on duty in the Army. The Army continued their services but the paymaster stated he was unable to pay them, for which reason two women were ordered home from abroad. The Judge Advocate's office ruled that women physicians could be commissioned in the Women's Medical Specialists Corps Reserve (usually meaning dietitians, physiotherapists, etc., which group was not affected by the repeal) and then apply for active duty and be recalled. This would mean they could not receive the extra \$100 per month allowed the male physicians. I have been informed that in order to alleviate this loss in pay these women would not have their rank reduced as was generally done at the end of the fighting war." After this,

there was general agitation to have women integrated into the regular armed forces, and various legislation was introduced to enable women physicians to receive commissions on the same basis as male physicians in the medical reserve corps.

2810. Thelander, H. E. "Women and War." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 4:2 (February 1949) 82-83.
This article presents a discussion of the psychological basis of discrimination against women in the armed forces based on the book by Dorothy Schaffter entitled What Comes of Training Women for War.
2811. "The Time of Fruition." Woman's Medical Journal, 27:9 (September 1917) 204. (Editorial.)
The war and the consequent departure by male physicians to the front has opened opportunities previously unavailable to medical women: hospitals that had not accepted women as interns in the past are now requesting them, and medical schools are accepting more women students.
2812. "Uniforms for Women Staff Corps Officers." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:10 (October 1943) 257. (Section on War Service.)
This article describes in detail the style and design of the uniform worn by U.S. Navy women.
2813. U.S. Congress. Public Law 408--82d Congress, Chapter 457--2d Session, S. 2552. An Act: To Authorize the Appointment of Qualified Women as Physicians and Specialists in the Medical Services of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1952, 1 p.
This Act in essence states that all laws which authorize appointment of male commissioned officers and all laws which apply to them, also authorize and apply to commissioned female officers.
2814. United States Congressional House Committee on Military Affairs. Appointment of Female Physicians and Surgeons in the Medical Corps of the Army and Navy. Hearings Before Subcommittee No. 3 of the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, Seventy-Eight Congress, First Session on H.R. 824, a Bill to Amend the Act of September 22, 1941 (Public Law 252, 77th Cong.), with Relation to the Temporary Appointments of Officers in the Army of the United States and H.R. 1857, a Bill to Provide for the Appointment of Female Physicians and Surgeons in the Medical Corps of the Army and Navy. March 10, 11, and 18, 1943. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1943, iii, 101 pp.

Women physicians who testified before the House Committee, and whose statements are printed in full, include: Emily Dunning Barringer, Sara Jordon (chairman, Women's Physicians Committee of Federal Committee of Procurement and Assignment of War Manpower Commission), Helena T. Ratterman (president, American Medical Women's Association), Anita Muhl, Elaine P. Ralli, Zoe A. Johnston, Marguerite McCarthy, Kathryn Whitten, Ruth Ewing, Minnie L. Maffett (president, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.), Margaret D. Craighill (dean, Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania), and Ollie Josephine Prescott Bairs-Bennett. Other prominent women--president of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, and representatives of the National Woman's Party and the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union--spoke on behalf of women physicians. Also entered into the record were reprints of various publications advocating wartime rating for women physicians and names of signers of petitions in support of H.R. 824.

2815. "Value of Women's Work." Medical Woman's Journal, 48: 5 (May 1941) 155. (Editorial.)
This article consists of a discussion of two "items of interest" from Great Britain. "The first item recorded the decision of the British Government to conscript 500,000 women for all sorts of work connected with national defense. The second item a few days later announced that in this conscription all women studying engineering and those studying medicine were to be exempted." The author suggests that the United States could take a lesson from this British example of valuing the work of medical personnel in general, and medical women specifically.
2816. Van Gasken, Frances C. "Introductory Address, Woman's Medical College, Session 1917-18. September 19, 1917." Woman's Medical Journal, 27:10 (October 1917) 216-217.
Dr. Van Gasken observes that because of the war, there are more opportunities for women in medicine than there had ever been before. Hospitals, including those that never wanted women before, want women as residents and staff. Medical schools, like Harvard, which never accepted women before are now coeducational, and the General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense had recently appointed a woman physician.
2817. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "The American Press and Medical Woman in War Work." Woman's Medical Journal, 28:7 (July 1918) 154-157.
"No medical woman, however much she may complain as to the injustice of conditions brought to her by the war, can say that she has not been treated as a favorite sister by the American press." Dr. Van Hoosen follows this in-

roduction with excerpts from the press which substantiate this statement.

2818. "Victory Long Overdue: Commissioning Women Physicians in Medical Corps of Army and Navy." Independent Woman, 22 (May 1943) 132.
[Article not examined by editors.]
2819. "Victory Luncheon." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:8 (August 1943) 214. (Editorial.)
A luncheon was held on 26 June 1943 in New York City to honor those who assisted during the American Medical Women's Association's campaign for commissions for women physicians in the army and navy medical corps. A list of those in attendance is given.
2820. "War Doctors." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:4 (April 1944) 37.
The army and navy need 6,000 more doctors. To recruit women physicians into the medical corps of the armed forces, the American Medical Women's Association created the Enlistment Committee.
2821. "War or Peace." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:8 (August 1940) 255. (Editorial.)
What would happen to the status of women physicians if America were taken over by "totalitarian influence"? Readers are encouraged to ponder that possibility when deciding what influence medical women may exert on the question of war and peace.
2822. "War Ratings Sought for Women Doctors." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:9 (September 1942) 285. (Editorial.)
2823. "War Service." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:2 (February 1945) 39-40.
The names of women physicians serving in the U.S. Army and Navy in various stations constitute this article.
2824. Willey, Florence E. "An Address on War and the Medical Education of Women. Delivered at the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women on Oct. 1st, 1915." Lancet, 2 (9 October 1915) 802-805.
The war has brought with it many opportunities for women in the field of medicine. Young men who would normally be training for the professions are enlisting in the armed services. With male enrollment down in the medical schools, women must make good the deficiency--and this is being done, as shown by the "doubling the usual entry of this school to-day." Questions of coeducation in medicine must now be faced by all medical schools. Even after the war there will be a demand for physicians, not only to

- treat "invalided soldiers and sailors," but to develop a thorough system of preventive medicine. Especially needful branches of preventive medicine will be: (1) the study and care of pregnancy, (2) the art of obstetrics, including relief of pain, (3) infant and child care, including lowering the mortality rate, and (4) "the prevention of such diseases as hinder conception, kill the unborn, maim childhood, and produce chronic invalidism in women."
2825. "Woman Doctor Asks Equality in Army Duty." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:6 (June 1941) 183. (Editorial.) Dr. Emily Dunning Barringer submitted to the American Medical Association (AMA) a resolution asking the AMA to recommend to the U.S. government "that the women of the medical profession be given recognition and that the Surgeon-General be requested to make women eligible to the reserve corps of the army and navy."
2826. "Woman Medical Corps Captain to Fort Riley." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:12 (December 1943) 314. This announcement was made on the occasion of Dr. Jessie Read's appointment to Fort Riley Station Hospital. Dr. Read was one of the first women doctors commissioned in the U.S. Army Medical Corps. A brief sketch of her previous medical experiences is given.
2827. "Women Doctors Are Needed Now in the U.S. Naval Reserve." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:2 (February 1943) 54. Qualifications for the Woman's Reserve of the U.S. Navy are listed. [This article is reprinted from the Los Angeles County Medical Association Bulletin, 21 January 1943.]
2828. "Women Doctors at War." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:6 (June 1943) 156. This brief commentary, reprinted from the Woman's Home Companion (June 1943), expresses the hope that one good thing the war will bring about is the end of prejudice and discrimination against women physicians.
2829. "Women Doctors at War." Woman's Home Companion, 70 (June 1943) 4. [Article not examined by editors.]
2830. "Women Doctors Seek Army Rank." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:4 (April 1941) 117. (Editorial.) The New York women doctors make a continued effort to gain military status in the United States armed services.
2831. "Women Doctors Seek War Tasks." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:1 (January 1942) 28-29. (News of the Month.)
2832. "Women Doctors to Intern in Navy Hospitals." Medical

Woman's Journal, 56:10 (October 1949) 48.

For the first time in the history of the navy's medical department, women have been assigned to navy hospitals as interns. The first three women to receive assigned appointments, and 17 others assigned to civilian hospitals under the navy's Civilian Intern Training Program, are mentioned.

2833. "Women in the Medical Reserve Corps." Bulletin Medical Women's Club of Chicago, 6:1 (September 1917) 5.
2834. "Women Physicians." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:11 (November 1943) 280. (Section on War Service.)
 "It is the present policy of the [U.S.] Navy Department to assign women physicians to duties 'ashore in the continental limits of the United States,' and they are not eligible for duties in hospital ships or at foreign medical department activities." Statistics on the number of women physicians in the U.S. Naval Reserve Medical Corps, as well as their appointments, are given. This article is followed by a section entitled "Status of Women Doctors in the Navy as of October 16, 1943" which lists the name, commission, address, and medical college attended of the seven women who had been commissioned in the medical corps.
2835. "Women Physicians and National Defense." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:7 (July 1940) 222. (Editorial.)
 The Journal editors observe that it is not too early for arrangements to be made concerning women physicians and military service.
2836. "Women Physicians Are Urged to Enlist with the Government in Social Hygiene Division for Fight on Social Diseases." Woman's Medical Journal, 28:6 (June 1918) 146-147.
 The Social Hygiene Division was formed by the U.S. War and Navy Departments' Commissions on Training Camps. Dr. Katherine Davis heads the section on the education of women and girls: women physicians are being asked to give lectures.
2837. "Women Physicians Desiring Appointments in the Medical Corps of the United States Naval Reserve." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:12 (December 1943) 305-306. port. (Section on War Service.)
 In this article, the announcement is made that women physicians are invited to join the U.S. Naval Reserve Medical Corps. "The requirements for appointment ... for women physicians will be identical to those established for male candidates." These requirements are listed in the article. In addition to these requirements, women physicians who are appointed to the medical corps "may not be married to an officer or enlisted man in the navy or have children under 18 years of age." Following this article is a list of

the names, ranks, and stations of women physicians in the corps. A more extensive biography of Dr. Cornelia Jane Gaskill is given, as well as a photograph of Dr. Gaskill.

2838. "Women Physicians in the Army of the United States." Women in Medicine, 90 (October 1945) 7-9.
A rundown on the 75 women physicians commissioned in the United States Army as of the date of this article. Areas covered include medical schools attended, rank, areas of service, and training received in the service. A history of women physicians' struggles to be commissioned in the armed services is included.
2839. "Women Physicians Medical Department of the U.S. Navy." Women in Medicine, 90 (October 1945) 10.
2840. "Women Seek Equality as War Doctors." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:12 (December 1940) 377. (News of the Month.)
Speaking before the annual convention of the California Business Women's Council, Dr. Elizabeth Mason-Hohl described the barriers women physicians face in seeking equal rights with men in military service. Dr. Mason-Hohl also discussed discrimination against women students at the University of Southern California Medical School.
2841. "Women Wanted for the Armed Services." Women in Medicine, 83 (January 1944) 9.
Wording of naval commissions (using as an example that of Dr. Marion Gertrude Josephi) is given as well as a general recruitment announcement.
2842. "World War I." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:8 (August 1943) 202. photo.
This article lists the names of the women physicians (and two women dentists) who joined the Red Cross unit in the Balkans. Dr. Mary Elliott, one of the women, is singled out and her war service highlighted. A group portrait is included.

PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS

Literature cited in this section examines social and cultural attitudes affecting women in medicine: the suitability of women for medical study and practice, motivations for entering medicine, the need for women's influence in health care, the problems faced by women physicians, and the attitudes they hold. (Attitudinal material on medical students will be found in MEDICAL EDUCATION. Reports of the debates over women physicians by specific medical institutions or societies are listed under MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS, SOCIETIES, AND THEIR JOURNALS. Material discussing psychosocial factors from a historical perspective are located in HISTORY OF WOMEN IN MEDICINE.)

AFRICA

2843. Redaksie, Van Die. "Women Doctors." South African Medical Journal, 44:8 (21 February 1970) 201. (Editorial.)
- "Women are in no way discriminated against in the medical profession," states the author, and yet can the training of women physicians be justified since there are insufficient facilities to train doctors and since "a woman is a high-risk employee"? A woman physician who is pregnant will have to drop out of academic activities for at least a year. Since an employer cannot stipulate that a woman be hired on the contingency that she not become pregnant, "the employer can be reasonably sure that, on the average, each of his female medical staff members will at least once or twice during her most active professional life be out of action for a year or longer." A woman physician is also subject to her husband's situation. "It would be a very serious step to debar women from entering the medical profession ... [however] it might be necessary ... to give preference to male applicants for medical studentships."

ASIA

2844. Brown, Edith M. "Women's Medical Education in India." Journal of Sociologic Medicine, 16 (April 1915) 79-82. The need for training women physicians in India is discussed in this article.
2845. "Medical Women and Marriage." Journal of the Association of Medical Women in India, 33:1 (February 1945) 13-14. (Editorial.)
- One solution to the problem of conflict between marriage and medicine might be legislating and recognizing the differences between married and unmarried medical women, and establishing two "cadres" in any medical women's services: "one for those free from family responsibilities, and one for those who are liable to require temporary relief from active professional work, and who require consideration in appointments on account of their husbands' work."
2846. Wijnen, M. Elise. "Letter to a Colleague." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:7 (July 1943) 168-169. This letter from Sister M. Elise Wijnen (stationed in India) to a medical colleague in Philadelphia, discusses social factors of life in India as they relate to the practice of medicine there.

AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND

2847. Thomas, Laurel. "Women in Medicine." Medical Journal of Australia, 1:7 (13 February 1971) 405. (Correspondence.)

This correspondent notes the practice in the business world of warning men of the danger of choosing "the wrong sort of wife" and expresses relief that women are not admonished to marry so cold-bloodedly. Thomas suggests the answer to the children and career problem is either that society accept the childless marriage as the norm and approve of the casual affair, or change its notions about who is to be the traditional breadwinner.

CANADA

2848. Schidler, K. "The Role of Women in Medicine." Canadian Doctor, (June 1972) 46-49.
[Article not examined by editors.]
2849. "Women's Role Vital in Modern Medicine." Canadian Family Physician, (February 1970) 68.
[Article not examined by editors.]

EUROPE, EASTERN

2850. Cybulski, N[apoleon]. ["A Response to Prof. Rydygiera's Article on 'Admission of Women to Medical Studies'"]. Przegląd Lekarski, 34:8 (1875) 114-117. (Pol)
[Article not examined by editors.]
2851. Dobrzycki, H[enryk]. ["Response to the Articles of Prof. Rydygiera and Prof. Cybulskiego, on the Admission of Women to Medical Studies"]. Nowiny Lekarskie, 7:3 (1895) 226-235. (Pol)
[Article not examined by editors.]
2852. Jancovicova, J. ["Problems of Feminization of the Medical Profession in Slovakia"]. Ceskoslovenské Zdravotnictví 20:6 (June 1972) 218-222. (Cze)
"The purpose of the present investigation is to provide information on the basic objects of research into problems of feminization of the medical profession in the system of health services in Slovakia and on the motivation of its development. The latter is based on accumulated problems which are the consequence of the expanding feminization of the medical profession in Slovakia, in the conflict between intra- and extrafamilial duties of women which lead to objective differences in the professional and functional position of male and female doctors in the present system of health services in Slovakia. The investigation is moreover

focused on assessing the means by which women doctors try to master equally both parts and the defense mechanisms they create to this end. The research is also concerned with defining the social role of doctors in general, the prestige of the medical profession, values which guide their lives, how they spend their leisure time and what is the style of living of the investigated medical population. The investigation was conducted by means of a questionnaire which was sent at random to 1500 men and women doctors in Slovakia. Seventy-six per cent of the questionnaires were returned and the investigation is thus representative. In addition to the questionnaire five other research methods were used." [Journal summary.]

2853. Janosik, J. ["Popularity and Preference of Men and Women Physicians Among Patients"]. Ceskoslovenské Zdravotnictví, 19 (July 1971) 288-294. (Cze)
"A survey among 82 hospitalized and 72 out-patients of the Municipal Hospital and Polyclinic in Bratislava gave different results as regards the popularity and preference of men and women doctors among patients. In view of the methodological limitations of the ... survey the results are not representative. They provide, however, material for further elaboration of the investigated problems. The majority of hospitalized patients, as was revealed, prefers men doctors which on the one hand is due to the assumed or actual greater experience, knowledge, and skill of men doctors the patients were in contact with, on the other hand to a not more closely defined 'confidence' in the work of male doctors which probably is a residue of the traditional underrating of the work of women. In the survey among out-patients of the polyclinic the respondents, mostly university graduates, prefer women doctors. The popularity of women doctors in this survey is also much greater than of men. Even if we take into account the limitations of these data it is obvious that the positive personal experience of respondents with the diagnostic and therapeutic experience with female doctors markedly influences their popularity as well as their preference. From the results, however, it cannot be concluded that there exists a preference of male doctors among hospitalized patients and a preference of female doctors among out-patients." [Journal English summary.]
2854. Kroslovakova, E. ["Views on Professional Knowledge and Work of Physicians and Women Physicians"]. Ceskoslovenské Zdravotnictví, 20:4-5 (April-May 1972) 190-192. (Cze)
"By means of questionnaires the author assessed the views on professional knowledge of doctors among chairmen of attestation medical commissions in Slovakia and the views on the specialized work of doctors among heads of the basic medical departments in Bratislava. The results revealed

that the professional knowledge of female doctors is evaluated less favorably than the knowledge of men. Evaluation of professional activities was again in favor of men doctors who displayed more interest in their work, were more successful and responsible. The majority of respondents of both groups feels that medical work is not sufficiently appreciated by the public and that the increasing percentage of women doctors in Slovakia has a negative influence on the provision of medical care. The respondents feel that the reasons of the less satisfactory professional development of women doctors are mostly objective ones (professional work and home work) and to a smaller extent are associated with the women doctors themselves (less concentration on medical work, less willingness to appear in public and avoidance of responsibility)." [Journal summary.]

2855. Mirek, Roman. ["Feminization of the Medical and Pharmaceutical Professions"]. *Przegląd Lekarski*, 23:3 (1967) 356-358. (Pol)

In the last 20 years there has been a great influx of women into medicine and pharmacy until they now make up 65 per cent of the students in the Polish medical and dental schools and 90 per cent in the pharmacy schools. This has come about as women in general have won the fight for full equality. They are now free to use their talents fully in helping the sick and needy through medical care. The author attempts to analyze some of the causes for this "feminization" of the professions and finds them a complex mixture of psychological and economic factors. Many men are discouraged from entering the medical profession because doctors are the poorest paid and the most restricted of all the professions. A large proportion of physicians must work at second jobs to earn an adequate income. The pharmacists have a little more independence and have the possibility of working in the pharmaceutical industry. Women seem to be able to organize their lives to fit in both professional and family obligations and are equally as capable as men. However, the author does not think they will completely replace men, many of whom will continue to choose a degree of security and a sense of duty over independence and higher income.

2856. Semenoff, A. M. [The Merits of Women with Regard to Medico-Pharmaceutical Courses of Instruction]. Moscow, USSR, 1892. (Rus)
[Item not examined by editors.]

2857. "Women Doctors in Russia." *Woman's Medical Journal*, [8]:11 (November 1899) 396.
Provided is a brief overview of the struggle for medical education and public acceptance by Russian women.

EUROPE, WESTERN

2858. Alvarez Ricart, Maria Del Carmen. ["Some Views on Medical Studies for Women in 19th Century Spain"]. *Asclepio*, 21 (1969) 49-54. (Spa)
Spanish publications responded with considerable heat to news of women studying and practicing medicine in other countries. Language was used that was "generally ironic, indelicate and often offensive." This article consists of a number of quotations, most of them from one medical journal, from the years 1865 to 1887, on the subject of women in medicine. A few are favorable, some express confidence that it could not happen in Spain, some fear that it might be possible, and others think women in medicine are inevitable but highly undesirable. The opponents generally speak of womanly modesty, loss of innocence, abandonment of the family to the ministrations of paid help, and even worse possible effects on the medical woman and her family. The viewpoint was not exclusively Spanish, of course; some other countries had made it impossible for women to study medicine at home and they had to travel to foreign universities to pursue their goal.
2859. Barbosa y Sabater, Antonio. ["A Word of Advice to Future Doctors in Skirts"]. *El Siglo Medico*, 25:1268 (14 April 1878) 238-239. (Spa)
The author raises the familiar arguments against women studying or practicing medicine, citing, for example, the dreadful things they will go through in school, such as the sights and smells of the dissecting room. Women have no idea how difficult it will be to compete for jobs, nor do they realize the hazards of practice; one cannot refuse to go to a patient just because it is the middle of the night. The law does not permit women to serve as experts, so they cannot testify in court or make legal reports. There are many other arguments--from their ridiculous appearance wearing the robe and carrying the staff of office to the mere thought of women learning about and treating venereal disease. In the writer's opinion, woman's destiny is as the angel of the home, and the closest she should be allowed to get to medicine is helping out as a midwife.
2860. Deschamps, (Mlle.). ["The Role of the Woman Physician in Society"]. In: [2nd International Congress of the Works of the Women's Institutes, held at the Palace of Congresses of the Universal Exposition of 1900. Vol. 4]. Charles Blat, Paris, France, 1902, 318-320. (Fre)
The author notes that there are many aspects of this topic, but she will consider only the doctor's role as benefactor of the poor, the disinherited, the unfortunate of all kinds, and try to show the salutary influence which she can exercise for the relieving of misery and the raising of the fallen.

Briefly she considers the various groups whom the woman doctor can help, especially the woman of "the world" who needs medical care and will accept it from a woman; the working class woman, to whom she can be a friend and teacher as well as a doctor, making life more bearable for the whole family; the woman unable to cope with the world alone, to whom the doctor can be a counselor and friend; to those in prisons and other refuges, to whom she is an inspiration to find their way out of their problems. One does not have to be a doctor to do this kind of work and many lay women have devoted their lives to it, but the doctor brings something more to it and can often open doors closed to others. This is a calling for the woman of love and devotion, who is not afraid of sacrifice and suffering, who looks higher than the misery at her feet to a greater inspiration.

2861. Dethan, G. ["Advantages and Disadvantages of the Admission of Women to the Professions of Medicine and Pharmacology"]. Journal de Pharm. (Anvers), 53 (1897) 441-445. (Fre)
[Article not examined by editors.]
2862. Fiessinger, C. ["The Medical Inaptitude of Women"]. Méd. mod. (Paris), 11 (1900) 81. (Fre)
[Article not examined by editors.]
2863. "Finland." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:12 (December 1940) 377. (News of the Month.)
Dr. Oetiker, the only woman surgeon who served on the battlefield and in the hospital of Finland, reports that the status of women is far better in Finland than in her native Switzerland.
2864. Gael, A. [The Woman Doctor: Her Raison d'Etre, from the Viewpoint of Right, of Morals, and of Humanity]. E. Dentu, Paris, France, 1868, 103 pp. (Fre)
This is a collection of letters and articles published in l'Economiste Français between 30 August 1866 and 31 January 1867, plus explanatory notes and a biography of Elizabeth Blackwell. The exchange started with an editorial note that a young woman had been authorized to attend medical preparatory courses in Algiers, where male doctors could not attend women patients. Mme. Gael pointed out that Western women do not like to consult male doctors, especially for female problems, and advocated medical practice by women, for women and children. The Economiste and some of its subscribers raised the usual counter-arguments about the moral, physical, and esthetic dangers to women doctors and their families, as well as interference with the rights and authority of the medical establishment. Mme. Gael answered each objection, frequently citing the experience of American and English women, such as Eliza-

beth Blackwell, Mary Walker, and Elizabeth Garrett. The book concludes with a summary of the current status of the struggle and the biography of Dr. Blackwell, taken from the English Woman's Journal (April 1, 1858, p. 92.)

2865. Giraud-Teulon. ["Women Physicians"]. Gazette Médicale de Paris, 13:5 (30 January 1858) 57-62. (Fre)
The author is inspired by a recent article in the North American Review on the occasion of the graduation of the first class of seven from the women's medical college in Harrisburg [sic], Pennsylvania to question the qualifications of women for medicine. He doubts their physical strength, their moral or emotional strength, and their intellectual capacity, as well as the constancy of their judgment during the physiological fluctuations imposed on them by nature. He quotes two letters by the editors of the North American Review, purporting to be addressed to a woman doctor and pointing up the problems she faces during pregnancy. His recommendation is that these women replace the suture needle with the knitting needle and return to the role nature intended for them.
2866. Holsti and Rosqvist, Ina. ["Are Limitations Necessary in Regard to the Right of Female Physicians to Practice Medicine and Perform the Service of a Physician, and What Are They, If So?"]. Förh. v. Finska Läk.-Sällsk. 1899 (Helsingfors), (1900) 14-71. (Dan)
[Article not examined by editors.]
2867. Isambert, Emilié. [The Medical Role of Women]. Joël Cherbuliez, Paris, France, 1871, 96 pp. (Fre)
This book consists of the text of a lecture given in 1870 by the author, a professor of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris. He states that women have been given by nature a remarkable talent for caring for the sick, but this aptitude needs to be developed by special instruction. Women could be trained to do minor surgery, dressings, and first aid, along with their more traditional roles as household and neighborhood "doctors" and nurses. He does not, however, foresee the time when French women will be educated and qualified as physicians. The argument that women physicians are necessary to cater to the modesty of women patients is not acceptable. In the first place, men doctors are sufficiently sensitive and honorable that there is no need for women to avoid them. If women doctors are to be restricted to women's diseases, they become superspecialists, and he believes that the more specialized a doctor becomes the poorer he is as a doctor. Women are not physically capable of doing major surgery or of the long training in anatomy required for it. And French women are different from Americans, who are accustomed to sharing the activities of young men from an early age. It would require too great a change in French attitudes and customs for women to cope with medical education.

2868. Kirchhoff, Arthur. [Women in Academe: Expert Views on Women's Aptitude for Scientific Studies and Professions by Famous University Professors, Women's Teachers and Writers]. Berlin, Germany, 1897. (Ger)

This collection of essays on women in academe contains 39 articles on women in medicine. Written by university professors, they relate their views and experiences in working with women students and physicians. The articles offer a representative survey of the opinions in the then-raging controversy concerning women in medicine. While most of the articles are by German professors, there are a few views from abroad, especially Russia and Switzerland. The book contains statistics on women medical students in Switzerland and has an index of authors.

2869. Kronfeld, M. [Women and Medicine: An Answer to Professor Albert and a Formulation of the Problem]. Konegen, Vienna, Austria, 1895, 54 pp. (Ger)

The author denies the value of Professor Albert's statement by describing him as a misanthrope whose prejudice against women interfered with his medical practice. Kronfeld then describes the position of women in medicine in Europe, the United States, and Russia, naming several female physicians and their particular achievements. He underlines the difficulties female doctors encounter in seeking Austrian licensure after studying abroad. Wary of the consequences of generalized university studies for women, he proposes that only those who are forced to seek a career outside the home for financial reasons should be allowed to study.

2870. ["The Medical Woman"]. El Siglo Medico, 22:1125 (18 July 1875) 478-479. (Spa)

The anonymous author notes that the French are awarding M.D. degrees to women (in the absence of laws specifically forbidding it), while the British Parliament has prohibited both the granting of degrees to women and admission of women to medical studies. And the Belgian government, although not approving of women in certain branches of medicine, allows them to take examinations without special privileges compared to men. He quotes at some length from an unnamed proponent of women doctors on the subject of womanly modesty and how it should not be a bar to medical studies, and from an opponent on the inevitability of loss of womanly characteristics--"a woman doctor is without doubt a hermaphrodite or sexless, and in any case a monster." The author does not commit himself to any conclusion except to say that there will probably never be any great number of women in these unlikely studies.

2871. Montanier, Henri. ["The Woman Physician"]. Lancette Francaise Gazette des Hôpitaux Civils et Militaires, 41 (21 March 1868) 133-134. (Fre)

This is an answer to Mme. Gael's recent booklet concerning

women doctors [*La Femme Médecin*, 1868]. The author agrees with her noble sentiments on the plight of women in general, but says that allowing the qualified few to take up medical careers will not improve this situation much. As has been pointed out by others, a woman doctor would have to forego marriage and family since her career would not allow time for maternal duties. Mme. Gael says only a few exceptional women would have sufficient drive to pay this price; if this is so, they could do little to alleviate the claimed great need for women doctors to care for women and children. Nature has established woman's role and given her the temperament suited to it. These feminine characteristics would have to be completely changed for her to face the "ugly spectacles" in medical training and practice--dissections, autopsies, major surgery, and patients slowly and painfully dying. Montanier recognizes that women could probably learn the necessary sciences as well as men, and that by French law they cannot be denied the opportunity, but he thinks the law is a misguided bit of idealism.

2872. Moreno, Ldo. Bonifacio Ramirez. ["Medical Women"]. *El Siglo Medico*, 25:1274 (26 May 1878) 334. (Spa)
The writer says it is most deplorable that persons respected for their importance in science should have such impossible, such repugnant ideas as that woman, the most exquisite work of creation, the loving mother, the delicate angel of the world, should be allowed to enter a calling so completely out of character as medicine. He finds ridiculous, repugnant, and odious the thought of a woman, "armed with a knife or scalpel, with her delicate hand stained with blood, amputating a limb or removing a tumor." The idea of leaving one's infant at home while one answers a call from a patient is incredible to him. In short, modern woman should take as her ideal Queen Isabella, whose husband King Ferdinand never wore a shirt that she herself had not spun and sewn.
2873. Neumann, Isidor. ["Should Women Be Allowed to Study Medicine?"]. *Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift*, 27 (1894) 238-240. (Ger)
In the controversy regarding women and medical studies, the author gives a short historic overview of women practicing medicine and especially midwifery, and mentions some female physicians of modern times. He describes the possibilities for women to study medicine in different countries, mentioning in particular that female physicians are of importance for Great Britain because Muslim women in India will not accept male doctors. He uses a similar argument to plead for women's admission to medical studies in Austria: they must treat female Muslims in occupied Bosnia and Herzegovina. Moreover, female physicians might be used to relieve the physician shortage in poor areas

where the male doctors fail to settle. Therefore they should be allowed to study medicine and then be sent to predetermined areas to prove that they are of sufficient benefit to the community to warrant their admission to medical studies as a permanent solution.

2874. Palmieri, Vincenzo Mario. ["Women Doctors and Patients"]. Riforma Medica, 51 (24 August 1935) 1300-1301. (Ita)
The number of women medical students in Italy has been decreasing recently, even without restrictive measures such as those adopted in Germany. The author believes there are two causes for this: psychological and practical. First, the drive to compete everywhere and in any way with men in traditionally male professional, social and political activities has decreased. He likens this development to the child who no longer wants something he cried for while it was forbidden. Also, women have paid a high price for their equality in the loss of their feminine appeal. Men have come to regard their female colleagues as partners or pals, not as desirable women. Economically, women have found that the rewards of their new status were poor. A few have made it into high academic positions or a good practice, but most have been limited almost exclusively to pediatrics, to low-level positions in welfare institutions, or to volunteer work in clinics. Patients, even women patients, have been reluctant to be treated by women doctors. There are undoubtedly some good women physicians, but the great majority are not succeeding in the profession.
2875. Pulido, (Dr.). ["A Little of Everything"]. El Anfiteatro Anatomico Español y el Pabellon Médico, (1878) 46-47. (Spa)
The author reviews the development of a running argument in the preceding few years between his journal and La Independencia Medica over whether women should be allowed to study and practice medicine. He quotes from a pair of letters in favor, written by a priest, and makes sarcastic comments on each paragraph. The qualities cited by his opponent show only that women are suited by nature to be nurses, but not surgeons or doctors. The main question is whether women have the intellect necessary for studying science. The priest says they are better qualified than men; Pulido says absolutely not. Women have contributed nothing to science or medicine; in fact, only a few have contributed anything outstanding even to literature or art.
2876. Pulido, (Dr.). ["Women Doctors"]. El Anfiteatro Anatomico Español y el Pabellon Médico, (1878) 57-59. (Spa)
In this segment of his argument, Pulido dissects a recent communication in La Independencia by a Dr. J. La Garriga concerning the ability of women to absorb a medical-surgical course of instruction. La Garriga believes they could succeed, even though their intelligence is inferior to that

of men. Pulido disagrees, repeating the arguments about the delicacy and spiritual character of women and the damage that would be done to that character by the study of anatomy. He then returns to the argument that the mother's presence in the home is essential to the well-being and moral welfare of the family and that it and medical practice are totally incompatible.

2877. Spaeth, Joseph. ["Medical Studies and Women"]. Wiener Medizinische Presse, 13 (1872) 1109-1118. (Ger)
In his inaugural speech as president of the University of Vienna, Professor Spaeth comments on women in medicine. Arguing that women are inferior because of lower brain weights, he admits that there are exceptions but is in general opposed to their studying and practicing medicine. His main points are that women are superficial and incapable of profound thought, that they are predestined to procreate, that medical studies would interfere with the social development of the young female to the point of compromising her future health, that they are physically too weak. Women would be unsuited as gynecologists as they are indiscreet by nature. Their admission to lectures together with men would lead to moral problems. Concluding, he suggests that women should receive an education to make them better suited for their natural purpose: the education of their offspring.
2878. Wagner, Marianne. "Medical Women." World Medical Journal, 12:3 (May-June 1965) 88-89.
To illustrate that medical women are not a modern phenomenon, Dr. Wagner recalls the women healers of Scandinavian folklore, of medieval Italy, and of 18th-century Germany. She then focuses upon the advantages and disadvantages of women doctors. Female physique (i.e., inferior strength) accounts for the fact that few women specialize in orthopedics and surgery. Demands of marriage and maternity take its toll on women's professional activity. And some patients prefer "the authoritative and concise way of the male physician." However, women physicians possess the compassion and motherliness needed by some patients. These womanly qualities "add a touch of the healing art to medical technology."
2879. "Women-Doctors in Switzerland and Melbourne." Medical Times and Gazette, 2 (27 July 1872) 111. (Medical News.)
"It is pretty clear that if women-doctors really come generally into vogue we must be prepared for a kind of epicene being 'neither fish nor foul.'" Accounts of women medical students from Zurich and Melbourne are cited to substantiate this opinion as well as to underscore the undesirability of permitting women to obtain a medical education.

GERMANY

2880. Adam, H. B. ["Women at Universities and Women's Capabilities"]. Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift, 22 (1898) 28. (Ger)

The author, a female physician, criticizes male objections to women in medicine based on alleged physical weakness. She argues that the bad health of girls and women is the responsibility of male physicians who fail to instruct them in healthy living. Women are ignorant of their potential because the medical profession does not help them to fully develop their physical and emotional strength. At the same time, this weakness is used as an argument against their admission to medical training and practice.

2881. Albert, Edouard. [Women and the Study of Medicine].

Alfred Hölder, Vienna, Austria, 1895, 38 pp. (Ger)

In his paper, Professor Albert vehemently attacks the admission of women to university studies in general and to medical studies in particular. He bases his ideas on his "observation of thousands of women" as surgeons. His arguments are that women are intellectually and physically inferior to men, that they want children, that they cannot think logically, and that nothing, least of all a university training, could change this situation. His proposal for letting women enter the medical profession is to make them "female physicians' assistants." Women who want to study medicine should do so abroad and not in Austria.

2882. Binder, Sidonie. [Female Physicians: A Study]. Stuttgart, Germany, 1892, 80 pp. (Ger)

This study of women in higher education, especially in medicine, retraces the controversy on the subject that raged during the second half of the 19th century. The author concentrates on the problems of women in medicine and quotes the various arguments against them proposed by men. She feels that women physicians are necessary--especially in gynecology, where social and ethical barriers prevent women from seeking medical advice. She also feels that female physicians should remain unmarried, as the dual charge of profession and family would be detrimental to their professional quality.

2883. Bishoff, Theodor L. W. von. [Women in the Study of the Practice of Medicine]. München, Germany, 1872, 56 pp. (Ger)

In this article the author violently argues against the admission of women to medical education. After exposing the difficulties and the hardships of the medical profession and the high degree of scientific and clinical acumen required by a good physician, the author proceeds to a series of arguments which show that women are unsuited for medicine. His points are mainly based on a qualitative comparison of

male and female anatomy: size of the skull and brain, size of the digestive tract and the musculoskeletal apparatus, etc. He concludes that women are closer to the child in their development, never reaching the height of male evolution. He also argues that their sexual functions make them unsuitable for higher training in science and medicine. Admitting women to medicine would, in this view, degrade the profession to a mere trade and misguide the public, which would no longer be receiving adequate care.

2884. Bluhm, Agnes. [The Racial Hygiene Tasks of Women Physicians: Writings on the Science of Heredity and Racial Hygiene]. Alfred Metzner, Berlin, Germany, 1936, 99 pp. (Ger)

The author, according to the editor's foreword, was known for her work on the status of woman, especially as wife and mother, and the German racial movement. She was the third woman physician to set up practice in Berlin (in 1890), and had also done research in genetics at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute. She received the silver Leibnitz medal in 1931 for her work on the hereditary effects of alcohol.

This book describes the theoretical background of the racial movement, the political implications of Darwinism, and the hereditary basis of racial improvement. The physician has the duty not only to treat disease but also to see that the genetic material of the populace does not suffer thereby. The woman doctor is in a special position since women, who bear much of the burden for preserving and improving the race, have more confidence in another woman who has also borne children. She has the responsibility for laying the groundwork in her patients for accepting and understanding the necessity for measures serving the race, even at the cost of individual sacrifice. She has the opportunity to advise individual patients on selection of the best mate and prevention of genetic damage by avoiding such things as alcohol, drugs, and tobacco, as well as on proper rearing of children. She should support the efforts of the state on the basis of her knowledge of individual families and should contribute to the advancement of genetics by observations in her work.

2885. Boerner, F. [Should Women Practice Medicine]. Leipzig, Germany, 1750, 16 pp. (Ger)
[Pamphlet not examined by editors.]

2886. Brupbacher, Fritz. [Obstetrician Runge and the Emancipation of Women. A Reply]. E. Speidel, Zurich, Switzerland, 1899, 16 pp. (Ger)

Professor Runge, a gynecologist from Goettingen, has just put out a third edition of his booklet on "Woman in Her Sexual Peculiarities." Brupbacher considers this "product of pseudoscientific activity" an example of how little honesty some learned men have and how they "poison the fountain of

knowledge with tendentious rubbish." Runge thinks that because of his long experience as a gynecologist he is one of the few qualified to speak on the question of women's position. Brupbacher quotes many statements from the booklet and counters many with quotes from other authors. In discussing the barriers to higher education for women, he notes that the young male doctor, having passed his state examinations, goes to any hospital to become an assistant. "It makes one wonder whether women wouldn't shine at least as brightly in the gynecologic heavens as Runge, if they had the opportunity to study with the leading teachers."

2887. Buchheim, L. ["Against Women Studying at Universities. An 'Enraged Opponent' of Female Education Speaks"]. Münchener Medizinische Wochenschrift, 103 (29 September 1961) 1885-1888. (Ger)
[Article not examined by editors.]
2888. Feilchenfeld, Wilhelm. ["The Need for Women Physicians"]. Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift, 45:47 (20 November 1919) 1309-1310. tables. (Ger)
In answer to statements at a recent meeting on the need for women doctors to treat the female population, the author states his opinion that there is a need but not as great as claimed. For one thing, really sick women who need specialist examination and treatment show much less shyness toward male doctors than the general run of women with milder diseases. He gives statistics from the Charlottenburg and Berlin sickness insurance offices for the previous decade (1910-1918), covering numbers of patients treated by male and female physicians, which he says show that the demand for more women doctors is not as widespread or as urgent as claimed. In the Charlottenburg insurance system there was one woman doctor in 1910 two in 1911, three in 1912, and four thereafter, compared to 616 and 717 males (except during the war years). In Berlin the number of male insurance physicians ranged from around 850 to 1050 between 1910 and 1918, while the number of women insurance physicians grew from three in 1910 to eleven in 1916-18. The figures also do not indicate that women doctors are superfluous; their competition with males should benefit mankind. However, he warns that while the early women physicians were a special group selected by the struggle necessary to get into medical studies and into practice, some professors are now beginning to complain that the present crop do not perform as well because they do not have to fight for their right to an education.
2889. Gnauck-Kühne, Elisabeth. [University Studies for Women: A Contribution to the Feminist Problem]. Schulzesche Hof-Buchhandlung und Hof-Buchdruckerei, Leipzig, Germany, 1891, 60 pp. (Ger)

Written for the information of the German Parliament, this article on the aims of the women's movement discusses the social and historical background of women's role in society. The author argues that women should be admitted to university studies as they are entitled to the same rights as men, given that they fulfill the same duties in society. Although dealing with the problem of women in higher education in general, the article contains extensive references to the particular problems of women in medicine.

2890. Graetz-Menzel, Charlotte. ["The Racial-Biological Effects of the Academic Careers for Women, with Special Regard to Women Doctors and Dentists"]. Archiv für Rassen- und Gesellschaftsbiologie, 27:2 (1933) 129-150. tables. (Ger)

The author has done a survey on the marital status of 860 women doctors and 140 dentists in six of the larger German cities. Results are presented here in 13 tables, giving age at qualification, marital status, numbers divorced or widowed, occupation of husband of those presently married or divorced, years married, age at marriage, number of children per marriage, number of children by duration of marriage, and the number of children of those married more than eight years. It is obvious that these women are much less likely to marry (50 per cent compared to 73 per cent of the total population over 30), and have fewer children (mean about one per marriage; 43 per cent of marriages are childless) than women in the general population. The article discusses possible reasons for the situation and concludes that it is the duty of educated women, who generally come from the higher levels of society, to see that their heritage is continued, i.e., that they marry earlier and have more children. There must be changes in the form of family life that will enable these women to practice their careers and also do their racial duty.

2891. Hannak, Emannel. [Women and the Study of Medicine: A Critical Review of Professor E. Albert's Essay]. Alfred Holder, Vienna, Austria, 1895, 42 pp. (Ger)

The author refutes point by point Professor E. Albert's condemnation of women's admission to university studies. He underlines the social influences shaping female behavior and denies any anatomic cause for a different intellectual development of men and women. He demands public schools for women to prepare them for university careers and points out the financial necessities forcing many women to provide for themselves. He also pleads for better education for women in general.

2892. Henius, Dr. von. ["On the Admission of Women to Medical Studies"]. Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift, 21:37 (12 September 1895) 613-615. (Ger)

In the controversy over women's admission to medical

studies, the author expresses his opposition to women in medicine or in any other profession. He argues that women are limited by physical weakness and especially psychological and intellectual inabilities: "Women were made to reproduce not to produce." Moreover, he fears sepsis if women practice medicine during their menses as they can not possibly be sufficiently clean on those days. As women will need a replacement during their menstruation they will have to practice in the bigger cities where the competition is hard and they might not be able to make a living, especially as men are much stronger in the existential strife and women will necessarily succumb. Women should therefore stay with their honored task as mothers and wives.

2893. Hirsch, Max. [On Women's Education: A Sociological and Biological Study]. Wuerzburg, Germany, 1920. figs., tables. (Ger)

This well-documented study on women in higher education contains extensive passages on women in medicine. The author examines in detail the various aspects of medical study, giving statistical data on choice of specialty, place of study, matrimonial state, etc. He concludes that woman is capable of scientific endeavor, although her biological role seems to be a determinant in her life more than in the male. He also examines the effect of medical and other university studies on women's physical and psychological well-being; he bases his remarks on a survey among female medical students and physicians. The book contains an index and numerous tables and diagrams.

2894. Lassar, O. [Medical Education of Women]. Karger, Berlin, Germany, 1897, 27 pp. (Ger)

After an introduction on women's education in general, the author pleads in favor of women in medicine, with some reservations as to their capabilities. He feels that they should be given time to adjust to intellectual work and argues that the best woman would probably do as well as the average male. Women doctors would be an advantage to their husbands or fathers, as they could help with their work or continue the medical practice after their death and thus earn a living. Despite some doubts whether women should be independent, the author clearly favors equal educational and professional possibilities for women.

2895. Müller, P. [On the Admission of Women to Medical Studies]. Hamburg, Germany, 1894, 43 pp. (Sammg. gemeinverständlicher wiss. Vorträge. Series 9, no. 195). (Ger)

Part of a series of conferences held by the faculty of Bern University, this article concerns the debate on women medical students. As an increasing number of women remain unmarried, they seek new ways to serve society. Medical studies and practice are one of their choices. Women are

mentally and with some restrictions physically capable of becoming physicians. They should receive the same training as their male colleagues. In the actual practice of medicine, the author recommends specialties like pediatrics, gynecology, and pharmacy, which he deems particularly suited for women. He somewhat restricts his approval of female professionals to those women who are not or cannot get married.

2896. Penzoldt, Franz. ["Medical Studies for Women. (Part I)"]. *Wiener Medizinische Presse*, 40:1 (1 January 1899) 25-31. table. (Ger)

This is the first part of a two-part report of a lecture given by Professor Penzoldt (Erlangen) at the German Medical Meeting in Wiesbaden the previous autumn. He admits that he has had little direct experience related to the question of allowing women to study and practice medicine, but he has consulted with university professors who have dealt with women in medical school and in practice, especially in the Swiss schools. Although there are some 5,000 women physicians in America and a large number in Russia, the system is different in the U.S., and Russia desperately needs doctors, so the experience in these countries is not applicable to Germany, where there are already plenty of doctors. If the result in Germany is anything like that in Switzerland, where the relatively few women students are mostly foreigners, there should be no problem; only about 300 can be expected in the next 30 years. Because there is no shortage of doctors in Germany, because women achieve only average results in school, and because of their lesser bodily strength and creative energy, he can not foresee that patients will have any great use for women doctors either in general practice or as specialists. If the same conditions are set for women students as for men, there should not be any real flood of women to the medical schools.

2897. Penzoldt, Franz. ["Medical Studies for Women. (Conclusion)"]. *Wiener Medizinische Presse*, 40:2 (8 January 1899) 71-75. (Ger)

The second part of Professor Penzoldt's lecture considers four questions: Will any benefit arise for women themselves from their admission to medicine? Will the admission of women have any beneficial results for the universities? Will the status of medicine be advanced? Will there be any benefit to society in general or to the state? On the basis of his reasoning and his discussions with colleagues, he concludes that the answer to all these is no. The medical profession is already overcrowded, and, although he agrees that women should have a wider choice of occupations, medicine should not be one of them. If they must compete with men, let it be in the professions already opened to them--dentistry, pharmacy, nursing--or in indus-

try or business. If they want to help people, let them become trained medical helpers working under the control of doctors, doing the necessary but time-consuming things such as dressings, massage, electrical treatments--especially for female patients.

2898. Rosenfeld, Siegfried. ["Medical Studies for Women in the Present: Part II. Motives and Arguments"]. Wiener Medizinische Blätter, 19:4 (23 January 1896) 54-57. (Ger)

A large part of the agitation for women doctors has come from women who do not want to be doctors themselves but say that sick women should be treated only by members of their own sex. Being treated by a man offends a woman's modesty and not only leaves a spiritual scar but may prevent many from consulting any doctor until it is too late for successful treatment. This view is held by many doctors as well. However, there is every indication that this is often not the true reason why women do not consult doctors. They delay going to the midwife because they fear they may hear that they have cancer, or because of carelessness, or because they do not want any stranger to pry into their secrets, or because they know that often the first symptoms come too late. Noting that the whole question of "modesty" is greatly influenced by cultural factors, the author makes the distinction between innate purity and learned modesty. Female "modesty" in connection with seeking medical treatment may sometimes be traced to the misplaced jealousy of husbands. If feminine modesty is as important as is claimed, similar arguments should apply to mixed classes in medical schools. But professors at schools with mixed instruction say they have seen no evidence of offended sensitivity or moral injury in their students. Separate instruction is more likely to turn out half-educated women than to benefit them.

2899. Rosenfeld, Siegfried. ["Medical Studies for Women in the Present. Part II. Motives and Arguments. (Conclusion.)"]. Wiener Medizinische Blätter, 19:5 (30 January 1896) 70-72. (Ger)

Opponents of education for women say woman's place is in the home; this may be true, but those who do not marry should have access to all possible ways of making a living. In any event, experience in other countries has shown that marriage and medicine are not completely incompatible. Fear of spinsterhood and poverty is a poor reason for opening education only to unmarried women, considering that husbands do not always support wives adequately and wives often have to support husbands. Fundamentally, there is no work suited exclusively to men. In primitive societies such as the German tribes, men did nothing except make war, hunt, and drink while the women did all the work. In early civilizations, women were the working, conserving

half of the society--often the pioneer discoverers and creators. Many find the reason women want to study medicine in the female nature itself. It is only a step from nursing (a traditional occupation for women) to medicine, and some fear a shortage of nurses if women are allowed to become doctors. Such a development, however, is very unlikely: just as not every good smith would make a good mechanical engineer, not every nurse would make a good doctor, or want to try. It is not a matter of emancipation of women, either. Women do not study medicine to become equal to men, but because they are human beings, already equal to men. As human beings they do not have to give reasons for wanting to study medicine; it is the men who must explain why they have deprived women of this right.

2900. Rosenfeld, Siegfried. ["Medical Studies for Women in the Present. [Part] III. Qualifications"]. *Wiener Medizinische Blätter*, 19:6 (6 February 1896) 86-88. (Ger)
The author continues his series countering the arguments against the admission of women to medical schools and practice. Enough studies have been done to convince him that women are capable of the work. Unbelievers may say that the results apply only to individuals, not to women in general, but if only a few are able, the many should be given an opportunity to see if they qualify. The point is proved if women meet all the conditions for college study, pass the tests in medicine as successfully and under the same conditions as men, and are well regarded in practice. Most of the arguments can be applied to men as well: some drop out of school, and some discontinue practice for one reason or another. It is true that some women are not suited to become physicians--neither are some men. In fact, so far there have been relatively few failures among the women because under present circumstances those with enough drive to study medicine are an intellectual elite. Likewise, there have been too few women doctors for us to be surprised that no scientific geniuses have appeared. Theorizing about the mental and physical qualifications of women for medicine is not convincing, since one eyewitness can outweigh a thousand votes that it could not be. The present "intellectual inferiority" of women is a type of disuse atrophy resulting from lack of education and stimulation. Lack of physical strength is hardly a valid argument against women practicing medicine, for they do much harder work by the thousands in factories, on farms, and as household servants. Most of the characteristics put forward as unfitting women for medical study and practice are cultural, not inherent sex differences.
2901. Rosenfeld, Siegfried. ["Medical Studies for Women in the Present. Conclusion"]. *Wiener Medizinische Blätter*, 19:7 (13 February 1896) 102-103. (Ger)

The final paper of this series attacks the thesis that the mental differences between men and women, that make the latter unsuited to the study and practice of medicine, are the result of differences in the brain itself. True, there is a difference in cranial capacity, but it is not great. It cannot be used to prove anything until we can know how much of the brain is devoted to body function (motor activity) and whether there are differences in fine structure between the sexes. Various authors have listed characteristics they think are essential for the physician, but we all know male doctors who lack one or more of them, and women in whom some are prominent. In fact, some, such as well-developed sensory perception and memory, are undoubtedly more characteristic of women as a whole than of men. Women may not be so well endowed in logical thinking, but if that were essential in a high degree for doctors, many successful males would have to renounce their profession. The quick perception and comprehension that make up much of "woman's intuition" are probably more useful in diagnosis than is logic. The idea that medicine attracts only superior men is as absurd as the opinion of one teacher that the only person suited to medicine is one who understands four languages and is a good musician. The author concludes that the arguments against women in medicine rest on very weak evidence and become weaker every day. Many learned men who were firm opponents have changed their minds after first-hand experience: the performance of women surgeons in the Russo-Turkish war was also strong evidence of female strength and ability.

2902. Runge, Max. ["The Sexual Individuality of Women"]. Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift, 23 (1897) 205. (Ger)

Max Runge, a professor of gynecology, wrote a book with the same title as this article. In this brief article, he responds to criticism of his book and reiterates his claim that women are determined by their biological functions. Women are subject to physiological cycles that strongly influence their psyche. Therefore women must be protected by society. Women who want to work should concentrate on work aimed at improving the social and medical condition of women; however, they themselves should not attempt to become physicians.

2903. Rydygier, (Ludwig Ritter v. Ruediger). ["A Propos the Admission of Women to Medical Studies"]. Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift, 15 (1896) 275-278. (Ger)

Joining the controversy on women's medical education, the author points out that despite the large number of female physicians and midwives in the past, women have not contributed to scientific progress the way barber-surgeons furthered medicine. He quotes data proving that only a very low percentage of female medical students ever gradu-

ate or practice. Women should, therefore, not be admitted to medical schools, especially as their different anatomical and physiological characteristics make them unsuited for hard work and scientific thinking. Moreover, if women learn male professions, there will be fewer males who can provide for a family and thus fewer women in their natural roles as wives and mothers--as a complement to man.

2904. Schreiter, Anneliese. [Modern Medical Studies for Women]. Düsseldorf Academy of Medicine, Düsseldorf, Germany, 1957, 40 pp. (Medical Thesis.) (Ger)
After a short review of the beginnings of the women's movement, the author surveys the situation of women in medicine from the early 19th century to our times. The author extensively quotes contemporary sources in the controversy on women in medicine and discusses the social and political forces determining their difficulties in gaining access to the medical profession. The thesis contains a bibliography.
2905. Schwalbe, Julius. [On Women in Medical Studies in Germany]. G. Thieme, Leipzig, Germany, 1918, 63 pp. (Ger)
This essay summarizes the controversy on women in medicine, presenting arguments for both sides of the question. The discussion is based on a survey among university professors and clinicians who were asked to express their views on female students and physicians.
2906. Schwerin, Ludwig. ["On the Admission of Women to Medical Practice"]. Deutsche Zeit und Streitfrage, 131 (1880) 77-116. (Ger)
In the controversy on women's medical studies, the author pleads in favor of female doctors not only out of justice and fairness, but because he feels that they are necessary for three reasons: to safeguard social ethics by treating women who must otherwise expose themselves to male doctors, to supply medical care in rural areas, and to guarantee health services during wars when men are at the front. He then explains the educational background required for women physicians and gives a short overview of the history of women in science and medicine, mentioning some female physicians, especially Christiane Erxleben.
2907. Stoll. ["On Female Doctors in the State"]. Jahrbuch der Staatsarzneikunde, 5 (1815) 67-90. (Ger)
In the controversy on women physicians for female patients the author argues forcefully against training female physicians. He pleads that any scientific training would adulterate female morality and ethics and make women into lowly copies of their male superiors without the redeeming feature of maidenly and wifely submissiveness. Not only would female physicians be inferior professionally, they would also be inferior as human beings as they forsake fe-

male virtues without acquiring male intellectual prowess. The historical examples of outstanding women scientists, rulers, and physicians are not to be taken seriously and, in the author's view, closer inspection of these women and their work will show their inferiority.

2908. Stötzer, F. and Gautsch, H. ["Sociological Investigation on Female Medical Students Regarding Their Concepts of Their Future Professional Activity"]. *Zeitschrift für die Gesamte Hygiene und Ihre Grenzgebiete*, (December 1970) 933-937. tables. (Ger)

The purpose of the study was to examine some problems of working women--in this instance women physicians--in a socialistic society. This field is pertinent because a large number of physicians are women. The investigation was conducted at the Medical Academy "Carl Gustav Carus," Dresden, in 1968. The total number of students at that time was 591, of whom 277 (46.6 per cent) were women. Interviews were conducted with 263 women students (95 per cent). Of those interviewed, 102 (38.8 per cent) stated that they wanted to practice their profession full-time, six (2.3 per cent) wanted to work part-time. The majority (154, or 58.5 per cent) planned to work part-time occasionally. The reply depended partly on present or prospective family status. The women students were also asked how they plan to specialize. General practice (27.1 per cent), pediatrics (19.2 per cent), and internal medicine (13.0 per cent) were the most popular specialties. The authors express surprise that only 4.3 per cent chose theoretic-experimental studies; some guidance in this direction might be desirable. They express satisfaction that so many women students choose general practice and credit that choice to the high status given general practice in East Germany, while in West Germany only 5 per cent of the students choose this field. The selection of general practice is largely due to availability of positions and the provision of living quarters. Only 32.1 per cent of the respondents want to work in hospitals, and 4.5 per cent in administration. Only 16 per cent are willing to work in rural districts; 84 per cent want to stay in the city. Based on the survey results, the authors concluded that women medical students, in light of the complex problems facing them, need to be better guided vocationally so that they might become more aware of the alternatives open to them, and the areas and types of professional employment best suited to their personal needs. Also, the authors agree that flexible employment opportunities (i.e., for part-time employment) in all areas of medical specialization need to be created so that the talents of these women will not go to waste because their situations preclude full-time employment.

2909. Weber, Mathilde. [Women Doctors for Women's Diseases:

An Ethical and Sanitary Necessity]. Tuebingen, Germany, 1888, 46 pp. (Ger)

This article stresses the need for women doctors as a means of improving the health of women. The author argues that for reasons of modesty many women fail to see a male physician until late in the disease process when cure is impossible. The existence of trained women physicians would encourage women to seek medical advice at an earlier stage. The author is in favor of separate training facilities for women in anatomy and in clinical training.

2910. Zehender, Wilhelm von. [On Women's Vocation for the Study and Practice of Medicine: A Speech Made in the University of Rostock on February 15, 1875]. Rostock, Germany, 1875, 37 pp. (Ger)

The speaker, a professor of medicine, maintains that women are inherently incapable of scientific endeavor. They should be excluded from medical study because of intellectual and ethical reasons. Professional training for women would undermine the foundations of German womanhood.

GREAT BRITAIN

2911. Aitken, Janet K. and Lawrie, Jean Eileen. "The Career of the Married Medical Woman with Children." World Medical Journal, 11:1 (January 1964) 23-24.

This study discusses the problems of women physicians in England. Married women with children are obliged to find part-time work that enables them to fulfill their household commitments. Part-time work all too often is temporary or of such an insecure nature that it makes many women feel unwanted and/or like failures. It is easier for women physicians to practice when domestic help is available. The psychiatric profession creates further problems by making mothers and husbands feel that unless the mother is devoting herself to the child, she is doing an inadequate job. Since women are the ones who bear and rear children, the state should make some adjustments for women lest the world lose their talents. At the time women apply to medical school, they should be told about the time and energy they must devote to medicine and the problems this is going to cause their marriage, and if they are not prepared for such sacrifices, they should not enter medicine. Postgraduate refresher courses followed by part-time and full-time appointments available all over the country and not just at university centers would help women reenter the field of medicine. Hospital staffing problems could complement the needs of married women for part-time jobs. There could be part-time training programs in specialties so that married women could fill some of the shortages there. There could be more secure part-time training programs. There could be more comprehensive information about the medical

needs and opportunities in different parts of the country and in different specialties.

2912. Blackwell, Elizabeth. "The Influence of Women in the Profession of Medicine." In: Essays in Medical Sociology. Vol. II. Ernest Bell, London, England, 1902, 1-32. (Address, Opening of the Winter Session, London School of Medicine for Women, October 1889.)

In summing up her speech, Dr. Blackwell says that she tried to show: "(1) That women, from their constitutional adaptation to creation and guardianship, are thus fitted for a special and noble part in the advancement of the healing art. (2) That the cultivation of the intellectual faculties necessary to secure their moral influence requires a long and patient training by methods that do not injure morality. (3) That the noblest department of medicine to which we can devote our energies, will be through that guardianship of the rising generation which is the especial privilege of the family physician."

2913. Burt, Charles. "London School of Medicine for Women." British Medical Journal, 2 (4 October 1902) 1017. (Opening lecture, London School of Medicine for Women, London, England, 1902.)

In his speech, "Medicine as a Profession for Women," the treasurer chairman of the board of the Royal Free Hospital discusses the increased opportunities for and recognition of women physicians. Reminding the students that "medical women must be the brightest, purest, and most gracious of their sex," Burt urges the women to refrain from cigarettes, observe Sundays, and lead a "humble Christian life."

2914. "Dismissal of a Married Medical Woman in England." Medical Woman's Journal, 28:11 (November 1921) 287. The St. Pancras Borough Council dismissed Dr. Gladys Miall-Smith as a maternity medical officer on the grounds that she has married. This editorial calls the move a "mischievous doctrine ... ancient and musty and in respects an economic fallacy."

2915. Drysdale, C. R. Medicine as a Profession for Women. London, England, 1870.
[Item not examined by editors.]

2916. Elmes, Margaret and Shrubshall, Nancy K. "Women Doctors in the N.H.S." British Medical Journal, 1:5957 (8 March 1975) 572-573. (Letters to the Editor.) Two women [physicians?] reply in separate letters to Dr. Dora Black's article "State of Health" (which appeared in the 28 December 1974 issue of the Journal, on page 732). Elmes feels the problem of the married woman doctor's child-care expenses could be solved if the present system

of personal taxation were revised. Shrubshall is tired of hearing these mothers demand preferential treatment, as it was their choice to "gratify their maternal instincts."

2917. Fawcett, Millicent Garrett. "The Medical and General Education of Women." Fortnightly Review, 10 (1 November 1868) 554-571.

More has been done for the medical education of women than for their general education. Both subjects are considered at length in this article. Those who advocate admitting women to medical education are divided on the question of whether to subject women to the same training as men. Treating women as "a class apart" is a way of perpetuating the defective education of women. American women have done a great deal of pioneer work, but their efforts toward achieving equal status with men in the profession have been disappointing. A large section of this article discusses six reasons for the inferior general education of women, and a closing section discusses the idea of a new college for women as opposed to opening the examinations to women at the University of London.

2918. Female Doctors; or, Advice to Married Men. Contained in Letters Which Appeared in the Public Press and Are Now Compiled by B. A. Cantab. Manchester, England, [1861].

[Item not examined by editors.]

2919. Fletcher, Walter. "The Future of Women in Medicine." British Medical Journal, 2 (9 October 1926) 653-654. (Address, London School of Medicine for Women, London, England.)

This article discusses the general problems of medical education, the problems of women's medical education, fields of work suitable for women physicians, and the problem of combining marriage and a medical career.

2920. [Gardner, Mabel E.] "English Women and Marriage." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:2 (February 1930) 49.

When a woman physician in Birmingham, England applied to be reinstated in her annual appointment at the General Hospital, she also asked for four months' leave of absence to have a baby. This action precipitated the committee to advise the Board of Governors "that married women should not be appointed to the hospital, and that when women physicians marry they should be asked to resign. This step was taken, so they reported, purely in the interest of the hospital services, so that they should not be interrupted." Lady Florence Barrett, dean of the London School of Medicine, responded by saying, "Either the character of the individual or the quality of the work done should be the only reasons for dismissal." The newspapers called this incident "another hospital sex war."

2921. Hutchison, Robert. "'To Match the Men.' An Address at the Opening of the Winter Session of the London School of Medicine for Women at Exeter." British Medical Journal, 2 (1 November 1941) 623-625.

Sir Robert Hutchison, M.D. acknowledges the pitfalls of generalizing about sex differences. His own experience proves, however, that the woman doctor is like "the little girl who had a curl ... when she is good she is very very good, and when she is bad she is horrid--even horrid than a bad man doctor." Sir Hutchison holds definite opinions on the subject of medical women. On coeducational medical schools: "Nymphs and shepherds may play together, but if they work together there is apt to be a good deal of time lost in dalliance." On studying medicine: women are more conscientious, greater worriers, and tend to overwork (this can lead to "staleness"). On applying for resident posts: "if you paint your nails you are infallibly and rightly damned" (he wishes women doctors wore a uniform). On choosing a specialty: many women cannot stand the strain of general practice; public health jobs lack adventure but are "useful and safe." And, on matrimony: medical education is not really wasted on women, for they "make excellent wives, while their qualification is always a second string to their bow."

2922. Ivens, Frances and Ramsay, Mabel L. "Women Doctors." British Medical Journal, (24 January 1925) 192. (Correspondence.)

Dr. Ivens laments the limited number of resident appointments available for women. Dr. Ramsay discusses the situation of discrimination against women in hospital appointments. Why are women physicians not put in charge of beds or in chief positions in hospitals when the number of women and children patients are triple the number of male patients? "Pure prejudice on the part of the male colleague, I fear, must be the answer."

2923. Ligertwood, Laura M. "The Things That Matter." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (March 1930) 46-54. (Inaugural Address, Women's Medical Society, Women's University Union, Edinburgh, Scotland, 17 October 1929.)

Dr. Ligertwood discusses love, religion, art and nature as "things that matter to ourselves." In the medical profession, remember that you are a marked woman--marked with the seal of your profession, your school, and your country; and "above all" a woman. "... be as womanly as you can ... make it an especial prayer that you may be kept a soft, loving, gracious woman to the end. Do not ape masculinity in your dress or your behaviour. You can never be a man and so you only become a neuter gender, than which there is no more objectionable object in this world."

2924. "London Letter (From Our Own Correspondent): London, November 1, 1921." Medical Woman's Journal, 28:11 (November 1921) 282-283.

The opening section of this letter, titled "Women and Medicine," deals with the refusal of several London medical schools to admit women. While granting that sex antagonism may be a factor, the action is attributed to overcrowding: "There is scarcely room for the men." The situation at the University of Cambridge is reviewed. Serving as an example of one London institution where women dominate is the Royal Free Hospital. Lamentably, research work at the hospital is hampered by a funding shortage. The author regrets that situation, since women's patience especially suits them for specializing in research.

2925. "Manchester Medical School: An Analysis of the Entries of Women Students, 1899 to 1923." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (March 1931) 37-39.

The statistics and remarks in this article were excerpted from an address by Professor John Stopford, given before the Manchester and District Association in November 1930. Among the survey findings: of the total women who had qualified, about 44 per cent were married, and more than half of these had retired from medical practice. While affirming that marriage and medicine were not incompatible, Professor Stopford "felt that marriage stood for something much greater and more fundamental than medicine or a medical career."

2926. "The Medical Education of Women in London." Medical Woman's Journal, 35:6 (June 1928) 157-159. (Feature Article.)

Although the University of London was the first British university to admit women medical students, certain of its 12 medical colleges now declare intentions to no longer admit women. Reasons for the desire to close their doors to women are: women are unable to contribute to the school's athletic life; women embarrass male students and lecturers by being present when "delicate" matters are discussed; and women marry and give up their profession and therefore clinical opportunities are wasted upon them. The article's author, identified only as someone "high in the councils of the British Medical Women's Federation," dismisses the first two reasons as too petty to discuss. She responds to the third reason by quoting from a survey which found that 77.48 per cent of the 1000-member Federation were actively practicing medicine. The writer adds: "... there must be some truth in the contention that the real underlying objection to the medical education of women is in reality due to a sex antagonism ... which is probably due not to a lack of faith in the mental, physical, and intellectual abilities of women ... but rather to the fear that competition may be still keener in the future than it has

been in the past, and that this competition may result in a falling off of earning capacity in men, if they do not 'watch their step.'" It is recommended that the University of London induce all of its schools to take a quota of medical women students.

2927. Murrell, Christine M. "Presidential Address." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (November 1926) 19-26. table. (Presentation, Council of the Medical Women's Federation, Leeds, England, 22 October 1926.) Dr. Murrell feels the two greatest problems facing women physicians are "those connected with marriage, and those connected with lack of cohesion." In this address, Dr. Murrell concentrates on the latter problem. Discrimination against women in the profession is still present and active and several examples of such are given. Dr. Murrell discusses the benefits of separate education for women physicians, women's obligations as members of the British Medical Association, and the need for solidarity and support among women physicians in general.
2928. "Restrictions Against Married Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 38:9 (September 1931) 233-234.
 "The prejudice and antagonism so rampant during suffrage days, now pent up and rendered inarticulate owing to the great change in the position of women, has been concentrating itself on an attempt to keep married women out of wage-earning and salaried posts," declared Lady F. M. Dickinson-Berry at the annual meeting of the British Medical Women's Federation.
2929. Rolleston, Sir Humphry. "An Address on the Problem of Success for Medical Women." British Medical Journal, (6 October 1923) 591-594.
 The problem of success for medical women lies in the fact that "variability, both in body and mind, is more frequent in the male than in the female sex, so that genius, originality, and initiative, as well as idiocy and crime, are more frequent in men than in women, who tend to preserve a more equable level; men have a greater aptitude for abstract problems, women for concrete subjects." This accounts for the fact that there are no women doctors of outstanding ability on the order of a Lister, Koch, or Osler. Sir Humphrey feels, in addition, that it "seems improbable" that a woman doctor "would consciously abstain from research and striking out a new line because it is commonly regarded as peculiarly a man's sphere." Sir Humphrey reviews the various opinions on the difference between the sexes. It is a generally accepted view that "genius is even rarer in women than in men." Whether this is due to inherent sex peculiarities or is the result of long-continued dominance of the male sex, or to both these factors, Sir Humphrey feels is an academic though "interesting" question.

2930. Roughton, E. W. "An Address on Woman's Sphere in Medicine." British Medical Journal, (8 October 1910) 1027-1029.

This address was delivered at the London School of Medicine for Women. The author, a surgeon to the Royal Free Hospital, submits that owing to the inventions of anesthesia and antiseptics, surgery has been made a gentle art and therefore suitable to "the most tender hearted man or woman." Medicine is not only a suitable profession for a woman, but it is also a desirable one in that "everybody ... would agree that ... women should be attended by persons of their own sex." Mr. Roughton feels strongly that "the more the sexes are separated in medical matters the better." He is opposed to mixed classes of medical students and advocates separate hospitals for the sexes. Tertiary sexual characteristics, capable of being influenced by education and discipline, are important in deciding the suitability of a sex for medical work. Women, as a result of the necessary division of labor between the sexes, have developed a sense of dependence upon the male. There are, however, some independent, self-reliant women, and these women seek medical careers: "Take every opportunity of increasing your self-reliance by doing things for yourself as much as possible." While men have the muscular advantage, women are more "mentally adaptable" and therefore more tactful. However, they also have a greater capacity for dissembling and must guard against this practice in medicine. "Another result of the primordial differences in the male and female environments is that the woman's mind retains more of its child-like characters than does that of the man." Brain size and woman's intellectual advantage is also discussed. Pediatrics, obstetrics, and hygiene, Mr. Roughton concludes, are suitable medical fields for women.

2931. Savage, Anne and Griffiths, Sheila M. "Women Doctors." British Medical Journal, 1 (23 June 1962) 1763-1764. (Correspondence.)

In two separate letters, Savage and Griffiths suggest how married women doctors can become established in regular work.

2932. Summerfield, G. P. "Women in Medicine." British Medical Journal, 3:5934 (28 September 1974) 802. (Letter to the Editor.)

The writer states that before equality between the sexes in medicine can occur, there must be "a change in the pattern of child-rearing in society as a whole."

2933. Swayne, Walter C.; Naish, A.E.; and McCall, Eva. "Women Doctors." British Medical Journal, (7 February 1925) 283. (Correspondence.)

Dr. Swayne writes that during the past 10 years, 20 women

have obtained their medical degrees from the University of Bristol. "I may also mention that two of the senior assistants to the full-time medical professors in the University are women. This does not appear to indicate that there is any prejudice in this school against women as such." A. E. Naish examines the question of prejudice against women in hospital positions and feels that "when women as a body have shown themselves capable of shouldering the responsibility and worries of practice it will not be long before they are admitted as readily as men to hospital posts."

2934. Timbury, Morag C. and Timbury, G. C. "Glasgow Women Medical Students: Some Facts and Figures." British Medical Journal, 2 (24 April 1971) 216-218. tables. (Contemporary Themes.)

This study attempted to find possible connections between the married medical woman's decision to practice full time and her background. For this purpose a postal questionnaire was sent to the 343 women studying medicine at the University of Glasgow during the academic years 1968-69, and 1969-70. Of the 317 women who responded, 14 were married (4.4 per cent) and five had a child. When the students were asked if they had any doubts about their choice of medicine, "the incidence of doubts was about the same among the girls in the early years of their study but increased sharply in those who were nearing the end of their training." Girls at the start of their course attributed doubts to difficulty with examinations, and the length of the course; in later years, the difficulty of combining a medical career with family life was cited as reason for doubt. "Relatively more girls with doubts had a working mother" (51.3 per cent). "The significant association of doubts about medicine and having a working mother may indicate a more realistic attitude among the girls whose mothers were working to the difficulties of combining a career with family responsibilities.... This suggests that having a working mother may be the main factor which determines whether or not a woman continues working after marriage." Pediatrics was the most popular specialty with obstetrics, medicine, psychiatry, surgery, and anaesthetics being other main choices. "... over a third of the girls said that they thought that women were not so good at science as men but that they were sympathetic as doctors and more suited to work with female and child patients than men. Fifty-four of the girls believed that women were better at repetitive work than work requiring initiative and 11 thought that men made better doctors." Two-thirds (98) of the women identified as the most important aspect of a doctor's work as giving advice and reassurance; 20 women thought that the primary task of a doctor was to advance scientific knowledge about disease.

2935. Ulyatt, Kenneth and Ulyatt, Frances Margaret. "Attitudes

of Women Medical Students Compared with Those of Women Doctors." *British Journal of Medical Education*, 7:3 (September 1973) 152-154. tables.

This study was prompted by the authors' suspicion that early retirement among women physicians is not entirely due to "circumstances," but rather to "personal qualities." An attitude survey previously shown to distinguish between women physicians known to have practiced medicine for the greater part of their lives and physicians who performed only minimally was completed by female medical students at the Royal Free Hospital School and at Nottingham University. The results indicate that attitudes conducive to working or retiring after marriage are already present among women students as early as the first year of their studies. The authors suggest that this attitude survey or other "indirect" methods would reveal "under-lying feelings" of women applying to medical school: "If this could be done it would be possible to accept girls who are discovered to have no fear of neglecting and so harming their families, rather than girls who regard constant personal maternal care as the only safeguard against abnormality or delinquency in their children."

2936. Ulyatt, K[enneth] W. and Ulyatt, F[rances] M[argaret]. "Field and Training Performance of a Group of Women Doctors." *Medical Officer*, 124 (1970) 33-34. [Article not examined by editors.]

2937. Ulyatt, Kenneth and Ulyatt, Frances Margaret. "Some Attitudes of a Group of Women Doctors Related to Their Field Performance." *British Journal of Medical Education*, 5:3 (September 1971) 242-245. table.
- An attitude survey attempted to understand the differences between practicing and semi-retired married women physicians in England. Fifty-four statements on the position of married women in society, their relationships with husbands and children, professional education and responsibilities, and the effect of a working wife upon the home, were framed. The instrument was sent to 50 married women who practiced 90 per cent of the time and 50 women who worked the shortest time based on a previous study. There were 36 returns from each group. Scoring was done on a five-point scale (-2 to +2) with positives used when professional concerns predominated. The women who had been most in practice produced more positive scores. The same test was administered to a population of 62 girls in sixth form (from whom medical students are drawn). The school-girl scores were more directly related to those of the semiretired women physicians. It was found that the greatest differences between the working and semiretired physicians were in 14 statements related to child care and domestic responsibilities. These were extracted and sent for amplification to the 12 highest working scorers and the 12

lowest semiretired scorers. The returns were given to 16 doctors and social scientists who assigned them to either working or semiretired classifications with a significant degree of correct assignment. Sixteen statements producing the least difference on the initial survey were sent to the next 13 high and low scorers in the initial survey. The same judges correctly determined the working women but had difficulty identifying the semiretired physicians. The results suggested that spending a large part of life in medical practice altered the working women's perceptions. The practicing physicians appeared able to maintain a feminine role without the passivity or inner-directedness characteristic of female socialization. The authors compared their findings with a study conducted by Ginzberg in 1966. They suggested that the work performance of women graduates in medicine might improve if it were possible to more adequately explore the self image of girls applying for university entrance.

2938. Walton, H. J. "Sex Differences in Ability and Outlook of Senior Medical Students." British Journal of Medical Education, 2:2 (June 1968) 156-162. fig., tables.

"Many of the differences found between men and women may be explicable on the basis of the admission procedure utilized by the medical school. Women applicants are less acceptable than men, and fewer gain entry (Bowers, 1966). The smaller quota admitted will usually be more competent and possibly more intelligent than their male counterpart. However, this explanation is likely to be a partial one. The selection of women for medicine is probably a process which starts earlier during school education. For a girl to plan a medical career, and to seek to enter medical school, perhaps requires greater intellectual ability than is the case with boys. Qualities of personality are also likely to be important. The women among fifth-year medical students are more competent at their medical school studies than men, taking professional examination performance as the criterion. In the specialty of psychiatry they also performed better, both in acquiring factual knowledge and in film tests of clinical skill. Women had higher Neuroticism--that is, a greater level of anxiety. In addition, they were less extroverted--they were more withdrawn socially and less impulsive. They had less need from teachers for guidance with their studies than male students. While they were more censorious of the psychiatrists who taught them, they were less moralistic towards patients than the men students. Women are less technical, more practical, and more patient-centered in professional orientation. They are not prone, as men are, to consider the psychiatry instruction gave them greater understanding of their own personality. Women become more aware than men of the limitations of advice-giving as a method for helping patients. Men are rather less committed to their psychiatry training,

less critical, and more inclined to take a detached view of the instruction provided for them." [Article summary.]

2939. West, Charles. Medical Women: A Statement and an Argument. J. & A. Churchill, London, England, 1878, 32 pp.

The author of this publication is a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London. [Item not examined by editors.]

2940. Wilks, Samuel. "The Admission of Women to the University of London." Lancet, 1 (19 May 1877) 738-739. (Correspondence.)

A professed "liberal" (his friends even call him a "radical"), the writer addresses himself to the question of the fitness of women for medical study. He notes that while the objections to women's medical education find basis in "physiological laws," the women's advocates' arguments are based on political laws of liberty, equality, and justice. Women's advocates thus "ignore the rights of nature ... they will scatter natural laws to the winds and replace them by any number of artificial ones."

2941. Wilks, Samuel. "The Admission of Women to the University of London." Lancet, (2 June 1877) 818. (Correspondence.)

Those who would admit women to the study of medicine at the University of London are largely nonmedical people who are ignorant of the vigorous scientific training needed for a medical career. They argue that women are particularly suited to "the administration of medical solace and relief," but is this different from saying that women make excellent nurses? The writer maintains that women are physically and intellectually unsuited to a career in medicine.

2942. "Women and the Medical Profession in Great Britain." Medical Woman's Journal, [28]:1 (January [1921]) 20. When "Mrs. Simon, Lady Mayoress of Manchester" refused to visit a local hospital because no women were associated with its management, a lively debate ensued in the British press. Among the published comments were "clichés about women disliking to serve under women ... [and] nonsense about women and the home...."

2943. "Women in Medical and Other Professions." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:8 (August 1930) 231.

Even though women physicians distinguished themselves during World War I, the number of women accepted to train in medicine in England has declined as has the number accepted in allied professions like dentistry. One possible reason for this decline is that families are more likely to support the education of boys rather than girls during economically pressing times. Women doctors are needed in the British colonies to care for native women and children.

2944. "Women Physicians." Medical Woman's Journal, 46:2 (February 1939) 58. (Editorial.)

In an address at the opening session of the London School of Medicine for Women, Lord Horder said that "a good man physician has a little more of the feminine in him than the average man, and that a like statement applies to a good woman physician." Although originality may be more common in men, women have more intuition, conscience, curiosity, industry, and spiritual sensitivity. Lord Horder concluded that "it is the woman in the physician that medicine wants just as much as the physician in the woman."

INTERNATIONAL

2945. Bickel, Beatrix A. "Medical Non-Missionaries." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:12 (December 1945) 41-44.

This article provides autobiographical insight into the experience of being raised in a missionary home. Dr. Bickel's father had given permission for her to study medicine in the hopes that his daughter would become a medical missionary. These hopes were frustrated, as Dr. Bickel did not go into missionary work but settled into a medical practice for a time in Hamburg, Germany. The author does include a variety of incidents from the reports of medical women missionaries. Many women doctors, at the close of the 19th century, were considered sexually abnormal due to their choice of work. At this time the book, The Third Sex, was repeatedly sent to women physicians. Dr. Bickel illustrates, through various cases, some of the difficulties of dealing with sexual variations in women patients, working in rough neighborhoods, quieting irate male patients, and dealing with female Russian spies.

2946. V[an] H[oosen], B[ertha]. "The Woman Physician and the Training Nurse." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:8 (August 1930) 230-231.

When [women] nurses are trained by women physicians rather than by men physicians, there is more sympathy and less antagonism between women physicians and nurses and better patient care. The army considers the woman nurse as "essential" as a male army surgeon but a woman surgeon is an "interloper" in peace or war. "If the woman physician can succeed in gaining recognition from the army, she can only hope to do so by demanding an equality with the trained nurse."

2947. Zenil, Sara. "The Woman Doctor Is a Social Necessity." Medical Woman's Journal, 55:7 (July 1948) 22-24. (Presentation, First Congress, Pan American Medical Women's Alliance, November 1947.)

In this speech (published in both Spanish and English), Dr.

Zenil discusses the woman physician's "natural gift for relieving suffering humanity, not only physically, but also spiritually." She proposes that the Pan American Medical Women's Alliance honor the memory of Matilde P. Montoya, Mexico's first woman physician. She also proposes that the Alliance encourage an international confederation of women doctors.

SOUTH, CENTRAL, LATIN AMERICA AND MEXICO

2948. Garcia Arroyo, Maria Luisa; Procel, Matilda Hidalgo de; Bermudez, Laura Contreras de; and Amat, Ana. "Problems Confronting Medical Women in Ecuador." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 11:10 (October 1956) 357-359.

Although legally there are no restrictions to obtaining a university education, the Ecuadorian women live under heavy cultural, prejudicial constraints. Dr. Matilda H. de Procel was the first woman in Ecuador to get her Bachelor's degree (in 1913). Social pressures exerted in the home constitute "the most serious problem confronting the woman physician" in Ecuador.

UNITED STATES

2949. Abramowitz, Stephen I.; Weitz, Lawrence J.; Schwartz, Joseph M.; Amira, Stephen; Gomes, Beverly; and Abramowitz, Christine V. "Comparative Counselor Inferences Toward Women with Medical School Aspirations." Journal of College Student Personnel, 16:2 (March 1975) 128-130. table.

This study was conducted to amass additional data on the bias exhibited by vocational counselors in regards to women "who excell in traditionally masculine occupational areas, such as medicine." It was hypothesized that traditional counselors would be more likely than untraditional counselors to regard as psychologically maladjusted, women who were motivated toward and had the aptitude for medical studies. Ten counselors and 12 graduate students with counseling interests were the subjects. One-half of this group were women. Results show that a "medical-school aspiring (i.e., sex-role transgressing) female evoked more stern judgments from morally traditional assessors than from liberal ones..." The female counselors were more lenient in their judgments. There is evidence also that the more experienced counselor will exhibit more prejudice against the unconventional woman than will the less experienced counselor. Professionals should be sensitized to value-encroachments on applied activities, suggest the authors.

2950. "Aiken Heart, M.D." The "Doctor Woman." How I Was Cured by a Female Physician. Detroit, Michigan, [n.d.].
[Item not examined by editors.]
2951. Alpert, H. "Women Doctors Preferred?" Harvest Years, 11 (August 1971) 36-40. illus.
[Article not examined by editors.]
2952. "Alumnae Discuss Roles As More Women Enter Medical Profession." Downstate Reporter, 4:3 (Summer 1973) 1-13. chart., photos., ports.
At Downstate Medical Center 21.8 per cent of the 1973-1974 entering class are women. The situation for women medical students at Downstate is discussed. In an interview, Dr. Iris Slater, a 1961 graduate, says that women's liberation movement is "ridiculous" because women are very pampered in America. She speculates that as the status of medicine declines in this country, more women and fewer men will be attracted. Dr. Marie Zeterberg feels the biggest problem for women in medicine is finding adequate household help. Dr. Barbara Delano states that "women are not encouraged by society to think that it's possible for them to become physicians." Several other women physicians' opinions are also given.
2953. "American Pioneer..." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:7 (July 1944) 32.
Along with some historical background on the ways in which the New York Infirmary for Women and Children has been a pioneering hospital, this article compares medical women's status at the time of the hospital's founding (in 1857) to the present [1944]. Following are some of the ways in which "the anti-feminist attitude toward women doctors still flourishes." Of New York City's 58 hospitals approved for intern training, 14 still refuse to accept women interns; and, unlike male students, women are denied army- and navy-paid medical educations.
2954. Anthony, Catherine W. "Is There a Prejudice Against Women in the United States?" Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 24:10 (October 1969) 787-788.
Since the 1848 Women's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, New York, there has been "a vigorous attack on men's domination of women ... and ... women have continually sought to break down barriers for equality." Of working women in the United States, 75 per cent are working at routine jobs and seven per cent are doctors. Women comprise 2.5 per cent to 24 per cent of students who are admitted to medical schools around the country, which averages out to ten women per medical class. Of all the countries in the world, the United States is the fourth from the lowest

in its percentage of women physicians. On medical school faculties, women are only three per cent of the full professors. To change this discrimination, admissions should be integrated on the basis of qualifications. Since women share equally in the financial responsibilities, they should share equally in the educational facilities as well. Recruitment should change. Educators and members of the medical profession should change their attitudes that women are not a good investment and tend to be less productive than men. Women physicians should band together and keep communications open to help advance women to the status for which all women must strive.

2955. Applebaum, Ann Halsell. "Motivational Factors in the Choice of Medicine as a Profession by Women." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 15:4 (April 1960) 355-361.
Motivational factors based on psychoanalytic theory are presented. The author discusses the psychodynamics of femininity and its relationship to career choice.
2956. Arnold, Anna W. "Women in Medicine--50 Years of Progress." Medical Affairs, (Fall 1971) 2-7. illus., port.
Dr. Arnold looks back a half-century, when she was one of nine women of the Class of 1921 at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. Quoting from a variety of other sources, she traces the increased opportunities for women to the present, and highlights the existing problems for medical women. She calls for more retraining programs and part-time residencies, flexible working hours, and increased opportunity for professional advancement.
2957. "As Others See Us." Woman's Medical Journal, 1:4 (April 1893) 63-64.
An editorial on women entering the profession of medicine is reprinted from the Philadelphia Times and Register. The writer stresses that the woman who insists upon being independent must be willing to fight the battles previously fought for her by men, be self-supporting, and weather the storms from which she was heretofore shielded by her "strong-armed protector." "With her feeble frame, her physical encumbrances, her mental organization warped and misdeveloped by the inheritance of ages of irresponsibility, she steps into the arena to contend ... in the struggle for existence." In short, her liberated position means to her what it did to the disenthralled slave. And of course the effect of such freedom is the abrogation of motherhood.
2958. Austin, Grace Baliunas; Maher, Margaret M.; and LoMonaco, Carmine J. "Women in Dentistry and Medicine: Attitudinal Survey of Educational Experience." Journal of Dental Education, 37 (November 1973) 11-17. tables.

Alumnae and students from the classes of 1966 through 1976 of the New Jersey Dental School, New Jersey Medical School, and Rutgers Medical School were surveyed to determine how they felt their educational experience was affected by the fact that they were women. Of 196 questionnaires sent out, 97 were returned. Most women, according to the survey, did not feel there was overt discrimination in their educational experience. Many of the respondents did perceive subtle prejudice, however. Overall, 77 per cent felt that they had encountered no more difficulties than their male counterparts.

2959. Barclay, William R. "The Future for Medical Education and Women in Medicine." *Journal of the American Medical Women's Association*, 28:2 (February 1973) 69-70. (Address, Annual Meeting, American Medical Women's Association, Columbus, Ohio, 14 November 1972.)

The author, a vice-president of the American Medical Association, says that medical schools favor admitting women because women's credentials are often better than those of male applicants. He anticipates that the function of the physician will change from that of being a person in direct contact with the patient and to whom the patient feels "deference," to that of being a decision maker, coordinator, and administrator for other health personnel who will have direct care of the patients. Because medical knowledge has a half-life of five years, what has been traditional in medical curriculum has changed. Medical education has become a life-long continuum rather than a succession of formal education experiences. When the function of the physician changes, women may be better equipped than men to fill the role of physician--when they "will not receive the direct and warm gratitude patients have customarily given"--because "the traditional roles which women have had to play in society" have prepared them [to do thankless work]. More women may find the practice of medicine a viable career because of the changes taking place in the amount of time spent in training and practice, i.e., that undergraduate premedical majors may enter medical school after three years of college, that medical education itself may take less time, that peer review is more conducive to the work of part-time physicians than for those engaged in full-time medical care, that physicians will no longer have to work sixty-hour weeks but will be able to adjust their working hours to the complex systems they will direct. Women physicians will find these flexible schedules more conducive to the "privilege of raising a family."

2960. "The Bars Against Women." *Time*, (11 January 1971) 31. (Medicine.)

Despite the great need for physicians, women make up only seven per cent of the country's 300,000 doctors. There is

a need for more flexible scheduling for women with family obligations. Schools which have begun to meet these needs are Boston's Children's Medical Center and New York Medical College. More changes are expected as the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare begins to take an active part in sex discrimination charges.

2961. Bass, Elizabeth. "Longevity..." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 1:9 (December 1946) 329.

"Statistics show that women physicians are remarkably long lived." In a search of the obituary columns of women's medical journals, the author compiled these statistics: of 1,776 women physicians, more than 180 lived beyond the age of 70; more than 112 lived to 80 years and over; more than 65 lived beyond 90 years; and "a few" reached 100.

2962. Batt, Roberta. "Creating a Professional Identity." American Journal of Psychoanalysis, 32:2 (1972) 156-162. Potential women physicians need models to emulate. Professionals, however, are "socialized" into their roles by the medical community, and in the process often they acquire the prejudices and biases of the community. Two processes that make socialization of a woman physician difficult are distortion of language and unexamined prejudice. Language is used to evaluate and control (e.g., use of words like "assertive" for the male and "aggressive" for the female in the same situation), and women soon learn to become what they are labeled. "The destruction of certain attributes of women's character by selective use of language ... leads to the self-fulfilling fact in many cases of dull, passive, insecure women professionals." Unexamined prejudice may be described in the words of Philip Goldberg: "'women do consider their own sex inferior, and even when the facts give no support to this belief, they will persist in downgrading the competence--in particular, the intellectual and professional competence--of their fellow females.'" The author also points out that men and women are different, and these differences do not imply female inferiority. Confirmation by others of these differences is necessary. Some of the more overt prejudices against women physicians are dismissed in conclusion (i.e., fraternities refusing admission to women; lack of financial support for women medical students, etc.).

2963. Bennett, Alice G. "Would You Let Your Daughter Study Medicine?" Woman's Medical Journal, 25:6 (June 1915) 128-129. (Presentation, Ninth Annual Meeting, Women's Medical Society of New York State, Buffalo, New York, April 1915.)

Dr. Bennett describes events leading up to her daughter Emma's decision to study medicine and her own reactions to that intention. In a more general vein, Dr. Bennett

discusses the increased opportunities for women physicians and the compatibility of marriage with a medical career.

2964. Bennett, Laura B. "The Prophecy of the Ephah and a Prophecy by a Medical Woman." Woman's Medical Journal, 29[19]:3 (March 1919) 41-43. (Original Articles.)
Dr. Bennett uses a story from the prophecies of Zachariah to illustrate how women are rising up on the wings of wisdom elevating earth's standards to a place "between earth and heaven." The author speaks of the advancement of women in medicine and of their ideals.
2965. Blackwell, Elizabeth and Blackwell, Emily. Medicine as a Profession for Women. Printed for the Trustees of the New York Infirmary for Women, 1860.
[Item not examined by editors.]
2966. Bluestone, Naomi. "Marriage ... and Medicine." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 20:11 (November 1965) 1048-1053.
This article is primarily about how difficult a woman medical student or doctor who wants to marry a compatible man will find it. A woman desiring to become a doctor "will wonder if being doctor must mean giving up marriage.... Charges of masculinity, homosexuality and egg-headedness among female physicians will also be rapidly dismissed. The unwelcome and threatening fears are pushed aside; she wants to become a doctor, it is her privilege.... The heart-warming myth of the doctor wed only to her art and suffering humanity must bow to the more realistic position of most practitioners who go through life without a husband to enrich them. The unhappy truth is that if a woman fails in her task of maintaining a harmonious balance of all the great needs in her life, she may actually damage the image of the American woman in medicine by attitudes and emotional expressions which betray the truth."
2967. Bodley, Rachel L. Valedictory Address to the Twenty-Second Graduating Class of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Published by the class, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1874, 15 pp.
Reminding the graduates that they are the last class to have been instructed by Professor Ann Preston (who died in April 1872), Dr. Bodley quotes from Dr. Preston's 1870 valedictory address. Dr. Bodley further impresses upon the class the historical significance of the upcoming American centennial. She gives examples of how the 19th century has proven to be the "Century of Woman," focusing upon advances in women's higher education and women's missionary work as a distinctive movement. Finally, the graduates are charged to "guide skillfully, guard-conscien-

tiously, mould wisely, and all this, in the interest of home, of purity, and of Heaven!"

2968. [Bowling, W. K.] "Female Doctors." Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery, 2 (1852) 123-124. (Editorial.)

While Dr. Bowling is "as gallant and fearless an advocate as any" of woman's progress, he feels that the practice of medicine is not "in the line of her progress." Medicine in practice is "too arduous, too exacting for her fragile mechanism." In addition, Dr. Bowling feels it is not true that women patients will turn to women physicians more readily than to men physicians, for "it is woman's nature to trust men in the hour of her affliction and calamity." "Shrewd women invariably choose their confidants from the opposite sex." Dr. Bowling concludes his article by labeling women's efforts to enter the realm of medical practice as a "will-o'-the-wisp chase after an impossibility."

2969. Broome, Claire V. "Discrimination at Harvard." Harvard Medical Alumni Bulletin, 49:6 (July-August 1975) 42. port.

Dr. Broome begins with a general discussion of the subtleties of discrimination against women physicians. She recalls an anecdote which illustrates women's questioning their own perceptions of discrimination and men's often unawareness of their own bias. Instances of discrimination have a cumulative effect and should be dealt with through "increased sensitivity and openness" in discussing them.

2970. Brown, William Symington. The Capability of Women to Practice the Healing Art. Ripley, Boston, Massachusetts, 1859.

[Pamphlet not examined by editors.]

2971. Buchanan, J. Robert. "The Selection of Medical Students." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 24:7 (July 1969) 555-560. (Presentation, the Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation Conference on "The Future of Women in Medicine," Williamsburg, Virginia, 8-11 December 1968.)

If the subjective obstacles that women have to face when they have a professional career were to be eliminated, more female applicants would apply to medical school. "... the heart of the problem of the admission of women to medicine ... is that female graduates of medical school do not devote as much time to medical activities after graduation as do men..." He also says that there must be ways "of keeping the female physician as available for professional activities as her male counterpart while at the same time allowing for her role as a wife and mother." Until a solution is found, "admissions committees across the nation will be forced to continue their present practices with respect to female applicants." To fill the "pressing

medical and social needs of disadvantaged urban areas," this doctor suggests recruitment of black women. He notes "the traditionally dominant role of the female in the black community" would fit in with "the general preference of female physicians for careers in pediatrics, psychiatry and internal medicine."

2972. "The Bulletin's Line on Women, 1955-1975." Harvard Medical Alumni Bulletin, 50:1 (September/October 1975) 34-38. cartoon.

This section consists of excerpts from the last 20 years of the Harvard Medical Alumni Bulletin. Mildred F. Jefferson (class of 1951) wrote in October, 1955 of her struggles against prejudice since graduating from Harvard: "Were the situation less tragic, it would be downright comical." In 1972 the Bulletin announced a historic event: the first woman to be appointed to an associate deanship in the history of Harvard Medical School--Mary C. Howell, M.D., Ph.D. In April, 1975, Dr. Howell resigned that post: "The job of 'woman administrator' would mean that a woman-identified woman would have some voice in the administrative policies of the school, especially with regards to matters concerning students.... I have had little access or opportunity to affect policy...." Other alumnae who are excerpted include Dr. Raquel Cohen and Dr. Doris Bennett. Dr. Leona Baumgartner wrote in 1972 to tell the story of why she went to Yale Medical School and not Harvard.

2973. Byford, William Heath. "Doctorate Address." Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner, 48:6 (June 1884) 561-574. (Original Communications.) (Commencement address, Woman's Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, 22 April 1884.)

Byford's address to the graduating class discusses prevalent arguments against the suitability of women for the practice of medicine and concludes, in each case, that the argument is erroneous. Labor-saving machinery frees women from full-time domestic duties; many women need an independent means of support; useful knowledge never degrades a person; women's physical strength is attested to by the laborious farm duties performed by so many; women can be trained to acquire nerve and courage; many women physicians and surgeons have proved their competence and skill. The address concludes with words of encouragement to the new graduates.

2974. Caldwell, Ruth. "Women in Medicine: Chapter [V] The Present Status of Medical Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:9 (September 1930) 254-255.

There are a variety of factors, this author proposes, that every woman in medicine should be aware of to alleviate further prejudice against women physicians. There is a reluctance of people to consult a first-rate woman doctor,

preferring instead to consult a mediocre man doctor under the assumption that women would not have access to the broadest experience and training possible. To overcome this prejudice, the author suggests that "each woman in medicine give the best kind of service available and ask for no special privileges." Another reaction against women doctors is that "women who take up medicine lose the charm of a woman, becoming masculine in dress and mannerisms." As a solution to this objection the author proposes "each girl ... pay just a little more attention to her appearance than she feels she has time to, remembering that it is for the good of all medical women..." Another objection to training women is that "they simply get married and never use it." In fact, 80.2 per cent of those graduating between 1905 and 1910 and who are married were in full-time practice, and 5.8 per cent were in limited practice. Only 13.9 per cent did not practice. Of the single women, 93.8 per cent were in full-time practice. Because so many women patients are reluctant to see male doctors, it is important to have women physicians.

2975. Carpenter, Elizabeth. "Address: Delivered at the Sixty-seventh Annual Commencement of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania." Bulletin of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, (September 1919). Elizabeth Carpenter congratulates the graduating class on four points: becoming alumnae of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania; being women; graduating in 1919; and having such diverse and unusual opportunities awaiting them. While alumnae should be proud of Woman's Medical College's unique position as the only U.S. medical school for women and with a woman dean, it should be remembered that the institution has been "aided and abetted by men." Urging that more praise and credit be given to men who help women, the speaker laments the "unreasoning and unnecessary antagonisms between the sexes." The "rare privilege" of being a woman at this point in history carries with it the obligation to find new solutions to world problems "and cultivate fields that men would never have cultivated." As 1919 graduates, medical women follow the glorious traditions of their counterparts who distinguished themselves in the world war. Finally, the new work opportunities opening up to women physicians are discussed.
2976. Cartwright, Lillian Kaufman. "Conscious Factors Entering into Decisions of Women to Study Medicine." Journal of Social Issues, 28:2 (1972) 201-215. "The data presented discuss the motivations and personality of the female medical school student from the University of California, San Francisco campus. Inductive analyses of conscious reasons for entering medical school reveal the importance of encouragement from others, long-standing interest, self-development motives, and altruism. In contrast

to studies reported on male subjects, economic and prestige factors as well as the unreachable aspect of other occupations are seldom mentioned by women." [Article abstract.]

2977. Cartwright, Lillian K[aufman]. "The Personality and Family Background of a Sample of Women Medical Students at the University of California." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 27:5 (May 1972) 260-266. tables.

This article is a report of the empirical findings of a personality study of women medical students at the University of California. Included are personality test data based on the responses of 102 female medical school students from the incoming classes of 1960-1967 and interview data collected on a sub-sample of 59 women drawn from the larger group of 102. The California Psychological Inventory Test was used. The women used in this study indicated an overall effective social and intellectual functioning. They were more self-accepting, dominant, independent, and active. Demographic group characteristics included high paternal educational and occupational achievements, specific sibling positions (only child, first, or second born), and comparative stability in early family life.

2978. "Challenge to Medical Women!" Bulletin of the Medical Women's National Association, 10 (October 1925) 23-24.

This article is a brief response to a speech given by Dr. Hugh Cabot, dean of Ann Arbor Medical College, in which he stated that "Women cannot stand the strain required in the actual practice of medicine." At the same time he admires women who work in laboratories and in institutions because "they work many more of the 365 days than men, giving themselves less time and relaxation for football...." Dr. Mabel Gardner's response included that this male physician would not know much about women physicians from direct observations because none of the hospitals he attends accepts women interns. In hospitals where women and men act on services in rotation, women serve with at least as much devotion and conscientiousness as men. Brawn is irrelevant to the important criteria by which doctors should be evaluated: ability to carry responsibility, endure loss of sleep, make important decisions quickly. When women physicians band together, then male physicians will value them and cooperate with them.

2979. Chappell, Amey. "The Time Is the Present." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 6:9 (September 1951) 350-351. (Inaugural Address, American Medical Women's Association, Atlantic City, New Jersey, June 10, 1951.)

Equality of opportunity has not been achieved in the field of

medicine. This address constitutes a plea for women physicians to take an active role in the advancement of their cause.

2980. Chesney, J. P. "Woman as a Physician." Richmond and Louisville Medical Journal, 11 (1871) 1-15.
[Article not examined by editors.]

2981. Chiles, John A. "Patient Reactions to the Suicide of a Therapist." American Journal of Psychotherapy, 28:1 (January 1974) 115-121.

The rate of suicide among psychiatrists is high enough to consider suicide an occupational hazard. In this article the effects of a woman psychiatrist's suicide are examined in its relation to five male patients she served until the time of her death. One of her patients researched the possible causes of her death and found out from the psychiatrist's mother "that during the last six months of her life she had frequently asked, 'Why am I ugly when other people are beautiful?'" Another patient saw her as a "'Gertrude Stein-like figure,' masculine, low-voiced, chain-smoking--a veneer covering a lonely and depressed person, but a person with whom he could resonate because 'she was healthier than I but in the same kind of conflict.'"

2982. Clark, Margaret Vaupel. "Medical Women's Contribution to the Education of Mothers." Woman's Medical Journal, 25:6 (June 1915) 126-128. (Presentation, Eighteenth Annual Meeting, Women's Medical Society of Iowa, Waterloo, Iowa, May 1915.)

Women and children constitute four-fifths of the population and the larger part of the physician's patronage. Their needs are the first to be considered "as in them the future of the race is at stake." Women physicians are needed to care for these women, as many of them will only talk to another woman and submit to an examination only at the hands of another woman. Dr. Clark proceeds to discuss the education of young mothers by the woman physician.

2983. Clarke, Edward H. "Medical Education of Women." Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, 4:24 (16 December 1869) 345-346. (Original Communications.)

Dr. Clarke presents excerpts from his address to the graduating medical class of Harvard College. His address concerns the subject of the medical education of women. Dr. Clarke feels that "whatever is right for [man] is right for [woman]. The real question is not of right, but of capability or possibility." Here, Dr. Clarke considers the question one of "whether woman's organization will permit her to undertake the toil of the medical profession." A "complete experimental solution" to the question is suggested by Dr. Clarke: for if woman's organization is compatible with medical practice, she will succeed--if it is not com-

patible, she will fail. Therefore, let her try--throw no obstacles in her way. Dr. Clarke feels they will master the science of medicine, but to become practitioners they must be strictly segregated from males, for it is not ennobling for men and women to aid "each other to display with the scalpel the secrets of the reproductive system"; to investigate "the constituents of the urine" together or to "charmingly discuss together the labyrinthine ways of syphilis."

2984. Clarke, Miriam F. "Stature and Body Build of Women Medical Students: A Study of Eight Classes at the Medical College of Pennsylvania." Human Biology, 45:3 (September 1973) 385-401. figs., tables.

"A sample of 401 women medical students aged 20 to 39 years, the classes graduating 1960-67 at the Medical College of Pennsylvania," are measured in this study. "The subjects of this study differed from other samples of women of the United States of America in: greater stature, lower weight for height in the fourth decade compared with the third, and lower percentage of overweight subjects."

2985. Cleveland, E[meline] H. Introductory Lecture on Behalf of the Faculty to the Class of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, for the Session of 1858-59. Merrihew & Thompson, Printers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1858, 16 pp.

Emeline Cleveland says that "though prejudice [against women physicians] has not yet entirely worn away, we are most happy to know and to assure you that its strength has departed...." Calling the medical profession "a truly womanly work," Dr. Cleveland reminds the new students that all rights carry with them responsibilities. In addition to the duty to maintain a strong body as well as a strong intellectual and moral life, women medical students must remember the worth of their cause and enter their studies with "'a spirit at once Roman in its sacrifice and Spartan in its simplicity.'"

2986. Cleveland, Emeline H. Valedictory Address to the Graduating Class of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, at the Sixteenth Annual Commencement, March 14, 1868. Published by the Corporators, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1868, 12 pp.

Emeline Cleveland's congratulations to the graduates includes praise for choosing a life of "self-sacrifice and unremitting labor," advice on obtaining success, and reflections on the social and personal implications of being a woman in medicine. She discusses the fear by some "who hold women in the highest reverence" that women's practice of medicine will "lessen their sense of delicacy and destroy that love of the pure and beautiful in nature and in life which constitutes one of the greatest charms of womanhood."

Such a fear is worthy of respect, but one should remember that the study of medicine strengthens "womanly feeling." Although prejudice against women physicians exists in some localities, such obstacles are "relics of a barbarous age," and friendly welcomes await most of the graduates. Dr. Cleveland goes on to outline the improving status of medical education for women in France and England. In conclusion, she warns the women to avoid "the unenviable distinction of being peculiar" by always being prudent in actions and by not abandoning the home.

2987. Coates, Reynell. Introductory Lecture to the Class of the Female Medical College, of Pennsylvania. Delivered at the Opening of the Eleventh Annual Session, Oct. 17, 1860. Merrihew & Thompson, Printers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1861, 16 pp.

The College's professor of surgery, Dr. Coates, identifies and responds to the most prevalent arguments against women physicians. Florence Nightingale is held up as an example of one medical woman who was led into what many believed to be "improper exposures and associations destructive of feminine delicacy," yet she retained her refinement and received international acclaim. The moral objection to females studying anatomy and physiology, and to "feminine hands" being entrusted only to "feminine life," is discussed --then dismissed: "... the proper study, not only of mankind, but of womankind also, is man." To the accusation that women are weak, Dr. Coates answers that "weakness is not proof of inferiority," and goes on to list female characteristics that compensate for natural shortcomings. To those who say that "instances of superiority in woman are mere exceptions," Dr. Coates points out that those exceptions should not be condemned. Furthermore, even if the college never produces a great woman surgeon, its usefulness will not be doubted. The necessary attributes of a good woman surgeon are enumerated. Recalling the prejudices that have been evidenced in the past decade of the Female Medical College's existence, the speaker says that although each student will face similar prejudices, the rewards of a medical profession will be worth the struggle --"even if, in the battle of life, prosperity or woman's destiny remove you or entice you from the general practice of your profession...."

2988. Cohen, Carol J. "Final Advice to Women MD's." New England Journal of Medicine, 285:23 (2 December 1971) 1329. (Letters to the Editor.)

This writer feels the "dialogue on the topic of female physicians has degenerated to the level of a nationally syndicated 'advice to the love-lorn' column." There should be no assumptions that the goal of most women is "to find a man ... whose masculinity tolerates domestic tasks." There should be no assumptions that everyone wants to live

in a nuclear family when in fact many people want to follow the lifestyle of their choice.

2989. "A Condition, Not a Theory." Medical Woman's Journal, 38:7 (July 1931) 178.
An editorial in the Boston Transcript suggesting that prejudice against medical women is still very strong, prompted a reply from Alice Stone Blackwell, Elizabeth Blackwell's niece. Recounting the early trials of women physicians (such as those described by Charles Reade in the novel, A Woman Hater), Alice Blackwell is confident that "all these prejudices will wear away in time."
2990. "Co-operation Among Women Physicians." Woman's Medical Journal, 25:5 (May 1915) 104-105. (Editorial.)
Women physicians must work "shoulder to shoulder" for the good of their profession as well as for the advancement of women everywhere.
2991. Cornell, William M. "Woman the True Physician." Godey's Magazine and Lady's Book, 46 (January 1853) 82-83.
"[Woman] can, from her very nature, more thoroughly understand and more effectually assuage the diseases and sufferings of a sister than any man can."
2992. Coste, Chris. "Women in Medicine; Progress and Prejudice." The New Physician, 24:11 (November 1975) 25-33. charts, photos.
The fact that the percentage of women in medical schools has doubled in the past four years does not necessarily indicate a disappearance of prejudice on the part of medical educators: federal laws have worked together to prohibit discrimination. "Faced with a cutoff of federal funds, medical schools are admitting more women--and in some cases actively recruiting them." Yet not a large percentage of women seem to be applying to medical schools. The author suggests the reasons for this phenomenon involve childhood conditioning, the hostile environment of the medical school, and a lack of role models for women medical students. In the future, however, medical schools may be forced to hire more women, when HEW begins enforcing the existing anti-discrimination laws. Women also have difficulties in integrating their woman/wife/mother roles with their professional roles. The ones who are most likely to "see beyond their own troubles and take action" are the other women. Flexible training programs are discussed, with special reference to the undergraduate program at the University of Hawaii's medical school. The article concludes with an annotated list of organizations willing to help women students form women's groups at their respective medical schools.
2993. Craig, Alan G. and Pitts, Ferris N., Jr. "Suicide by Physicians." Diseases of the Nervous System, 29:11

(November 1968) 763-772. tables.

"A systematic examination of the physicians records of causes of death in physicians revealed 228 deaths by suicide in a two-year period. The death rate by suicide for male physicians was unchanged from that found 30 years ago and did not differ from that of the age- and sex-matched general population either of 30 years ago or the current time. Female physician suicides were four times as frequent as those in the female general population over age 25, gave the highest reported rate for any group of females, and indicate the desirability of examining a group of female physicians for affective disorder. Both female and male physicians used drugs as a method of suicide significantly more often than did the general population. Within the medical specialties only board-certified otolaryngologists suicided significantly more frequently and this difference is probably a consequence of the fact that suicide rates increase with age and diplomates in otolaryngology are older than diplomates of the other medical specialties." [Article summary.]

2994. Cushman, Beulah. "Married Women in the Medical Profession." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 18:7 (July 1963) 568. (Editorial.)
This is a response to Dr. Mary Carter's "Notes on Married Women in the Medical Profession" [Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 44:159-162, October 1962], in which she says a woman who returns to medical practice after marriage and children must begin a training course in a junior position. Dr. Carter "feels that although marriage enriches a professional woman's personality, it may also be limiting, turning a woman in upon herself." Beulah Cushman feels that a medical woman returning to her practice is not "a late-motherhood recreation" and that "returning" women physicians need not have to expect "dull, non-dynamic type of employment." Better yet, it should not be necessary that a woman stop practicing during her child rearing years.
2995. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:10 (October 1941) 301-307.

This article in the series on the New York Infirmary reproduces excerpts from an address delivered at the commencement of the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, May 30, 1883, by Mary Putnam Jacobi. Dr. Jacobi admonishes the new graduates to remember that they are first of all physicians, and secondarily women. As women, however, these graduates have a certain class of interests, and while biological studies in health and disease

may be the most interesting of subjects, certainly the "overthrow of social prejudices, tyrannies and monopolies" is the second most interesting theme. "And of all monopolies, what has ever been more odious than that which has restricted to one-half of the human race the advantages of education and the facilities of increased life which that confers, while the other half of humanity has been forcibly excluded from both?" The problem is to raise to an equality the class [i.e., women] which has hitherto been kept at an inferior status. The ways in which women physicians may contribute to this effort are discussed.

2996. Davidson, Lynne R. Sex Roles, Affect, and the Woman Physician: A Comparative Study of the Impact of Latent Social Identity Upon the Role of Women and Men Professionals. New York University, New York, New York, 1975, xvii, 609 pp. tables. (Ph.D. thesis.)
- The purpose of this research report was to determine how the sex of a woman influences her role as a physician. It was hypothesized that women, because of their traditional role in society, are less affectively neutral in their orientation and performance as physicians than are men, and the systematic comparison between men and women doctors-in-training was an integral part of the study. The data are qualitative as well as quantitative. A basic assumption was that women doctors must deal with the two distinct statuses of sex and profession, the dilemma being that affectivity and emotional expressiveness have been expected from women in our society, but not from men or from physicians. The research was conducted at a metropolitan hospital in New York. Subjects were 48 women physicians and 48 male physicians, matched on the three variables of ethnicity, rank, and medical specialty. Methods included questionnaires, interviews, and self-reports. Findings indicated that few doctors of either sex are as objective, detached, or affectively neutral as traditional stereotype would indicate, but women measure higher on all items of affectivity than men. Also, women more than men tend to regard as desirable emotional involvement in fulfilling professional objectives. And when physicians do control affect, personal needs of the physician often govern this. Men and women "use similar techniques to cope with affective feelings, and manage the patient involved in similar ways ... both men and women reported they gave better medical care ... [to] patients with whom they felt sympathetic." It is recommended "that the medical system begin to accommodate women so that women can discontinue accommodating themselves, and thus compromising themselves, to the prevailing system." Further study is suggested. Tables accompany the text. Appendixes provide supplementary data and samples of the questionnaire and code book. The report contains a lengthy bibliography.

2997. Davis, Paulina Wright. "Female Physicians." Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, 41 (1849) 520-522. (Letters to the Editor.)

The author, while confessing no interest in practicing medicine herself, speaks for women who do wish to enter the profession. In this letter to the editor, she recounts her difficulties in attempting to attend medical lectures. She emphasizes the need for women to administer to women and affirms that no power can prevent women from becoming physicians.

2998. Denko, Joanne D. "Managing a Practice and a Home Simultaneously: One Woman Physician's Solution." The Woman Physician, 25:1 (January 1970) 33-38.

For a woman to be professional and to raise a family, this woman doctor says, "she must ... first decide what are the important aspects of each role, and she must then conserve time and energy so as to implement both jobs without sacrificing anything essential in either." Determinants that will make her "two demanding careers" more compatible are the "help or hindrance from her husband," "the selection of a specialty," and "the decision of how to practice." As a psychiatrist, she distinguishes between the types of patients she sees herself able to help, and those she cannot. For example, "Other patients with psychiatric problems sound unsuited for interpretive therapy (too dull, low socioeconomic status)," and she sends those people to outpatient clinics at hospitals. She arranges her schedule so she can be with her son and at the same time has taught him "about the fact of compromise in life" so that she can be with her patients. There is a biographical inset on Joanne D. Denko.

2999. Dolley, Sarah R. A. "Address." Woman's Medical Journal, 18:4 (April 1908) 62-65. port. (Women's Medical Society of the State of New York, Rochester, New York, 11 March 1908.)

This address asks the question, Are women to be a power for good in the medical profession? Dr. Dolley thinks so, while at the same time she refuses to ignore the limitations women have. A portrait of Dr. Dolley precedes this article.

3000. Dolley, Sarah R. A. Closing Lecture to the Class of 1873-74, Delivered at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, March 5th, 1874. [Philadelphia, Pennsylvania?, n.d.], 8 pp.

In this address, Dr. Dolley reviews the obstacles which have been removed for women in medicine: "cultivated communities no longer regard the entrance of woman into the profession as an impertinence"; however, a medical woman must show a seriousness of moral purpose. Women have their limitations, and although they will not "revolu-

tionize medicine with startling discoveries or brilliant inventions" they may learn the science of medicine and become skillful in the practice of its art. A woman physician must be truthful, honest, tender, and sympathetic; she must achieve and succeed, and should she face great prejudice against women physicians, she must be patient until her actions are interpreted rightly.

3001. Dublin, Louis I. and Spiegelman, Mortimer. "The Longevity and Mortality of American Physicians, 1938-1942: A Preliminary Report." Journal of the American Medical Association, 134:15 (9 August 1947) 1211-1215. tables. (Presentation, Ninety-Sixth Annual Session, American Medical Association, Atlantic City, New Jersey, 12 June 1947.)

This study, based on American Medical Association records of living physicians and physician deaths during 1938 through 1942, concentrates on males. Two statistical tables provide comparative data on men and women physicians, i.e., present ages, life expectation, and deaths according to sex and age. For the period studied, the average life expectancy for a 25-year-old man entering the medical profession is 43.5 years; for the 25-year-old woman, it is over 47 years.

3002. Eckman, F. M. "Why Can't More Women Be Doctors?" Redbook, 137 (May 1971) 77, passim. [Article not examined by editors.]

3003. Ehrenreich, Barbara. "The Health Care Industry: A Theory of Industrial Medicine." Social Policy, 6:3 (November/December 1975) 4-11. photo.

The author attempts "to account for the subordination of women in the U.S. health industry by looking first for its origins in the preindustrial phase of medicine, then at some of the social factors which helped to perpetuate the original sexual division of labor and power, and finally by looking at the stabilizing role of sex stratification in the contemporary, industrialized health industry." Because of the pressure from the women's liberation movement, medical schools have been admitting more and more women. With these growing numbers of women in medicine and "with growing militancy among all women in health, sex differences will cease to be the automatic rationale for occupational stratification." Women health workers may find that "the greatest barrier to change is not so much sexism as it is the hierarchical divisions among women workers themselves."

3004. Elliott, Susan J. "More Like a Woman ... More Like a Man." Inside Baylor Medicine, 6:6 (June-July 1975) 3. illus.

This article discusses a study of 640 Baylor College of

Medicine applicants undertaken by Dr. Robert L. Roessler, professor of psychiatry at Baylor [the study is entitled "Sex Similarities in Successful Medical School Applicants," and is published in the Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 30:6 (June 1975) 254+].

3005. Ellis, Ruth M. "Women Medical Dropouts." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 22:9 (September 1967) 666. (Open Forum.)

A response is given to the "President's Message" in the February 1967 issue of the Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, which advocated solving the attrition rate of women in medicine by arranging for child-birth leaves, baby sitters, maids, etc. Ruth Ellis responds, "Our best youngsters want to find challenge and best it; they'll not enter a field said to be so simple that one can master it, dropping babies along the way.... Perhaps a more effective way to attract young women would be to stress the unique imperative of excellence in medicine."

3006. Ellison, Solon A.; Hollingsworth, Dorothy R.; Eilberg, Ralph G.; and Bunting, Joelle. "Open Forum." The Woman Physician, 26:8 (August 1971) 426-427. (Letters to the Editor.)

In response to Lewis T. Milic's letter in "Open Forum" [April, 1971, p. 217-218] commenting on being married to a woman physician, several people wrote various responses. Two other men with Ph.D.s who are married to women physicians disagree. Solon A. Ellison writes, "My wife did not depend upon our household help 'more than on any other person in the world.' They helped, but I rather think that she depended on me. And I was (and still am) flattered and delighted, and I hope good enough. At least, I enjoyed it, and it didn't inhibit my career." Ralph Eilberg writes, "I didn't marry a housekeeper. I am very happy to be married to a woman physician." Joelle Bunting, doctor and wife of Ralph Eilberg, observes that a woman physician is "not like [Mr. Milic's] watch-fob Phi Beta Kappa key; she is a dynamic, living human being on her own. She is not an ornament for him to show off at dinner." Another woman physician, Dorothy R. Hollingsworth, remarks, "It really is a tragedy when a gal gets stuck with a guy like Lewis T. Milic."

3007. Ely, Allen. "What Do You Think of Women Doctors?" Medical Economics, (November 1948) 54-56. photo. What do male physicians think of this country's "8,000-odd" medical women? A survey of "about a hundred chiefs of staff" showed that 1 per cent of male physicians rate the average woman physician as excellent, and 35 per cent of the respondents say women M.D.s are "good, or 'good as men.'" The remaining 64 per cent call women physicians "passable" or make such sweeping complaints as: they

"use more charm than brains," they "lose their heads in emergencies," "they talk too much," and "they get pregnant."

3008. Engleman, Edgar G. "Attitudes Toward Women Physicians: A Study of 500 Clinic Patients." Western Journal of Medicine, 120:2 (February 1974) 95-100. tables.
"A questionnaire was administered to 500 clinic patients [in New York City] and their replies about men and women physicians were analyzed. Ninety-six per cent stated that the typical doctor is a man, and 78 per cent expressed a preference for a male doctor [although a higher percentage of women than men over all preferred a woman doctor. "A significant percentage of the patients interviewed had never consulted a female physician yet did not hesitate to offer negative opinions..."]. A significant number of patients said they would be unwilling to discuss certain subjects with a woman doctor or to follow her advice. Women physicians were considered less competent and less experienced than their male counterparts. Attitudes toward women doctors were correlated with patients' sex, age, ethnicity, occupation, and chief complaint. Most impressive statistically were the negative attitudes of Spanish-speaking patients and the positive responses of obstetrics and gynecology patients and black women patients. Patients who had previously consulted women physicians were more favorable toward them, suggesting that increased exposure may lead to reduced prejudice." [Article abstract.]
3009. "Equal Rights for Women Doctors." Medical Woman's Journal, 29:10 (October 1922) 261. (Editorial.)
"Women doctors are not bestirring themselves to see that [their lives] are changed." The four areas in which discrimination against women physicians is especially marked are training, hospital appointments, government service, and the military. "It is time women physicians as a class recognized this situation, and worked for legislation to remove the discriminations which restrict their activities in the field of medicine."
3010. Feldman-Summers, Shirley and Kiesler, Sara B. "Those Who Are Number Two Try Harder: The Effect of Sex on Attributions of Causality." Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 30:6 (1974) 846-855. fig.
"Two experiments were conducted [using students at the University of Kansas] in order to ascertain the causal attributions made by male and female subjects for identical performance (including success and failure) of males and females. In both experiments, subjects made attributions along four dimensions: ability, motivation, task difficulty, and luck. Whether evaluating undergraduates on an intellectual task (Experiment 1) or successful physicians (Experiment 2), subjects attributed greater motivation to females

than to males. In addition, males perceived the female physician as being less able and having an easier task than the male physician. However, female subjects perceived the female physician as having a harder task than the male physician. Implications for attribution theory and the perception of professional women in our society were discussed." [Article abstract.]

3011. "Female Physicians." Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, 48 (1853) 66.

These musings on the novelty of admitting women to the medical profession were prompted by the conferring of the honorary M.D. degree on Harriot K. Hunt by the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania. "Female physicians seem to be on the increase among us ... in spite of the jeers, innuendoes and ridicule of us lords of creation... It is not a matter to be laughed down, as readily as was first anticipated."

3012. "Female Physicians." Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, 54:9 (3 April 1856) 169-174. (Letters to the Editor.)

The fact that females, by virtue of their "weak physical organization," are unsuitable for the practice of medicine is so obvious that the writer confines his remarks to "the facts as regards midwifery alone." He first offers numerous examples to refute the claim that wild animals and primitive women birth their young with "immunity from pain and danger." As civilization advances, responsibilities at childbirth are appropriately transferred "from the midwife to the educated accoucheur," with a resultant decline (50 per cent in half a century) in infant mortality. To the claim that midwifery is almost universal in France and Germany the writer declares that even after extensive government training and regulation, these midwives have been found incapable of dealing with difficult cases. In Great Britain, midwives are sustained by the lower classes only. In one case a midwife, "after the patient had been delivered, dragged the womb itself out of the body," thinking it something which ought to be removed. The support of midwifery is clearly a "retrograde step." Fortunately, the scheme to educate midwives "contains within itself the elements of failure; for ... 'the girls don't like to dissect.' They did not seem to like, either, to devote more than three months to a course of medical education."

3013. "Female Practitioners of Medicine." Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, (2 May 1867) 272-274.

Point by point, this article sets forth the reasons women are not adapted to the practice of medicine. They include: menstruation (an "abnormal" condition causing unreliable judgment); pregnancy; women's "uncurbed sympathy" (an excess that interferes with efficiency); and the female intellect (prone to impulsive judgments). The author adds that wo-

men's "natural refinement" would be destroyed if women were exposed to dissecting rooms, anatomy, and venereal diseases. "The pure-minded girl instinctively feels that there are certain subjects which her maidenly dignity requires her to ignore."

3014. "Females as Physicians." Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, 53 (1 November 1855) 292-294.
Women should have the right to practice medicine if they are able, but their ability is questionable. "Those pursuits which require the exercise of the highest intellectual power ... are beyond her capacity." Exceptions there are, "but what are they ... compared with the thousands of distinguished medical men." Obstetrics would seem an appropriate sphere for women, but "women in those hours ... feel the need of stronger support and assistance." Woman's inherent physical weakness is also a deterrent, as is the "social condition of females." One woman physician, having been summoned in the middle of the night, then expected to be escorted home. "It is obvious" that women must attend only women and children, so two doctors would then be required for each family. Nevertheless, if women can practice medicine, they should.
3015. Fischer-Pap, Lucia. "My Mother, the Doctor: Another Solution to a Much-Discussed Problem." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 21:6 (June 1966) 509-511. (Forum.)
A woman physician tells how she re-entered medicine after a pregnancy and a year's absence. Dr. Fischer-Pap lists the advantages and disadvantages of her decision to return to medicine. Among the advantages are the finding of suitable domestic help which "restore some style and a more dignified pace to our life"; the removal of worry over what would become of the family if her husband were to die. Third on the list of advantages, the author writes "I think I would have been a very frustrated person and a much more difficult woman to live with, had I not been able to continue my professional career." A fourth advantage is that she can use her "title and license in many useful ways." As an example, Mrs. Fischer-Pap gives the fact that she could take her children to a girl's camp while she served as camp physician there. Disadvantages include (heading the list) "my reminders ... my pace, and the multiplicity of duties that crowd my weekly schedule still make George [her husband] feel tense and nervous at times, especially when he is tired." In addition, she does not have time for "fancy cooking." Finally, she wonders if her children do not resent the diversity of her life.
3016. Fishbein, Morris. "Women in Medicine." Postgraduate Medicine, 35:4 (April 1964) 448. (Editorial.)
Women score lower than men on the science portion of

medical college admission tests. And while women's enrollment in medical school is increasing, there are far fewer women physicians in the United States than in many other countries. Fishbein calls for sociological study as the numbers of medical women increase. He adds that while women are better suited for some specialties than men, women seem less adapted for surgery. He recalls a trip to Russia (where women make up 65 per cent of the medical profession): a male professor of surgery told him that women "make fine assistants but very poor chiefs."

3017. Frye, Maud J. "The Health of the Physician a Neglected Factor of Success." Woman's Medical Journal, 26:6 (June 1916) 145-146. (Presentation, Tenth Annual Meeting, Women's Medical Society of New York State.) Women physicians should be of sound health and mind and know themselves well enough to take vacations when they need rest and to exercise their bodies so that they feel joy lest their strength be dissipated.
3018. Frye, Maud J. "Some Sensible Remarks." Woman's Medical Journal, 6:9 (September 1897) 283-285. Some thoughts on woman's place in medicine include the reflection that men and women are different physically, sexually, and mentally, but "there is equality with diversity."
3019. Fullerton, Anna M. Woman in Medicine. Her Duties and Responsibilities. An Address to the Graduates of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, May 3, 1893. [Philadelphia, Pennsylvania?, n.d.], 16 pp.
- In this address, Dr. Fullerton presents the opportunities awaiting women physicians, the societal conditions which make the existence of women physicians a necessity, and the obligations of women physicians to live nobly, and act wisely. "The insight and attention to detail peculiar to the truly womanly nature" are an advantage in the healing art, especially as regards the care of women and children. By subtle persuasiveness and example the woman physician must "modify the artificial obligations of society-life," break the bonds of conventionalism which make of woman "an invalid and a slave," and stretch out her hand to her fallen sister. She must, in addition, inspire respect by her skill. Both history and folklore record the universal appreciation of the fact that "intellect and influence may exist in individuals regardless of sex." Dr. Fullerton presents examples from both folklore and history to substantiate her statement. A view of 19th-century society and the woman physician's calling therein is presented, followed by Dr. Fullerton's assessment of woman's status in that society-- "woman ... the mere toy or tool or slave of man." The history of medical education for women in the United States is reviewed, and Dr. Fullerton concludes with an overview of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania and the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia.

3020. Fussell, Edwin. Valedictory Address to the Graduating Class of the Female Medical College, of Pennsylvania, at the Tenth Annual Commencement, March 13th, 1861. J. B. Chandler, Printer, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1861, 16 pp.

Edwin Fussell, professor of obstetrics at the Female Medical College, speaks of the rewards of a medical profession as well as its duties. Although the graduating students have turned away from the traditional activities of women, they still are fulfilling their "destiny," still following the "instincts of womanhood." Dr. Fussell expresses hope that as physicians, the graduating students "will be modest and unassuming; courteous, kind and patient ... cheerful and hope inspiring, as well as sympathetic and tender. You will be honorable, and true; devoted and self-sacrificing. In one word, you will be womanly." Although unenlightened male physicians and other opposers to women in medicine will persecute the new graduates, they should not permit such difficulties to overcome them, and let no temptations lure them from duty.

3021. Fussell, Edwin. Valedictory Address to the Graduating Class of the Female Medical College, of Pennsylvania, For the Session 1856-57. Published by the class, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1857, 15 pp.

Warning the women graduates that they must not expect a cordial reception from the medical profession at large, Dr. Fussell (professor of obstetrics) goes on to list the qualities of a good physician: "Whatever he does, he must do well!"

3022. Gardner, Mabel E.; [Rockhill, Margaret Hackedorn]; and Cabot, Hugh. "Resume of the Recent Correspondence with the Dean of the University of Michigan Regarding the Comparative Fitness of Women to Practice Medicine." Medical Woman's Journal, 33:4 (April 1926) 112-113.

Statements about the fitness of women to practice medicine made by Dr. Hugh Cabot, dean of the University of Michigan, prompt a letter from Mabel E. Gardner in which she charges that "Michigan is famous for its narrow-mindedness with regard to women physicians.... [Since] no woman is allowed to give service in the hospital which he attends, or in nearby medical centers, he can have no first-hand observation to draw from." Two letters from Dr. Cabot state that he was misquoted, and that the University Hospital had no women interns prior to 1925 because "satisfactory accommodations could not be found." The Medical Woman's Journal's managing editor, Margaret H. Rockhill, defends Dr. Cabot, pointing out that he "comes from a Boston family in which there have been distinguished physicians and surgeons all of whom have been helpful to medical women.... For one of that broad-minded family, and

the head of a coeducational medical school, to be unfriendly to medical women would be almost unthinkable."

3023. Gillmore, Emma Wheat. "A Call to Arms." Woman's Medical Journal, 27:8 (August 1917) 183-184. (Medical War Notes.)

This article is a response to Dr. Isabella Vandervall's article, "Some Problems of the Colored Woman Physician," which appeared in the July [1917] issue of the Woman's Medical Journal. Dr. Vandervall had attended the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, had graduated but could not find a hospital in the State of Pennsylvania at which to serve an internship "on account of color prejudice," and therefore could not acquire a medical license in her resident state. The author observes that "Dr. Vandervall suffers from no more pronounced injustice because she cannot obtain a license to practice in her native state than many a well qualified physician has experienced who has been forced to change his residence in middle age from one part of the country to another, and faces the necessity of passing a state examination which at his time of life is practically prohibitive." The author inquired of the Chicago Medical Society about this injustice. After the assistant secretary met with the general counsel of the society, a letter was written to the author suggesting that a writ of mandamus be issued "compelling the licensing board to issue a license non constat." The letter also suggests that another practical means of solving this problem is legislation limiting nurses and interns in hospitals to serving eight hours in each 24. This legislation would produce such a shortage that hospitals would then be glad to accept those who want to work, irrespective of race or color. Dr. Gillmore herself suggests that Dr. Vandervall might consider hiring a lawyer so that she could "eventually save other colored medical graduates from the injustice with which she suffers. Meanwhile she must remember that Pennsylvania is not guilty of discriminating against a pigmented skin. For centuries, however, the general public have so discriminated, and with fearless veneration for the truth she should recognize that the prejudice was originally founded upon a very real objection." As medical women applying to serve in the armed forces must prove their worth, so must colored women.

3024. Glasgow, Maude. "Editorial." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:9 (September 1949) 47, 52.

In this editorial, Dr. Glasgow vigorously attacks the conditions that keep the number of women physicians "near the vanishing point." Medical schools purposely place low quotas on the admission of women. Of 400 hospitals, only about one-third accept women interns due to "lack of accommodation." The U.S. government provides medical education funds for male war veterans, while women desirous of entering medical school receive no encouragement or

financial aid. While discrimination in color, race, and religion is universally denounced, "the most extensive, devastating and injurious" discrimination--that of sex--is ignored because women "have not resorted to force or violence, man's weapon." Dr. Glasgow urges women physicians to withdraw support from public institutions that practice sex discrimination and to actively recruit women for the medical profession.

3025. "Glen R. Leymaster, M.D.: President and Dean, Woman's Medical College." Pennsylvania Medical Journal, 67: 9 (September 1964) 19-23. port. (PMJ Interview.) In this interview Dr. Leymaster comments on women as medical students and physicians, pregnancy and marriage among women medical students, a possible shortage of physicians, retraining women who have temporarily dropped out of the medical profession, and long-range plans for the Woman's Medical College. A photograph and biographical sketch of Dr. Leymaster are included.
3026. Glenn, Georgiana. "Are Women as Capable of Becoming Physicians as Men?" Clinic (Cincinnati), 9 (1875) 243-245.
[Article not examined by editors.]
3027. Goldstein, Marion Zucker. "Preventive Mental Health Efforts for Women Medical Students." Journal of Medical Education, 50:3 (March 1975) 289-291. (Presentation, 127th Meeting, American Psychiatric Association, Detroit, Michigan, May 1974.) In 1971 Dr. Goldstein began weekly group seminars for freshman women of the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine. Her goal: "to help women medical students bridge the developmental lag of acquiring a comfortable professional identity in a male-dominated profession." Each year six students attended regularly; a total of 40 women participated from the seminars' inception through 1974. In 1974 the psychiatry department offered the seminar as an official elective. In this article, Dr. Goldstein offers a general description of the seminar format, the discussion content, and the major problems that arose.
3028. Graffis, Herb. "Her Turn to Treat." Esquire: The Magazine for Men, 25:3 (March 1946) 57-58. illus. This article on "lady docs" is interspersed with fictional dialogue on how "catty" women neighbors might feel about a woman treating a male patient. Women make good psychiatrists because a good expert psychiatrist in a criminal case can get a murderer off the hook with the right answers and "a bright woman always can come up with the right answer, especially if the jury is composed entirely of men." The reasons women are forcing their way into medical school are also discussed.

3029. Graham, Davis W. "The Demand for Medically-Educated Women." Journal of the American Medical Association, 6:18 (1 May 1886) 477-480. (Original Lectures.) (Commencement address, Woman's Medical College of Chicago, 6 April 1886.)

Dr. Graham impresses upon the graduates the myriad duties and heavy responsibilities of a physician. Pointing out that while there is a demand for medical women in the United States, there are greater opportunities for American women physicians to work in Asia among "their oriental sisters."

3030. Green, Marthalyn Johnson. "Marriage and the Woman Physician." The Woman Physician, 25:7 (July 1970) 460-461.

Can marriage and medicine be "happily mixed" in the United States? "An affirmative answer can only be made with reservation." The only marriages seen by the author that were "happy" were those in which the "physician-wife-mother" has a time-limited position (i.e., public health). "The woman who wishes to combine medicine with a family ... must be willing to sacrifice, without resentment, a part of the fulfillment of each role she plays for the combined satisfaction she receives from the two roles. This will be true until and unless the mores and the value systems of this country change or the health-care delivery system changes or maybe until children are born in test tubes and raised in nurseries without parents."

3031. Gregory, George. Medical Morals, Illustrated with Plates and Extracts from Medical Works; Designed to Show the Pernicious Social and Moral Influence of the Present System of Medical Practice, and Its Importance of Establishing Female Medical Colleges, and Education and Employing Female Physicians for Their Own Sex. Published by the author, New York, New York, 1853, 48 pp. illus.

The author wrote this book to "expose and correct" an evil in the medical profession, which he feels abounds with vicious and vulgar men who resort to deceit in discrediting women physicians. Examples are given of the lengths to which some male physicians have gone in order to discredit a female physician. Women physicians are very desirable, writes the author, brother to Samuel Gregory (moving force behind the founding of the New England Female Medical College), in order that women patients may be attended by women physicians and thereby be spared the embarrassment and often extreme agitation caused by the indelicacies inherent in examination by a male physician. The author quotes from medical texts, passages which instruct the physician on how to examine an obstetrical patient. These methods are discussed by Gregory and used to highlight the imposition placed upon women by a male performing the examination. Several medical men are quoted on the subject

of "unnecessary" examinations of women by male physicians. Dr. Thomas Ewell of Virginia writes, "... there is a value in the belief that the husband's hands alone are to have access to his sacred wife." Male midwifery is "a crime against woman, and nature, and the sacredness of married life."

3032. Gregory, Samuel. Doctor or Doctress? Published by the Trustees, Pratt Brothers Printers, Boston, Massachusetts, 1868, 8 pp.
Dr. Gregory makes a case for women physicians being referred to as "Doctress" rather than doctor: "the distinction of sex by a difference of termination in words is both elegant and convenient." "Doctor" is masculine, it sounds masculine, and carries the idea of a masculine occupation. Even if a woman were to call herself doctor or others were to call her so, "she would only be a Doctress still." Gregory quotes the opinions of other "authorities" on the matter, among whom are Professor Alpheus Crosby, Reverend William Jenks, Mrs. Sarah J. Hal, and Mrs. Almira Lincoln Phelps.
3033. Gregory, Samuel. "Female Physicians." Living Age, 73 (3 May 1862) 243-249.
Dr. Gregory feels that women are particularly suited to medical practice and should have an education corresponding to their native abilities. Because three-fourths of the duties of the medical profession relate to the well-being of women and children, "there should be at least as many female as male physicians." Dr. Gregory cites a number of opinions on women in medicine, gives a history of their struggle, and discusses their current status.
3034. Gregory, Samuel. Letter to Ladies, in Favor of Female Physicians For Their Own Sex, 3rd edition. New England Female Medical College, Boston, Massachusetts, 1856, 48 pp.
This booklet was first published in 1850 and was designed to elicit support from women for the education of women to become physicians. [The financial support was to underwrite the costs of opening and operating the New England Female Medical College in Boston.] Dr. Gregory feels that women should attend women, and a school for their instruction should be established. In this pamphlet, he sets forth reasons that women should not be banned from practice as obstetricians, discusses the situation in other countries, and explicates biblical injunctions. Gregory speaks of the evil attending male physicians' care of women patients.
3035. Haar, Esther; Halitsky, Victor; and Stricker, George. "Factors Related to the Preference for a Female Gynecologist." Medical Care, 13:9 (September 1975) 782-

790. tables.

"This report investigates the characteristics of women who expressed a preference for a female gynecologist. It is part of a broader exploration of the attitudes and practices of women regarding gynecological examinations and gynecologists. Four hundred and nine female patients of both female and male physicians completed a self-administered questionnaire exploring their attitudes and practices regarding gynecologists and gynecological examinations. Responses to the question 'Would you prefer a woman gynecologist?' divided the sample into three groups: those responding 'yes' (33.9 per cent); those responding 'no' (19.3 per cent); and those responding 'no difference' (36.2 per cent). Results revealed that patients who preferred female gynecologists were most likely to find gynecological examinations difficult and to be critical of gynecologists' understanding of women's psychological and sexual problems. A subsample of patients in psychotherapy was especially apt to prefer female gynecologists. The 'no difference' group had the most positive attitudes towards gynecological examinations and gynecologists. Demographic differences were insignificant. The importance of judging a gynecologist's competence without sexual bias, of re-evaluating stereotypes of women physicians, and of increasing the proportion of women in gynecology is stressed." While a broad spectrum of socioeconomic levels was represented, most of the respondents tended to be well educated and in the higher income brackets. The authors indicate that their sample from the New York City area (Nassau County and Queens) might not be applicable to populations from other sections of the country. Because the authors only used one female gynecologist participant, they feel a comparative study is necessary to examine the responses of patients of female gynecologists with those of male gynecologists to determine if the patients seeing the female gynecologists would indeed feel more at ease.

3036. Hartshorne, Henry. Valedictory Address to the Twentieth Graduating Class of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Jas. B. Rodgers Co., Printers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1872, 14 pp.

"Is the training and commissioning of women for intelligent, well-informed ministration to the sick, so as to use for their benefit the resources of science and the skill of art, right, or wrong?" asks Dr. Hartshorne. Can women reason? Is it proper for women to have charge of the sick? Should women be allowed to choose their own vocation? These are the questions presented and discussed by Dr. Hartshorne, who then proceeds to give the international picture of women in medicine. The Philadelphia Medical Society's attitudes towards women physicians must be seen as a response to conservatism. The address ends with a general exhortation to be good physicians and ways in which to

achieve this goal. "You, ladies," concludes Dr. Hartshorne, "now represent not only a profession, but a cause; the noble and holy cause of woman's advancement."

3037. Harvey, Ellwood. Valedictory Address to the Graduating Class of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, For the Session 1854-5. Published by the class, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1854, 14 pp.
Following a lengthy discussion of a physician's duties and importance, Ellwood Harvey (Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine at the Female Medical College) identifies the pitfalls peculiar to women physicians. Dr. Harvey warns the graduates of their "double danger." First, due to a huge demand for women physicians (the U.S. calls for "not less than" 5000 women doctors), newly degreed women do not have to endure the many years of perfecting skill and building a reputation that young male physicians face: "What I most fear is ... that your path to success will be too smooth...." The second danger is of acquiring premature popularity "so dangerous even to those who have been strengthened by long years of toil and effort." Dr. Harvey offers advice on handling male physicians who have unfair opinions of women physicians. If such a man cannot be enlightened with facts, Dr. Harvey says, "you have just cause to pity [him]; but never, never quarrel about it. Never take advantage of his folly to injure him, but treat him tenderly and kindly and he may come to see the imprudence of his course...."
3038. Henry, Frederick P. "Women in Medicine." Medical and Surgical Reporter, 76:21 (22 May 1897) 641-644. (Original Articles.) (Commencement address, Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19 May 1897.)
Dr. Henry gives the graduates of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania words of advice as they enter upon the practice of medicine: never betray anxiety to the patient, never argue with the laity on medical subjects, and never talk about yourself or your personal affairs in the sickroom. Specific to women physicians, Dr. Henry briefly catalogs the accomplishments of women and quotes from Bulwers's What Will He Do with It?: "'A good surgeon ... must have an eagle's eye, a lion's heart, and a lady's hand.'"
3039. Hole, Judith and Levine, Ellen. Rebirth of Feminism. Quadrangle/the New York Times Book Company, New York, New York, 1971.
Chapter II of this work is entitled "Feminist Analysis: Ideas and Issues." On pages 355-362 of this chapter medicine is discussed. Facts and figures on women physicians are cited from various sources. Dr. Bernice Sandler, chairman of Women's Equity Action League (WEAL), states

that by 1971 some medical schools were increasing their places for blacks, but only with a corresponding decrease of places for women. Dr. Frances Norris feels the growth of the women's movement "has elicited a backlash reaction from the medical community rather than heightened sensitivity." The section concludes with a discussion of the woman's health movement.

3040. Holton, Susan Chapin. "The Woman Physician: A Study of Role Conflict." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 24:8 (August 1969) 638-645. port., tables.

Role conflict and the woman physician is discussed using statistics from Lopate, and Panero, Wiesenfelder, and Parmelee. Some of the means whereby these difficulties might be resolved are "more adequate domestic help" and part-time internships and residencies. "While society promotes and reinforces role conflict for the educated woman by means of differential role expectations and socialization procedures, conceivably the social system could act to alleviate or partially eliminate the dysfunctional effects."

3041. Hosmer, William. Appeal to Husbands and Wives in Favor of Female Physicians. New York, New York, 1853. [Book not examined by editors.]

3042. Hudson, Phoebe. "Women's Lib in Medicine? Thanks, But We've Got It Now." Medical Economics, (23 October 1972) 118, passim. [Article not examined by editors.]

3043. Hurd-Mead, Kate Campbell. "Amalgamation, Not Segregation: Inaugural Address." Bulletin of the Medical Women's National Association, 4 (July 1923) 42-44.

The author calls for cooperation of medical women world wide to solve the problems of public health and aid in the "peaceable work of reconstruction." "Pasteur has said that 'science and peace will one day triumph over ignorance and war.' Men have been slow to prove this because, perhaps it is a work for women." "If women would only boost each other as men have boosted their sex, many a brilliant women would have been discovered long before the days of the Great War." The author suggests that if women physicians had as much spare time as their male colleagues to sit around at smokers and medical meetings they too would be valued as indispensable consultants. Women physicians do not have wives at home to take care of the details of life. In consideration of these handicaps, the amount of work handled by medical women throughout the world is amazing. Women should unite to work together for the greatest value for the largest number of people.

3044. Hurley, A. "I Am Not Happy to Be Married to a Woman

Doctor. I Would Not Do It Again." California's Health, (December 1971) 4-5, 15.
[Article not examined by editors.]

3045. Ingals, Ephraim Fletcher. "Lady Physicians." Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner, 46 (April 1883) 390-392. (Article VI.)

Speaking before an alumni banquet of the Women's Medical College [Chicago], Professor Ingals affirms woman's right to enter the medical profession. He goes on to say that most women "cannot endure the hardships" of general practice and suggests that women physicians specialize in pharmacy and dentistry.

3046. Ingelfinger, Franz J. "Doctor Women." New England Journal of Medicine, 291:6 (8 August 1974) 303-304. (Editorial.)

Recalling the Harvard Medical School Alumni Day Program of the Spring of 1974, the author pinpoints Dr. Penelope K. Garrison's comments as she participated on a panel of four women physicians who discussed "What It's Been Like": women, she insisted, although certainly as capable and effective doctors as men, are different in their spiritual, attitudinal, and emotional make-up. From these comments, the author extrapolates "the woman doctor is not only a different, but, often as not, a better doctor."

3047. Ingengo, A. P. "The Case Against the Female M.D." Medical Economics, (4 December 1961).
[Article not examined by editors.]

3048. "Is the Lady Doctor a Failure?" British Medical Journal, 1 (1 February 1902) 287.

Although "probably 6,000" lady doctors practice now in the United States, there are indications in America that women are failures as physicians. After a 30-years trial, the trustees of Chicago's Northwestern University decided to abolish the Women's Medical School. Explaining the impossibility of making a doctor of a woman, one trustee said that while medical coeducation at Northwestern was a failure, the women's medical college "has been worse than a failure." This article further speculates that one reason for women physicians' failure in America may be that supply exceeds demand. Also, in America, there has been too much engendering of "'artificial vocations.'" Women may be able to pass the necessary medical examinations, but without "physical vigour" they cannot be successful doctors.

3049. Jacobi, A. ["Medical Studies for Women in America: Open Letter to the Editors from Prof. A. Jacobi in New York"]. Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift, 22:25 (18 June 1896) 401-403. (Ger)

Dr. Jacobi has practiced in New York for 42 years and has

become well acquainted with the women's rights movement. The Americans are finding quite amusing the sentimental publications in German journals advocating keeping women out of medicine for their own good--they are physically weaker, have less endurance, are more delicate, menstruate, may have children, etc.--"as if men doctors were a combination of Apollo, Hercules and Methuselah." Even if the world is becoming less ethical, a few thousand women doctors will not change its course; mass education of women might even make the future more pleasant. American women met all the opposition Germans are now meeting, 30 to 40 years ago and responded by establishing their own schools. Eventually they won their place in the medical establishment; Dr. Jacobi himself sponsored the first woman member of the New York County Medical Society in 1872. Hospital positions are opening up to them, and at least two states have laws requiring women staff physicians to care for women inmates in mental hospitals. Most of the women medical graduates are in general practice; few have specialized, even in pediatrics and obstetrics and gynecology. The medical profession is becoming crowded, but men no longer complain about being pushed aside by women. They have been accepted by most of their colleagues, the public, and the government.

3050. Jacobi, M[ary] Putnam. "An Address Delivered at the Commencement of the Woman's Medical College of the N.Y. Infirmary, May 30, 1883." Archives of Medicine, 10 (1883) 59-71. (Editorial Department.)

The graduates are warned that because they will so often be reminded that they are women physicians, they may forget they are first of all physicians. There is enough in medicine to interest a woman, without diverting attention to questions of social status. Nevertheless, medicine is still a "class monopoly" characterized by brutal, densely organized, hypocritical opposition to women--especially in England. Women physicians will continue to have "class interests, which cannot, with either justice or safety, be ignored." Dr. Jacobi presents examples of the monopoly on clinical opportunities, and emphasizes the need for hospital appointments for women. She urges the graduates to exert effort in extending educational opportunities for all women. They should also remember that their own education must continue, for too often women, without the imposed discipline of medical school, "begin to drift like rudderless ships." Finally, Dr. Jacobi warns the women about isolation.

3051. Jacobi, M[ary] Putnam. "Inaugural Address at the Opening of the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, October 1, 1880. Article I." Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner, 42:6 (June 1881) 561-585. (Original Lectures.)

Following a lengthy discourse on the difficulties involved in the study and practice of medicine, Dr. Jacobi considers the special difficulties encountered by women medical students. The entering class is urged "to look at yourselves as a colony just landed in a new country, compelled to found a state in spite of hardship and peril, and danger, and isolation, by means of the vigorous and intelligent co-operation of each of its members."

3052. Jacobi, Mary Putnam. "A Plea for Medical Women." Medical Record, 37 (25 January 1890) 107. (Correspondence.)

Dr. Jacobi comments on a recent Medical News editorial which "describes with horror" a case where men and medical students together watched a woman in labor. She reiterates that "wherever there is a female patient there can be no impropriety in the presence of a female student or physician."

3053. Jacobi, Mary Putnam. "Shall Women Practice Medicine?" North American Review, 134 (January 1882) 52-75.

Dr. Jacobi attacks "the floating mass of vague ideas, prejudices, preconceptions, and misconceptions concerning the study and practice of medicine by women." Examining the roots of society's opposition to medical women, she points to the "universal prejudice" towards all medical practitioners, which is based in "the terror of sacrilege"; women who enter this "dirty, horrid, and irreverent" sphere not only "dehumanize" themselves as men do, but also "unsex" themselves. Dr. Jacobi discounts the "natural history" argument, which believes women's mental and physical capacities to be lower than men's. Considering the problems of marriage and maternity in the practice of medicine, Dr. Jacobi calls for a re-arrangement of domestic work. In closing, Dr. Jacobi advocates women's pursuit of medicine "as a means of stimulating to better efficiency much existing feminine occupation."

3054. Joiner, Jane Herrod. "Women in Medicine: The Natural Thing." Rhode Island Medical Journal, 58:5 (May 1975) 219-220.

As long as women are expected to take the burden of responsibility for maintenance of home and family, American medicine must make accommodations.

3055. Jones, Jane Gaudette. Career Patterns of Women Physicians. Brandeis University, [Waltham, Massachusetts], May 1971, ix, 184 pp. figs., tables. (Ph.D. thesis.)

This thesis is based on data collected from 265 women, 69 per cent of whom were alumnae of the medical schools of Harvard, Tufts, or Boston University, and 31 per cent of whom were medical students at those schools. The intent was to examine the "decisions the woman made as she ad-

justed her progress through the institutionalized sequences of medical training. Also analyzed were those non-institutionalized decisions such as marriage and childbearing." The study examined background variables shared by the women, influences which directed their career choices, and the problems they encountered in pursuing their career goals. General findings included that the women tended "toward being an elite group among American women"; they were daughters of highly educated professional parents; their career choice was congruent with their families' professional orientation; and their most frequent study interruptions were related to marriage and childbearing. This thesis also contains comparative statistics on women in all U.S. medical schools (taken from other sources). The concluding chapter contains suggestions for recruiting women from many strata of society and recommendations on how medical schools can help women students minimize role and domestic conflicts. An extensive bibliography concludes the work.

3056. Keyserling, Mary Dublin. "Waste No Talent--Neglect No Skill." *Journal of the American Medical Women's Association*, 24:2 (February 1969) 146-153. (Presentation, Annual Meeting, American Medical Women's Association, Boston, 7 December 1968.)

Mary Keyserling, director of the Woman's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor, addresses the problem of discrimination against women in the work force, and especially in medicine, by recounting the proceedings of the 1967 Conference on Meeting Medical Manpower Needs--the Fuller Utilization of the Woman Physician. Introductory remarks point out that the relative position of women in the labor force has deteriorated rather than improved since 1940. Statistics are cited to support this statement. While "nearly half of all our women between the ages of 18 and 64 are presently in the labor force ... [these] women remain very highly concentrated in the least-skilled, lowest-paid jobs in the economy." Keyserling contends that the U.S. is failing to utilize the talents, skills, and potential of its women: "We educate and then waste that education in terms of professional activity. Others educate a far smaller percentage of their women but use their talents well." In reviewing the conference proceedings, three challenges to remedy the physician shortage and encourage women to become physicians are cited: 1) to enlarge the medical schools; 2) to eliminate the quota system; and 3) to explode the many attitudinal myths. Another speaker whose comments were reviewed pointed out that child rearing was a contribution to society, and furthermore the years spent by physicians in performing this task are not "wasted professionally" but rather "increase human understanding." Keyserling concludes with a discussion of the "forces at work" to remedy the problem (e.g., federal equal-pay legislation of 1963,

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and State Commissions on the Status of Women).

3057. Knopf, S. Adolphus. "The Woman Physician and Professor Cabot. A Reply to the Latter's Statement as to Her Unfitness for General Practice and Medical Research." Woman's Medical Journal, 25:7 (July 1915) 159-160.
- In his address delivered before the graduating class of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Professor Richard C. Cabot, of Harvard Medical School, is alleged to have said that women physicians "are not temperamentally and physically adapted for the more strenuous branches of the profession." Dr. Knopf refutes this assumption by listing the names and accomplishments of numerous women physicians.
3058. Knopf, S. Adolphus. "Woman's Duty Toward the Health of the Nation." New York Medical Journal, 80 (1904) 865-867.
- [Article not examined by editors.]
3059. "The Lady Doctor: What Barriers Does She Meet?" Modern Medicine, 36:22 (21 October 1968) 54-56, 61, 64. photo., table. (Newsfeature.)
- Opinions vary as to the nature and extent of barriers met by women physicians. An unnamed medical school dean prefers "a third-rate man to a first-rate woman," but questionnaires by Modern Medicine and the American Medical Women's Association reveal that some women physicians have met with few, if any, obstacles. Others suggested solutions: remove the stigma attached to all professional women, train counselors to encourage women to choose professional fields, make more scholarships available, get tax breaks because of the domestic help required, arrange flexible internships and residencies, make day-care available, offer refresher courses. Some 1966 statistics regarding women physicians are quoted.
3060. Lake, Alice. "Drop Those Prejudices Against Women Doctors." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 22:6 (June 1967) 402-406.
- In order to justify the statement that women physicians should not be discriminated against, Alice Lake writes that the stereotype of the female doctor is inaccurate: "hair in a tight bun, severe tweeds, shoes with thick rubber soles." Furthermore, women doctors "have more energy than most." They nurture husbands and a parcel of children. To earn the credibility of their patients, they perform wondrous feats: "In danger of being crushed [when a worker was pinned in a railroad accident, a woman doctor] inched her way on her stomach to give the man a shot of morphine...." Remarkable as women physicians might be, "most teenage

boys shun her, and some grown men blush at the thought of allowing a female to check a hernia. Women can be prejudiced too. Some secretly believe their own sex is inferior." Women "enjoy the half-flirtatious, half father-daughter relationship that develops with a male obstetrician. An occasional woman complains because a female doctor is a spinster ('How can she understand a mother's problem?'), another because she's married ('She's got half her mind on her husband and children.')." Other patients prefer seeing a woman physician: children, teenage girls, and housewives who are more comfortable discussing "reproductive complaints" and talking about their husbands or "a crush on a friend's husband." Then too, some husbands "insist that their wives see a female doctor whenever a pelvic examination is required." The "conflict between femininity and medical success plays a greater role than academic failure in the drop-out rate of girls from medical school." "My philosophy is to be a good doctor, but never to look like one," Dr. Mary Bazelon is quoted as saying. The author adds: "For when a woman is feminine and a doctor to boot, she tends to win over even the toughest opposition. As a sixteen-year-old boy put it, when Dr. Maxine Schurter was called in to repair his broken nose: 'Are you my doctor? Man, this is cool!'" [This article was reprinted from Good Housekeeping, May 1967.]

3061. Lanzoni, Phoebe Krey. "The Woman Doctor in the Medical Center." Boston University Medical Center Centerscope, (July/August 1971) 14-16. port. (Women in Medicine.) Through anecdotes of her children's reactions to their mother as a physician, Dr. Lanzoni illustrates the deeply ingrained traditions that place barriers before women seeking medical careers. She suggests ways in which medical training could be altered in order to reduce the obstacles women face.
3062. Levine, Adeline. "Forging a Feminine Identity: Women in Four Professional Schools." American Journal of Psychoanalysis, 35:1 (Spring 1975) 63-67. This article is based on a survey made in 1967 of 79 unmarried women students in four professional programs at Yale, and on a follow-up questionnaire sent to these same women in 1973. The author identifies two groups: women's career field group, which includes nursing and teaching; and men's career field group, which includes law and medicine. The author concludes: "(1) choice of career field, as well as respondents' perceptions of familial attitudes toward proper adult roles for women, were each related to the level of the respondents' mothers' education. (2) Experiences in professional school were such that women in law and medical schools were learning to work with men, and many were having normal social experiences with men. The women in nursing and teaching were isolated from men

in their working life, as well as socially. (3) The plans for future work differed considerably by career field. Ninety-one per cent of [men's career field] and thirty-five per cent of [women's career field] planned no withdrawal from the labor force once children were born. (4) [Men's career field] students had considered the problem of combining work and marital responsibilities in more detail than had [women's career field] students and felt more able to accommodate professional obligations to familial ones. [Women's career field] planned to carry out professional and familial activities at different periods in their future lives. (5) A preliminary examination of a six-year follow-up study shows [men's career field] members finding it a bit more difficult than anticipated to work when children are young, and [women's career field] members more concerned about questions of equal pay and sharing of familial responsibilities than they had anticipated. Most are comfortable, satisfied with careers, and have no regrets as they look back."

3063. Levine, Adeline Gordon. Marital and Occupational Plans of Women in Professional Schools: Law, Medicine, Nursing, Teaching. Yale University, [New Haven, Connecticut], 1968, 135, A10, 38 pp. tables. (Ph.D. thesis.) The subjects of this study were all unmarried women students in four professional schools at Yale University. Two of the professions (nursing and teaching) were characterized as Women's Career Fields (WCF); the others (law and medicine), as Men's Career Fields (MCF). The two groups were compared as to social class, background, future plans, and current experiences. Findings included: the MCF group came from a higher social class and had better educated mothers than the WCF group; the MCF group did not plan any withdrawal from the labor force, while the WCF group planned withdrawal for child care; and, while work expectations were not related to social class in the MCF group, work expectations were inversely related to social class in the WCF group.
3064. Liu, Felicia and Rothchild, Alice. "The Woman as Medical Student." Boston University Medical Center Center-scope, (July/August 1971) 6-8. ports. The authors, students at the Boston University School of Medicine, cite personal experiences of "daily oppressive moments" in medical school. They call for changes in the way men relate to women and for a restructuring of the medical system. They note that they "feel closer ties to the women who make up 80 per cent of the health care work force than to the doctors who dominate it; for it is with these women that we share the common experience of struggling with and defining ourselves within the health system."
3065. Livezey, Abraham. Lecture, Introductory to the Course,

on the Practice of Medicine, to the Class of the N.E. Female Medical College. Published by the class, Boston, Massachusetts, 1852, 14 pp. (Opening address, New England Female Medical College, Boston, Massachusetts, 17 February 1852.)

Following generalized observations of medical study and practice, Dr. Livezey (a professor at the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania) discusses the suitability of women for medical careers.

3066. Lobdell, Mary. "Can Men and Women Doctors Be a Help to Each Other?" Woman's Medical Journal, 15:2 (February 1905) 30-32. (Presentation, Kansas State Medical Society, Topeka, Kansas, May 1904.)
"A doctor's life is too short to spend any of it in petty jealousies," says Dr. Lobdell, who makes suggestions on how women physicians can unoffensively deal with antagonistic male counterparts.
3067. Longshore, Joseph S. A Valedictory Address Delivered Before the Graduating Class at the First Annual Commencement of the Female Medical College, of Pennsylvania, Held at the Musical Fund Hall, December 30, 1851. Published by the graduates, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1852, 14 pp.
Dr. Longshore admonishes the women of this graduating class to remember the debt of deep gratitude they owe to the State of Pennsylvania for "the high and noble stand she has taken in behalf of woman's elevation and woman's interests." Dr. Longshore reiterates the historical importance of this event. He cautions that although the women have proven themselves capable, have received a fine education, and may consider themselves particularly capable, they must not let their anticipations rise too high, for there will still be opposition (not the least of which will come from other women). Dr. Longshore's advice to these women physicians urges them to have self-confidence, to realize their superiority but temper it with understanding, to take on the mantle of authority and demand obedience: "Your time, means, and energies have been directed towards a higher and more responsible position than a performer of the mere drudgery of the invalid's chamber.... But when stern necessity requires of you a helping hand, be ever ready, ever willing." Never allow interference, by anyone, with your prescriptions, for "the responsibility of the case rests with you alone." Do not use alcohol in medication; be frank, candid, and truthful with patients; use no undue influence to acquire patronage; never interfere with patients of a neighboring practitioner; and "do not, because you are women, regard yourselves inferior, or your judgment of less value on that account ... yield only to conviction."
3068. Lorber, Judith. "Women and Medical Sociology: Invisible

Professionals and Ubiquitous Patients." In: Another Voice: Feminist Perspectives on Social Life and Social Science. Edited by Marcia Millman and Rosabeth Moss Kanter. Anchor Press/Doubleday, Garden City, New York, 1975, 75-105.

"The studies of practicing women doctors and dentists, although done by medical sociologists, are static, lack cross-national comparisons, and suffer from minimal conceptualization or *post hoc* explanations." The author discusses such concepts as "downward mobility," the "masculine mystique in American medicine," and the woman as patient. The chapter offers a review of major studies on women physicians.

3069. Lueth, Carl Anthony. Selected Aspects in the Attainment and Use of the Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Dental Surgery, and Bachelor of Laws Degrees by Women Graduates of Tulane University and Loyola University of the South. University of Mississippi, [University, Mississippi], 1973, 204 pp. (Ph.D. thesis.)

Data was collected from 208 women who graduated in medicine, law, and dentistry from 1945 to 1972. The study's purpose was to identify factors which impeded or facilitated these women in their attainment and use of professional degrees, to describe the personal characteristics of women who earn professional degrees, and to determine the women's subsequent use of their training. Findings indicated that the influence of others (especially parents) most facilitated the attainment of professional degrees, while poor high school and college counseling most impeded that progress. Most of the women had upper-middle-class parents, married men in professional fields, and bore two children. Only ten per cent of the respondents were not professionally active. The women experienced discrimination in entering the more prestigious areas of their fields. A survey of available literature on the subject of women in professions was also made, and conclusions drawn. Statistical tables throughout the work segregate information by profession. One chapter gives an overview of women in professions. The thesis contains an extensive bibliography. Appendixes include 28 pages of the respondents' personal comments, many of which testify to discrimination.

3070. Lyman, George H. "The Interests of the Public and the Medical Profession." Medical Communications (Massachusetts Medical Society), 2nd Series, 8 (1881) 1-44. (Presentation, Annual Meeting, Massachusetts Medical Society, 9 June 1875.)

Dr. Lyman discusses, among other interests of the public in regard to the medical profession, the rights and suitability of women to medical education and hospital privileges, and the question of coeducation in medical schools. A history is given of those times during which the society has

been called upon for its opinion on these matters. A discussion follows in which the fallacy of women's exclusive suitability for the practice of obstetrics is reviewed.

3071. McGrew, Elizabeth A. "To the Apteryx, an Anachronism." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 22:5 (May 1967) 343. (AMWA President's Message.)

In response to another woman physician refusing to speak at a branch meeting of the American Medical Women's Association because, "women's professional organizations are anachronisms," Elizabeth McGrew points out the following areas of discrimination that continue to exist against women physicians: conflicting pressures in all stages of preparing for a medical career; women are not being recruited to fill medical "manpower" shortages nor to speak at governmental and educational conferences; the all-male committees of the American Medical Association do not represent the opinions and interests of women physicians; and women are being excluded from helping other countries develop medical care systems.

3072. McKusick, Marjorie J. K.; Anderson, Kathryn D.; and Garrison, Penelope. "A Panel Discussion: What It's Been Like." Harvard Medical Alumni Bulletin, 48:6 (July-August 1974) 20-23. photos.

"What has Harvard meant to me, as a physician, as a member of my community and as a woman?" Three women graduates speak to this question. Dr. McKusick (a 1949 graduate) finds it difficult to relate her Harvard experience to being a woman. She was in the first class to admit women to Harvard, and after working through the we-made-it-in-a-man's-world-why-can't-they attitude, she realized that there is discrimination and it should be fought: "we should support the movement for women's liberation." Dr. Anderson (class of 1964) sees women in medicine as a three-stage phenomenon. Stage I was characterized by women entering medicine--a man's world--an extraordinary event. Stage II is that of women's liberation--calling attention to women's plight. Stage III will be that of assimilation of women into all branches of medicine. Dr. Anderson recalls experiences of prejudice against her as a woman physician. Dr. Garrison (class of 1969), following Dr. Anderson, notes that women have a way to go before they are completely assimilated, witnessed by the fact that they are last on the program. Dr. Garrison describes her experiences with child psychiatry and concludes with the hope that women will become "female individuals"--women are different from men, with different perspectives and different advantages.

3073. Mandelbaum, Dorothy Rosenthal. Factors Related to Persistence in Practice by Women Physicians. Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, 1974, xxiv, 389 pp. figs., tables. (Ph.D. thesis.)

This dissertation was based on the assumption that there are personality dispositions directly related to feminine self-definition that emerge in times of conflict and are decisive factors in the decisions of women physicians to persist or withdraw from practice. The major variables examined for differences between those who persisted with careers and those who withdrew (non-persisters) included: imbedding of the career goal; personality differences; marital and maternal status; women physicians as marginal persons; differences in role priorities; differences in work behaviors and attitude; and self-esteem. The study was conducted on 71 randomly selected women physicians in the Philadelphia area in 1973. Data were gathered by a mail questionnaire soliciting demographic information, an in-depth interview, and the Gough Adjective Check List. The 40 persisters were described as those who have always worked, those retired for reasons of age or disability but who had not worked for a cumulative period of less than one year, and those working at the time of the study who had not worked for a cumulative period of less than one year at some time. The 31 non-persisters included those not working for reasons other than age or disability and those working who had cumulative nonwork periods of one year or longer. The persisters and non-persisters were found significantly different on 45 variables. Although both groups followed similar patterns of professional socialization until at least their mid-twenties, the persister was found to have developed in an environment less favorable to her early imbedded unrealistic career wish. To achieve her goal it was necessary to channel her energies in one direction, at times denying her right to marriage and motherhood. The non-persister, however, was born a decade later than her colleague and matured in an environment with greater early support for her goal. Greater paternal closeness and more peer involvement contributed to increased feminine socialization. In situations of conflict between maternal and work demands, her priorities were more clearly in favor of maternity. In middle years, the persister enjoyed her work and its advantages while the non-persister was more conflicted and anxious for her appropriate identity.

3074. Marmor, Judd. "Women in Medicine: Importance of the Formative Years." *Journal of the American Medical Women's Association*, 23:7 (July 1968) 621-625. (Address, Conference on "Meeting Medical Manpower Needs: The Fuller Utilization of the Woman Physician," January 12, 1968, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, Washington, D.C.)
- Only one-sixteenth of one per cent of the total feminine working force, or 15,500 women, are physicians. Therefore, the basic challenge "is no longer that of availability of vocational options, but rather that of making it possible

for more women to exercise those options that would enable them to realize their potentials fully." Regardless of the fact that the practice of medicine would be "particularly compatible with femininity" and because doctors as "private practitioners, can elect to work as many or as few hours as they like," as well as have "geographic mobility ... [to] accompany her husband almost anywhere in the world, and still be able to do remunerative work in her own field," culture patterns rather than basic biological differences between the sexes are the reasons why few women practice medicine. "The challenge to society is to make it possible for women, no less than men, to actualize themselves to their fullest without feeling emotionally threatened in their relationships with the opposite sex, or their basic sense of femininity."

3075. Marr, Judith. "Situation Improving, Say Michigan's Female Physicians." Michigan Medicine, 74:2 (January 1975) 15-17. illus., photo., ports.
Four women physicians agree that there is still strong feeling against women in medicine but that the situation is improving. Ethelene Crockett, Detroit obstetrician, Jeanne McKune, Dearborn family practitioner, Marilyn Heins, associate dean of Wayne State University Medical School, and Cecelia Hissong, Dearborn family physician, discuss their status and personal experiences as women physicians. The article quotes a survey reporting that 96 per cent of 500 clinic patients felt the typical M.D. was male, and 78 per cent preferred a male doctor, but the women believe preferences will change when more women M.D.s graduate and begin practicing.
3076. Marshall, Margaret. "Women and Medicine: or the Doctor's Dilemma." Case Western Reserve Medical Alumni Bulletin, 31:4 (Fourth Quarter, 1967) 4-7, 29. photos., ports.
Quotes from various studies and from interviews with women graduates of Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine identify the social, cultural, and economic roadblocks for medical women.
3077. "Medical Education for Women Called Worthwhile." Science Digest, 44:5 (November 1958) 48. cartoon.
Dr. Francis Hannett, a Chicago psychoanalyst, asserts that many women can be housewife-mothers and practice medicine at the same time, dropping out only temporarily for childbirth. It is not wasteful to train women as physicians: women "fill a vacuum" in the profession, taking jobs that male physicians do not want. Would women physicians urge their daughters to study medicine? An affirmative response came from 74 per cent of 1,040 women.
3078. Menninger, Karl. "The Psychological Advantages of the

Woman Physician (1936)." Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic, 37 (July 1973) 333-340. (Presentation, Meeting, American Medical Women's Association, Kansas City, Missouri, 13 May 1936.)

Dr. Menninger believes that women have "certain culturally ingrained personality features" that especially suit them for practicing medicine and psychiatry. Among those characteristics are "a better understanding of suffering and inferiority" and the related trait of intuition (defined as perceptual sensitiveness to emotional reactions). In handling patients, the woman physician's girlhood training is very useful. The techniques used by girls to attract love, which can be carried over to the woman's professional work, include anticipating the needs of others, attracting attention by listening to confidences, and disarming antagonists with graciousness. Paraphrasing D. H. Lawrence's comment that it is better to be "hen-sure" than "cock-sure," Dr. Menninger affirms that "some of our most distinguished psychiatrists are women...." He advises women physicians not to imitate men, but to allow their "special gifts" as women to guide their work. This article also contains a description of psychiatric diagnosis and treatment.

3079. Merritt, Doris H. "Discrimination and the Woman Executive: Convention Blocks Use of a Resource." Business Horizons, 12:6 (December 1969) 15-22. illus.
Dr. Merritt describes her experience in the medical profession, "where women are better tolerated than in other fields," but where few achieve executive positions. The obstacle lies in society's social and economic attitudes. Women as women, however, have many advantages in attempting to gain management positions and in becoming successful as executives. Inherent female qualities--"patience, flexibility, tact, and attention to detail"--are desirable attributes for an executive. And the "fact we [married women executives] do not have to work makes us better employees" (e.g., job security does not affect decision making).
3080. Middleton, William S. "Women in Medicine." Medical Woman's Journal, 43:11 (November 1936) 292-295.
(Address, Twenty-sixth Biennial Convention, Alpha Epsilon Iota, Madison, Wisconsin, 15 April 1936.)
Dr. Middleton "sets forth many reasons for this conversion to and subsequent ardent support for the education of women in medicine, and at the same time points out the general principles which he considers responsible for the failure of medical women as a group to hold their own." [Journal summary.]
3081. Milic, Louis T. "To the Editor." The Woman Physician, 26:4 (April 1971) 217-218. (Open Forum.)
In response to a previous article in this journal by Dr.

Mathilda Vaschak entitled "Household Help--The Woman Doctor's Gordian Knot," (June 1970), this male Ph.D. who is married to a woman physician points out that the major problems a woman physician has to solve go far beyond acquiring dependable household help. "The housekeeper does not want to bring up the doctor's children. She is forced to do so by economic necessity, usually the result of a lack of education or privilege." Besides the fact that medical school and training is essentially designed for young men without home responsibilities, and besides the fact that medicine is a business rather than an utility (which is not as it should be), "In the name of freedom from a woman's traditional duties, she has exchanged one form of servitude for another.... She chose to be always tired, often irritable, always in a hurry, the empty chair at the table."

3082. Morantz, Regina Markell. "The Perils of Feminist History." Journal of Interdisciplinary History, IV:4 (Spring 1974) 649-660.

Morantz discusses in detail Ann Douglas Wood's work "'The Fashionable Diseases': Women's Complaints and Their Treatment in Nineteenth-Century America" (Journal of Interdisciplinary History, IV (1973), 25-52). Wood's article is at its weakest, suggests this author, in its discussion of 19th-century medical therapeutics and the attitudes and self-images of pioneering women doctors. Morantz specifically takes issue with Wood's characterization of S. Weir Mitchell, a physician in the latter half of the 19th century. Morantz can find no substantiation for Wood's claim that Mitchell felt "'women doctors would always be inferior to male physicians.'" Wood also gives "special status to the 'sadism' of men and male doctors," a sadism which Morantz views as ill-defined and ill-supported. Wood's portrayal of the "attitudes and beliefs of the first-generation women doctors" is also reviewed, especially with emphasis on Harriot Hunt, an early physician and feminist. Wood presents Hunt as a man-hater--a portrayal which "lacks the richness which more attention to the historical background can provide." Morantz finds most interesting "the degree to which [women physicians'] own attitudes toward women mirrored those of their male colleagues. These professional women were not modern-day feminists charging the barricades of male privilege, but were very much Victorian women, prisoners of their own time and culture."

3083. Morgan, Marcia Ruth. A Comparison of Selected Personality, Biographical and Motivational Traits Among Women Athletes, Physicians, and Attorneys. Ohio State University, [Columbus, Ohio], 1973, vii, 147 pp. fig., tables. (Ph.D. thesis.)

This study's investigations indicate that many psychological, motivational, and biographical similarities exist among women who are high achievers in male-dominated occupations

and that such women have personality patterns closer to the general population of men than to the general population of women. Tables and explanatory text provide information on women physicians in the following areas: birth order, parental occupations and income, childhood play habits, attitudes towards medical practice, marital status, and religious affiliation. The thesis includes copies of the questionnaires sent to the study's subjects (12 physicians were included in the final sample of 34 women), and an extensive bibliography.

3084. Morrow, Laura E. "Preliminary Report: Why Women Study Medicine." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 30:3 (March 1975) 141.
In 1974 the American Medical Women's Association (AMWA) sent questionnaires to 115 deans of U.S. medical schools asking them to identify the factors which they feel influence women to choose medical careers. Fifteen influencing factors were listed on the questionnaire. The majority of the respondents (100) agreed that most women opt for medical careers due to society's changing attitudes which "encourage girls to aspire to a career as well as to marriage." The least important influence on women's career choice, according to the deans: the "increasing demand for personal women physicians by members of women's organizations."
3085. Morton, Mrs. Richard F. "More Advice to Women MD's." New England Journal of Medicine, 285:15 (7 October 1971) 862-863. (Correspondence.)
Mrs. Richard Morton, M.D., F.A.A.P. advises the woman medical student to select a husband "whose masculinity tolerates domestic tasks," and whose "ego can survive spasmodic support."
3086. Murphy, Claudia Q. "Are Women a Failure?" Woman's Medical Journal, 1:7 (July 1893) [144-145].
The editor of the National Medical Review of Washington has stated that "women in medicine are a lamentable failure, unless they are able to quote someone else than Dr. Mary Putnam-Jacobi." Dr. Murphy cites other examples of successful women physicians and states that women in medicine are a success and she will not try to convince this man, for "the man convinced against his will, is of the same opinion still." She suggests that what the male physician fears from women in the profession is what a male preacher she heard speak admitted: "... if they ordained woman, what would become of us men!"
3087. Nadelson, Carol. "Increasing the Number of Women Physicians: Problems and Directions." Case Western Reserve Medical Alumni Bulletin, 38:3 (1974) 4-6, 24, photo. (Presentation, Workshop on Women in Medicine, Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine, 21 September 1974.)

3088. Nadelson, Carol and Notman, Malkah T. "The Woman Physician." Journal of Medical Education, 47:3 (March 1972) 176-183.

This article identifies some of the obstacles women physicians face in their careers. Passivity and compliancy, traditionally seen as female attributes, preclude the consideration of a medical career for a great many women. Female medical students feel hostility from peers and instructors, have to deny their own personal identity needs and feelings, become the object of jokes, and feel the lack of women role models. Later difficulties include finding specialty training, maintaining a social life, trying to maintain a traditional medical career and perform the activities of a traditional wife and mother, and finding support from other women who very well may be envious.

3089. Norberg, Karen E. "A Critique of Pure Assimilation." Harvard Medical Alumni Bulletin, 50:1 (September/October 1975) 33. ports. (The Harvard Medical Area Women Students Association.)

Norberg, a member of the class of 1977, points out that when professionals speak of "women and medicine" they refer to problems of women professionals. In contrast, women students feel sisterhood with other women workers and consumers in the health care system. While not entirely successful (few working class women attended), the 1975 Conference on Women and Health was one attempt to examine the problem of helping women claim control of their bodies and of their working situations.

3090. Notman, Malkah T. and Nadelson, Carol C. "Medicine: A Career Conflict for Women." American Journal of Psychiatry, 130:10 (October 1973) 1123-1126. (Presented at 125th Annual Meeting, American Psychiatric Association, Dallas, Texas, 1-5 May 1972.)

The issues involved in a woman's choice of a medical career are explored by the authors: early patterns, paucity of acceptable role models for a variety of life and family patterns, and defining her identity as a woman in a "man's world." Women respond to these challenges in a variety of ways related to individual characterological and defensive styles. Specific recommendations for non-academically-related additions to medical school programs conclude the article.

3091. "On the Opening of the Johns Hopkins Medical School to Women." Century Magazine, 19 (February 1891) 632-637. (Open Letters.)

Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore urges acceptance of women physicians: "The alleviation of suffering, for women of all classes, which would result from the presence among us of an adequate number of well-trained female physicians cannot but be evident to all." Mary Putnam Jacobi finds the

movement for women physicians to be solidly founded on a democratic basis of support--popular demand from below, rather than edict from government officials "above." Josephine Lowell states that only women can care for women and cites various medical situations to substantiate this view. William Osler feels that no obstacles should be placed in the path of any woman who chooses to pursue medicine as a career. Charles F. Folsom writes: "I am quite sure there is no risk of lowering the intellectual standard of medical education if women and men study together." In conclusion M. Carey Thomas points out that "intellectual activity is the keenest of possible lifelong pleasures and a safeguard against a multitude of evils," and women should certainly not be excluded from its pursuit.

3092. Ortiz, Flora Ida. "Women and Medicine: The Process of Professional Incorporation." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 30:1 (January 1975) 18-19, 21-23, 27-30.
"This study deals with the movement toward full incorporation into a profession. The process is viewed in the context of the medical training of three female participants. The claim is made that a participant must undergo the 'rites of passage' (Van Gennep, 1960) in order to achieve complete professionalism. Acceptance into the profession is dependent on the bargain struck by the participant and the professional organization. The participant identifies her role and the organization allocates an organizational 'space' congruent with the role identity." [Article abstract.]
3093. "Our Joking Contemporaries." Woman's Medical Journal, 5:8 (August 1896) 202-203. (Editorial.)
"The Woman's Medical Journal believes in fun ... but because we are doctors is no reason that we should cease to be ladies...." Obscene jokes have no place in medicine, and especially have no place among women physicians ("it is womanly to be clean").
3094. "Panel Discussion--Women in Medicine Workshop." Case Western Reserve Alumni Bulletin, 38:3 (1974) 7-8, 24. ports. (Workshop on Women in Medicine, Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine, 21 September 1974.)
Panelists included Cathy Keating and Laurie Cappa (medical students), Drs. Ruth P. Owens, Doris A. Evans, Carol Nadelson, and Robert Weiss, and Dean Frederick C. Robbins. They touched upon such areas of concern as the origins of negative views towards women physicians, the pressures of minority status, discrimination and how to cope with it, and the sociological differences between the United States and the foreign countries that affect the percentages of medical women.

3095. Parker, E. "Why Not More Women in Medicine?" Medical Annals of the District of Columbia, 32 (November 1963) 473-474.
[Article not examined by editors.]
3096. Parker, W. W. Woman's Place in the Christian World: Superior Morally, Inferior Mentally, to Man--Not Qualified for Medicine or Law--The Contrariety and Harmony of the Sexes. J. W. Fergusson & Son, Printer, Richmond, Virginia, 1892, 26 pp.
This treatise (which also appeared in Transactions of the Medical Society of Virginia in 1892, pp. 86-107) was written by an honorary fellow and ex-president of the Medical Society of Virginia. [Item not examined by editors.]
3097. "Patients Found Mistrustful of Women MDs." Medical Tribune, (1 May 1974) 13.
[Article not examined by editors.]
3098. Patterson, Norma W. "Distaff Doctoral Candidates: A Sampling of Views & Goals." MCG Today [Medical College of Georgia], 2:2 (Fall 1971) 4-5, 30-33. ports.
This article is a result of interviews with students (randomly selected) from the Medical College of Georgia. Twenty-seven women are students at the College. Those interviewed were Libby Blanton, Becky Trowell, Katharyn Outzs, Lane Mathis, Gail Lamb, and Lou Frank. The women discuss why they chose to enter medicine, whether they feel a medical career and family life are compatible, and whether or not they feel discriminated against.
3099. Peterson, Frederick. "The Woman Physician--Her Future: Address to the Graduating Class of 1899, Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary." Woman's Medical Journal, 9[8]:10 (October 1899) 343-347. (Original Articles.)
"Women physicians have become so numerous now, and women have so completely and perfectly assumed the role of merchant, tradesman, politician, lawyer, priest and doctor, that their presence no longer excites either comment or wonder." Women physicians are suited to the practice of medicine because of their "intuitive wit ... swift imagination ... [and] deductive methods of philosophy."
3100. Peterson, Robert A. "Vocational Interest Patterns of Male and Female Medical Students Over a Four-Year Period." Journal of Counseling Psychology, 19:1 (January 1973) 21-25. tables.
"This study compared the vocational interests of matched samples of male and female medical students over a four-year period [1956-60]. Although several interest differences did occur between the samples, overall the samples exhibited more similar than dissimilar interest patterns."

Female students possessed slightly more 'nonpeople' interests [and scored significantly higher on the Academic Achievement Scale] than did male students; both groups decreased in their preferences for science-related items over the test-retest period." [Article abstract.]

3101. Philbrick, Inez C. "Women, Let Us Be Loyal to Women!" Medical Woman's Journal, 36:2 (February 1929) 39-42. (Address, Nebraska Association of Medical Women, 19 May 1928.)
What is loyalty? "Are women not loyal to women? Is there that in women which deserves and demands the loyalty of other women? Has woman a part in the purposeful drama of a universe that she cannot play without the loyalty of women? As applying to medical women, are there not certain fields of medicine rightfully belonging to women physicians for reasons of propriety, racial experience, and aptness, which fields they cannot enter and cultivate and bring to fruition in best service without the loyalty of women?" These questions are discussed in Dr. Philbrick's article.
3102. Picot, L. J. "Shall Women Practice Medicine?" North Carolina Medical Journal, 16 (1885) 10-21. [Article not examined by editors.]
3103. Pool, Judith G. and Bunker, John P. "Women in Medicine." Hospital Practice, 7:8 (August 1972) 109-116. photos., table.
The situation for women in medicine is improving. At Stanford University School of Medicine, for example, a conscious effort has increased women's representation on the faculty and raised to 25 per cent the proportion of females in the 1972 entering class. But negative attitudes still exist towards women physicians. This article looks at the sources of those attitudes and their consequences, and offers suggestions on how opportunities for medical women can be increased (e.g., part-time graduate training and retraining programs). "In the final analysis, more women must themselves see medicine as a reasonable career goal and then articulate the special needs that must be met to enable them to pursue it and lead a full personal life as well."
3104. Potter, Ellen C. "Woman As a Social Force." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 7:11 (November 1952) 421-422.
Dr. Potter believes women's feelings of inferiority are not justified by the facts. All but one medical school is open to them. They have had the vote for 30 years but why have women not taken more of a role in shaping public policy? "The facts are, and it is our own fault, that we have not prepared ourselves for public service in the polit-

ical field." Dr. Potter lists the various women who have reached positions of power in different fields over the last 50 years and asks "Are we producing their like today? If not, why not?"

3105. Potter, Ellen C. "The Woman Physician and Public Welfare." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:7 (July 1930) 181-182. (Radio speech, Woman's Forum, Columbia Broadcasting Company, Conducted by the National Council of Women.)

During this broadcast, Dr. Potter, the returning president of the Medical Women's National Association, speaks as a representative of the 7,000 women physicians in the United States. Women physicians are not a new product of the feminist movement. They have been practicing for centuries in some countries, and were exclusively in attendance to all women in childbirth in America until the 18th century, when men began to become involved in obstetrics. The time has come when medical women need to be concerned with the security and perpetuation of opportunity for future generations of women. The door of opportunity is slowly closing for women, and the Medical Women's National Association "stands guard to keep the door of medical opportunity open." Dr. Potter concludes the broadcast with a recounting of some of the unique contributions made by medical women.

3106. "Present Conditions." Woman's Medical Journal, 6:3 (March 1897) 67-68. (Editorial.)

3107. Preston, Ann. "Medical Classics: Introductory Lecture to the Class of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania. Delivered at the Opening of the Tenth Session, October 19, 1859." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:2 (February 1930) 44-47. port.

Reviewing some of the changes in "occupations, modes of living, habits of thought and general education of the people" that have taken place over the preceding century, Ann Preston focuses attention on the movement, in the United States and abroad, which put women into the labor force and expanded their range of employments. Correspondingly, women have realized and advanced in the standard of their education--a standard which has carried them into the study and practice of medicine. Those men who would regard such education as "some abnormal social phenomenon" understand neither the historical antecedents nor the present social pressures. Neither do they understand the nature of woman. Ann Preston continues with an explication of the state-of-the-art of medicine.

3108. Preston, Ann. "Reply." Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter, 4 May 1867. (Letter to the Editor.) In: Eighteenth Annual Announcement of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, North College Avenue and 22nd

Street, Philadelphia, For the Session of 1867-68. Jas. B. Rodgers, Printer, Philadelphia, Pa., 1867, appended pp. 2-4.

In this letter to the editor, Ann Preston "examine[s] the arguments which support the resolution" adopted by the Philadelphia County Medical Society to withhold encouragement to women who wish to become medical practitioners and to decline to consult with such practitioners. Ann Preston refutes each objection to women in medicine raised by the Society: A woman's life is as long as a male's, and "her power of surmounting its painful vicissitudes not inferior to his.... Women do practice medicine, [and] they are able 'to bear up under the bodily and mental strain' that this practice imposes." Nor does the practice of medicine have a contrary effect on home influence and in fact is often less exhausting than the ordinary home duties of washing and serving. Her knowledge of preventive medicine will aid her in training her children about hygiene, and the scope it will give to her intellectual cravings and powers will only add to her enjoyment and satisfaction. The ethical questions raised if a male and female physician were both attending the same family is no different than if two males were in attendance, as the matter of women physicians attending male patients is no different than the matter of male physicians attending female patients. "We regard this movement as belonging to the advancing civilization of the age--as the inevitable result of that progressive spirit which is unfolding human capabilities...."

3109. Preston, Ann. Valedictory Address to the Graduating Class of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, at the Eighteenth Annual Commencement, March 12th, 1870. Loag, Printer, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1870, 15 pp.

Because of the prevalence of fashionable diseases among women, women physicians have a duty to heal members of their sex and teach them to "regard as pitiful and barbarous the idea that uselessness is elegance, or that disease and languor are womanly...." To be effective practitioners, women physicians must maintain their own health, as well as enjoy moderate recreation and social activity. Ann Preston goes on to comment on the progress evidenced in the medical education of women. She concludes with an enumeration of womanly traits that will "enrich as well as refine the profession...."

3110. Preston, Ann. Valedictory Address to the Graduating Class of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, at the Twelfth Annual Commencement, March 16, 1864. Published by the Corporators, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1864, 16 pp.

Although the graduates may encounter "embarrassments, and the remnants of old prejudices," professional opposition

is decreasing and public demand for women physicians is unceasing. To retain society's confidence, women physicians must be firm, steadfast, truthful, knowledgeable, and sympathetic: the sentiment that "'the most perfect character of a woman is that she be characterless,'" would be fatal to a physician's success. The woman physician with these virtues will reap many rewards, one of which is gaining "the right, scarcely yet conceded to women, to grow old without reproach."

3111. Preston, Ann. Valedictory Address to the Graduating Class of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, For the Session of 1857-58. Published by the class, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1858, 15 pp.
Because prejudice against women physicians is not based on reason, a woman physician should not "war with words," but demonstrate through deeds that her work is "natural and legitimate." Although many difficulties lie ahead, there will be many rewards too, one of which is having business relations principally with women.
3112. Preston, Ann. "Women as Physicians." Medical and Surgical Reporter, 16 (1867) 391-394.
[Article not examined by editors.]
3113. Ramey, Estelle. "An Interview With ... Dr. Estelle Ramey." Georgetown Medical Bulletin, 24:1 (August 1970) 4-11. photos., port.
This interview with Estelle Ramey, a woman Ph.D. physiologist who herself became one of the few women professors at the Georgetown Medical Center, identifies some of the obstacles women scientists and physicians face, demonstrated by the economic, political, and social stereotypes of women (all demonstrated by "statistics"). The flavor of the interview is best captured in Dr. Ramey's own words. In answer to the question of what are unique career problems of women doctors: "The unique problem for a woman is to be taken seriously." (She prefaces this answer with the assurance of her belief that men are "just as capable as women in medicine.") Does she think the attitudes toward women in medical sciences are changing rapidly: "No," and "It's enough to make a cat cry." Isn't it harder for a woman to be admitted to medical school in this country: "Curiously, our statistics do not bear this out.... The astonishingly small percentage of women doctors in this country reflects the psychological roadblocks thrown up for girls early in the game." And finally: "... it is not enough for a woman to be economically supported, cherished and long-lived if at the same time she is intellectually under-using herself."
3114. Reeves, Hila. "Woman's Sphere and Influence." Syracuse Medical and Surgical Journal, 6 (December 1854) 315-317.
[Article not examined by editors.]

3115. Richardson, George S. "My Daughter, the Doctor." Harvard Medical Alumni Bulletin, 50:1 (September/October 1975) 9. (Editorial.)
The Bulletin editor introduces this issue, dedicated to women at Harvard Medical School, by acknowledging the need for more women in medicine. He applauds Harvard's affirmative action policies. Presenting an example of how established women in science do not always support their younger counterparts, the author wonders, "Does the battered child become the battering parent?" He further hopes that women at Harvard "will be spared both the need to overuse aggressiveness and the paranoia that threaten the victim of many micro-inequities."
3116. Robens, Jane F. "Open Forum." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 27:3 (March 1972) 146. (Letters to the Editor.)
A woman doctor of veterinary medicine writes that she "did not expect" to find an article like "Woman in Medicine: What Can International Comparison Tell Us," in The Woman Physician, "a magazine for and about professional women" without "editorial opinion." The male author of that article suggests that women enter the paramedical field and implies throughout that women will have "an infinitely more desirable and ever present alternative of a presumably happy, economically easy and fulfilling role as a wife...." Dr. Robens observes that "women constitute 40 per cent of those granted baccalaureate degrees but little more than ten per cent of those entering medical schools, or for that matter schools of veterinary medicine, [her] own profession."
3117. Robertiello, Richard C. "Rebuttal to 'Feminism, Psychotherapy and Professionalism.'" Journal of Contemporary Psychotherapy, 4:2 (1973) 112-113.
Responding to Dr. Tennov's paper, Dr. Robertiello calls the paper unscientific; "baldly a diatribe, and exhortation to the emotions." Now that there is an awareness of the prejudices practiced against women, psychotherapists have begun to see them also and alter their theories and techniques. Dr. Robertiello, who considers himself a "feminist," feels that the abuses in therapy must be corrected, not all therapists dismissed.
3118. Roberts, Carol Lee. "Women in Medicine." New Physician, 20:1 (January 1971) 9. (Editorial.)
"If the freedom of choice were not taken from girls at a very early age, there would be no 'problems' of women in medicine or anywhere else ... we would be dealing with individual human beings, not classes of more or less oppressed people."
3119. Robinson, Elizabeth. "Why Women Cannot Succeed." New

England Journal of Medicine, 285:5 (29 July 1971) 301.
(Correspondence.)

Part-time residencies, day care, and retraining opportunities will adequately aid medical women in making full use of their training. "Only when the institution of wifehood in its present form is either abolished or made available to doctors of both sexes will women physicians be able to do as much as their male colleagues."

3120. Rodgerson, Eleanor B. "And Female." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 24:6 (June 1969) 510-512. (Open Forum.)

A woman doctor writes of her reaction to the remark that, "I prefer a third-rate man to a first-rate woman doctor any day!" She reminisces about some petty, irritating, and irrational examples of discrimination during medical school. "1. We women were excluded from the one senior year lecture on contraceptives! 2. The urology course was closed to us. That was all right with me then, but later, specializing in obstetrics and gynecology, I needed that knowledge of urology, and the exclusion has made me feel inadequate in this field ever since. 3. One instructor in gynecology refused to speak to women doctors. 4. One man in obstetrics sweated and strained to turn a posterior in a demonstration delivery and pointed out, with special emphasis, that this procedure obviously would be too much for any woman doctor to perform. I wondered afterwards if better judgment and more skill might not have been the real remedy."

3121. Rodgerson, Eleanor B. "Out of Practice?" Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 19:7 (July 1964) 586-587.

A woman doctor who had four children describes the role conflict she was made to feel by one of the children, her mother, and another woman doctor, above and beyond the conflict of time, housekeeping chores, and child rearing responsibilities before she returned to practice part-time as a gynecologist 15 years after she had "retired." "My daughter who had been having a violent argument with a neighbor's child ran to me crying, 'Mother, you're just a mother aren't you? Just a mother?'" When the doctor asked another woman doctor a question at a professional conference about a paper she had presented, before answering the speaker asked, "Where are you practicing?" "When I admitted I wasn't practicing she brushed me off and hustled out."

3122. Roessler, Robert; Collins, Forrest; and Mefferd, Roy B., Jr. "Sex Similarities in Successful Medical School Applicants." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 30:6 (June 1975) 254-257, 261, 265. tables.
This paper reports a study undertaken to examine sex dif-

ferences among medical school applicants, to test previously reported results which frequently supported stereotypes of women physicians and medical students, and to compare accepted applicants with rejected applicants on the variables on which sex differences were defined. A comparison of medical student applicants with college students for sex differences on cognitive and noncognitive characteristics was also made. Participants were 523 of 640 applicants for admission to the Baylor Medical School in 1974. Of these, 79 minority candidates were excluded for a separate study, leaving 92 females and 352 males as subjects. Comparisons were made on: 1) MCAT scores, 2) grade point averages (GPAS), 3) number of medical schools applied to, 4) occupations of parents, 5) size of high school, 6) educational level, 7) birth order and age. The principal noncognitive test was the Edward's Personal Preference Schedule (EPPS). Other tests used totally or partially included the Kaplan self-degradation scale, the Barratt impulsivity scale, the MMPI, and the California Psychological Inventory (CPI), the Eysenck Personality Inventory, and the Birkman Vocational Interest and Attitude Survey. A table displays the mean scores for all applicants (accepted and rejected) by sex on the variables on which they differ significantly. Items on this table are: 1) MCAT scores, 2) educational level, 3) Edwards Personal Preference Schedule (EPPS) for succorance, dominance, nurturance, change, and heterosexuality, 4) California Psychological Inventory (CPI) for capacity for status, tolerance, intellectual efficiency, and sociability, 5) Birkman attitudes of individuality, depression, materialism, and 6) Birkman Vocational Interests (persuasion, social science, mechanical, artistic, literary, and musical). No differences were found on the other tested factors. Another table displays mean EPPS scores of college students (743 males and 1,077 females) with the Baylor applicants. A third table shows the mean CPI scores of college students (1,133 males and 2,120 females) and the Baylor applicants. The results of the study were compared with those found in a Toronto study (Fruen, M. A., Rothman, A. I., and Steiner, J. W., "Comparison of characteristics of male and female medical school applicants," *Journal of Medical Education*, 49:137, 1974). In general, accepted women scored lower than accepted men on the science subtest of the MCAT but did not differ from accepted men on any other intellectual variables. The women were like the men in measures of dominance, nurturance, heterosexuality, and autonomy. The nonintellectual differences between the accepted males and females generally paralleled sex differences found in the college sample.

3123. Rosen, R. A. Hudson. "Occupational Role Innovators and Sex Role Attitudes." *Journal of Medical Education*, 49: 6 (June 1974) 554-561. tables.

"This paper addresses itself to the attitudinal approach of role innovators' to sex roles as found among women students and faculty members in medical schools. It was felt such attitudes were relevant to how they cope with discrimination and had implications for medical school policies. The data were gathered in late 1971 in 11 randomly sampled medical schools as part of a larger study. It was found that women in medical schools support the option of careers for women generally, although not necessarily at the expense of the maternal role. This pattern was stronger among students than faculty members. Also, more women in medical schools give careers priority than do women in nursing and social work schools. Men in medical schools have less clearly defined attitudes than do the women, but few state that women should be home centered." [Article abstract.]

3124. Rosow, Irving and Rose, K. Daniel. "Divorce Among Doctors." *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 34:4 (November 1972) 587-598. tables.

An analysis of California divorce petitions of 1968 shows that physicians have a lower incidence of divorce than most professions. Both male and female physicians marry later (at age 30.3) than other divorcing professionals and file their initial divorce complaint at what is often the height of their careers (at age 43.1). Highest divorce rates in the profession appear among small-town doctors, blacks, and women. Reasons for women physicians having a higher annual "complaint rate" than men physicians (23.9 vs. 16.1) include the "chronic difficulties" of "legitimate professional claims on the wife's family obligations" and "the couple's equal work status as opposed to prevailing norms of their occupational inequality." Possibly in a "rational response to their higher prospect of divorce," women physicians marry less often than men (31 per cent are single, in contrast to 8 per cent of the men); 56 per cent of women doctors are married, compared with 90 per cent of the men [these figures are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1964]. The authors point out, however, that these "deviant marital patterns ... are typical of female professionals in general." Speculating on the meaning of these patterns, the authors wonder if women who do not marry gravitate to the professions ("self-selection") or if professional schools favor non-marrying women and discourage others ("recruitment"), or if "family conflicts and divorce [are] the current price of women's serious professional commitment (sex roles)."

3125. Ross, Mathew. "Suicide Among Physicians: A Psychological Study." *Diseases of the Nervous System*, 34:3 (March 1973) 145-150. (Presentation, Annual Meeting, Southern Psychiatric Association, New Orleans, Louisiana, October, 1972.)

This study consists of a literature review. The study indicates that "(1) physician suicide varies from country to

country, (2) suicide among physicians is high, (3) suicide among female physicians is very much higher than among male physicians, (4) there is a high incidence of psychiatric morbidity, alcoholism, and drug addiction among physician suicides, (5) as in suicides among other age groups, there are significant variable correlates of age, gender, type of medical practice and specialty, the state of physical and emotional health, the use of alcohol and drugs, professional and psychosocial factors, (6) preventive action is both possible and desirable." The suicide rate among female physicians is four times that of the female general population of U.S. women over age 25. This high rate of suicide in women physicians might be related to the personality constellation of women who select male-oriented careers and to the woman physician's knowledge of the lethality of readily available poisons.

3126. Rossi, Alice S. "Women in Science: Why So Few?" Science, 148:3674 (28 May 1965) 1196-1202. tables. American society has been insensitive to those social hardships imposed because of sex. If we want more women scientists, both boys and girls must be educated for all their major adult roles, not merely gender roles. We must stop counseling girls to be "realistic" by lowering their occupational aspirations: the difficulties women might encounter as a result of trying to handle the triple roles of professional, wife, and mother, should be recognized as a social problem, not an individual problem. House-care firms should be considered as an alternative to the single domestic servant in handling the domestic responsibilities of working men and women. Men who have found marriage to a professional working woman a satisfying experience should be more articulate about themselves as males and about women.
3127. Russell, Jane Anderson. "The Woman as Practicing Physician." Boston University Medical Center Centerscope, (July/August 1971) 12-14. port. (Women in Medicine.) Men physicians, patients, and the public sometimes have difficulty "integrating the woman physician into their thinking." To examine how these attitudes affect one's practice, Dr. Russell drew upon her own experiences and those of three others: Drs. Jean Arnold, Mary Donald, and Elizabeth C. Spivack. All four women have private practices, and all are married. Discussed are each woman's experience with referral patterns, colleague relationships, relationships with nurses, and the difficulties of combining a practice with family responsibilities.
3128. Ryder, Claire F. "President's Message." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 15:12 (December 1960) 1178.
A male doctor told Claire F. Ryder, president of the

American Medical Women's Association, that he was opposed to women entering medical school, and indeed dissuaded his daughter from becoming a medical student because he perceived that "each woman in medical school has taken a man's rightful place, and that all too frequently after graduation, marriage and family divert her from her medical career. Thus, her 'spot' in that class has been wasted and the final tally is one less practicing physician." Dr. Ryder responds by saying that women do not waste their medical education and furthermore that many women physicians participate in community activities "which the busy male practitioner cannot or does not take on ... the responsibilities for these is a natural role for the woman physician."

3129. Sadock, Virginia Alcott. "Where Are the Women Doctors Our Country Needs?" Parents Magazine, 47 (November 1972) 66-67, 106, 108.
[Article not examined by editors.]

3130. "St. Paul's Injunction to Women Still in Force." Medical Woman's Journal, 36:2 (February 1929) 44.
On January 17, 1929, Vassar College dedicated the Minnie Cumminock Blodgett Hall of Euthenics. Despite the fact that women are so predominantly associated with Vassar, as students, alumnae, and faculty, they were poorly represented on the program. The results of this and other such situations involving women are that women have inherited an inferiority complex while men have inherited a superiority complex. The home environment reinforces this psychology. The author suggests that a concerted effort be made to establish among medical women a superiority complex.

3131. Scarlett, Mary J. Valedictory Address of Prof. M. J. Scarlett, Before the Graduating Class of the Female Medical College, of Philadelphia, March 16, 1867. Spangler & Davis, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1867, 7 pp.
A review of current public opinion regarding women in medicine includes information on the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania's debate over possibly rescinding its 1859 resolution. That resolution made it an offense for members to consult with professors in a female medical college. Although opposition still exists, Mary Scarlett tells the graduating students, "You have cause to rejoice that you live in the nineteenth century ... an age when the right to labor in our own way is not denied us..." Dr. Scarlett further assures that marriage and domestic duties are compatible with a medical profession: "We would not advocate a position for women that would in the slightest degree remove her from the home throne." As for her professional role, despite popular belief that women physicians should administer

to "the degraded classes," Dr. Scarlett says that all classes of society need women physicians. Finally, the graduates are warned to be "true, modest, unpretending women, and if you possess skill, as we believe you do, there will be no need of pretentious display."

3132. Schwartz, Jane. "Medicine As a Vocational Choice Among Undergraduate Women." Journal of the National Association of Women Deans and Counselors, 33:1 (Fall 1969) 7-12.

During the past five years there has been a concern over the small number of women entering medicine. More women than men shift their career interest from medicine between their freshman and senior years. Why do some females switch and others stay with medicine? Interviews were held with 37 Barnard College seniors to find the answer and the results of those interviews are presented in narrative form.

3133. Selections from Notices of the Press on the Valedictory Address to the Graduating Class of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania. King & Baird, Printers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1863, 13 pp.

Editors of a variety of northeastern U.S. journals and newspapers respond favorably to Emeline Cleveland's valedictory address, given March 14, 1863, which was an affirmation of women's right to medical education.

3134. "Sermon." Woman's Medical Journal, 1:3 (March 1893) 47. This article quotes from "Letters to a Young Physician," which was published in the National Medical Review. On the question of whether women should study medicine, the author stresses that "the motive and the object must be first made clear; for ... questions enter into this problem which are not present in the case of man."

3135. Shangold, Mona M. "Women Physicians." Journal of Medical Education, 50 (September 1975) 911. (Editorial.)

The author points out that the very need for support groups for women in medical school highlights the gap in a culture between reason (equality) and reality ("lingering tales of tradition"). Development of such support programs should be encouraged as long as they are needed, but, Dr. Shangold is quick to point out, "our goal should be to eliminate their need and we are a long way from our goal." She touches upon sample inequities and sexist practices in the field of medicine which should no longer be tolerated: rest rooms labeled "Nurses" and "Doctors"; the use of "nude-pictures" to stimulate interest at medical lectures; and the practice of condescension toward patients, particularly female.

3136. Shapiro, Edith T. "Women Who Want to be Women." Woman Physician, 26:8 (August 1971) 399-413.
Dr. Shapiro studied married working women, predominantly from the upper-middle and middle class; overtly psychotic and overtly homosexual persons were excluded. The author sought to determine what conflicts there might be between working away from home and fulfilling the "feminine" role. Among other groups she examines in this study are mother-physicians, the only group that had an opportunity to live in a setting which acknowledged and attempted to integrate their double lives. The majority of the women in the study "wore attractive clothes, appropriate make-up and were much interested in personal appearance." Dr. Shapiro does not always distinguish between the physician-mother group and the other groups she studied. The areas of concern were marriage and divorce, motherhood, relationships with other women, domestic help, relationships with male colleagues, choice of profession, and work schedule. The study indicated that most women found pleasure in feminine activities (e.g., sexual relations with men, breast feeding of infants, involvement in rearing a family). Men were very important in their lives and they were "eager to accommodate to the real needs of their husbands, if necessary, at the expense of their careers." The women wanted to have children and enjoyed domestic tasks. In short, "their real selves seemed to be composed of wishes to be feminine and maternal" while at the same time retaining a "drive for a career."
3137. Shapley, Deborah. "Medical Education: Those Sexist Put-downs May Be Illegal." Science, 184:4135 (26 April 1974) 449-451.
A review of the report entitled Why Would a Girl Go into Medicine? Medical Education in the United States: A Guide for Women, gives also an overview of the various legal recourses one might take in response to the "sexist putdowns" described in the report.
3138. Sherbon, Florence Brown. "The Woman Physician in a Changing World." Medical Woman's Journal, 43:12 (December 1936) 318-323. (Address, State Association of Iowa Medical Women, Des Moines, 16 April 1936.)
Speculation about science's potential in reshaping the world precedes a discussion about the woman physician's role in man's social and scientific work. Women physicians should utilize their special female endowments--intuition, vicariousness, imagination, domestic predilection--and join with women in nursing, elementary education, and children's social work, to concentrate on working with children. Women who try to demonstrate equality with men by competing "in his own specific fields" are making foolish gestures. Instead, women physicians, like all women, "must ever transform the elements of her body for the nutriment of the young of the species."

3139. Sherbon, Florence Brown. "Women in Medicine." Medical Woman's Journal, 32:9 (September 1925) 240-243. (President's Address, Kansas Association of Medical Women, 7 May 1925.)

After questioning a group of young college women, Dr. Sherbon compiled a list of reasons why these women were not considering becoming doctors, i.e., the length and intensiveness of training makes it especially difficult and expensive for a woman who is self supporting; the medical course is so exacting and requires so much background in the abstract sciences that few women can do it; preparation and training is so demanding that few can withstand the strain on their health; and "many families violently oppose medicine as the daughter's vocation." Other deterrents are the anticipation of discrimination from medical men because of being female; not believing that financial security will be commensurate with the money and time invested; and "the difficulty the medical woman faces who wishes to realize the normal human experience of wifehood and motherhood." To examine some of these problems, Dr. Sherbon suggests the following: that a Medical Vocation Committee be formed "to discuss medical schools for women, costs, and conditions of training, the varied openings for medically trained women, etc..."; that these women be willing to give vocational talks for expenses only; and that the delegates to the National Medical Women's Association suggest the establishment of a national field secretary.

3140. Southgate, M. Therese. "Remembrance of Things (Hopefully) Past." Journal of the American Medical Association, 232:13 (30 June 1975) 1331-1332. (Commentary.) Besides the reasons commonly given for suicide among young professional women (role conflict, fear of success, and marginality), the author adds a fourth: singularity--isolation from a large number of other women with similar ideals and goals. Examples of the kinds of pressures faced by the woman medical student are discussed.

3141. Spiro, Howard M. "Visceral Viewpoints: Myths and Mirths--Women in Medicine." New England Journal of Medicine, 292:7 (13 February 1975) 354-356. Dr. Spiro discusses the "women's lib" revolution in medicine. He finds it difficult to believe that overt discrimination of the type described in the booklet, Why Would a Girl Want to Go into Medicine? by Margaret A. Campbell, represents "outright hostility." Both men and women could well gain from adapting some of each other's traits. In discussing those characteristics labeled "feminine" (e.g., nurturance), Dr. Spiro states that medicine needs these psychic characteristics now: medicine has become too "scientific" in the hands of the male--"Even research has been seen as a contest with other researchers as much as with nature, and not a simple quest for truth. The syringe and the penis

may, after all, have much in common." In conclusion, the author credits "women's lib" as an "admirable movement although it is occasionally shriller than it need be."

3142. "Staff of Women Physicians Appointed in Charge of Gynecological Clinic." Woman's Medical Journal, 26:2 (February 1916) 46.

Using the traditional male concept of chivalry, the author reinterprets the sense of the word to mean women supporting women and respecting each other's skills, as those who struggle for professional, social, and economic recognition find fellowship and loyalty in each other's professional life work.

3143. Standley, Kay and Soule, Bradley. "Women in Male-Dominated Professions: Contrast in their Personal and Vocational Histories." Journal of Vocational Behavior, 4:2 (April 1974) 245-258. tables.

"Women in four high-status, male-dominated professions--architecture, law, medicine, and psychology--are described in terms of a variety of historical, social, and career variables. The women share common antecedents of their vocational choices and similar perceptions of their work, but the occupational groups are dissimilar on a number of dimensions. Psychologists stand in particular contrast to the other three groups of professionals, describing experiences and career patterns less in conflict with stereotypic female roles. These contrasts may reflect differences in the sex-typed characterizations of the professions even though all are male-dominated." The authors also discuss discrimination faced by these women, and their emotional adjustments to their lives.

3144. Standley, Kay and Soule, Bradley. "Women in Professions: Historic Antecedents and Current Lifestyles." In: Career Guidance for Young Women: Considerations in Planning Professional Careers. Edited by Richard E. Hardy and John G. Cull. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, 1974, 3-16. tables.

A research project was carried out to "delineate certain aspects of the personal and career histories of some women physicians, lawyers and architects." It attempts to shed light on the questions, What are the roots of [these women's] unusual choices? and What are the careers and personal lives like for the women who have made such vocational commitments? The three professions are not differentiated in this article, but family background information, childhood experiences, self concepts, career expectations, and current lifestyles (especially of those married and with children) are discussed.

3145. Steinmann, Anne and Fox, David J. "Male and Female Physicians' Perceptions of Ideal Feminine Roles." Journal

of the American Medical Women's Association, 22:3 (March 1967) 184-188. tables.

The authors' "basic hypothesis was that despite the variables of socioeconomic class, ethnic or racial background, level of education, and occupational or professional status, women share a common set of life values." They used the Inventory of Feminine Values to test their hypothesis on samples of women differing on the variables mentioned in their hypothesis. The 44 female respondents were members of the American Medical Woman's Association of New York City and their answers were contrasted with 50 male physicians who practiced in New York. The data returned from female physicians "combine to delineate a group of female physicians who see their own role as slightly passive, who have an ideal woman somewhat less passive or more self-assertive, but who think that men want women who are extremely passive and who place wifely and familial duties above their own development, and who seek satisfaction in these duties rather than in their own personal and professional development." The ideal woman for the male physicians responding "is slightly more passive than active ... and interestingly enough is almost identical to the woman physician's perception of her ideal woman." In contrast, the female physicians' perceptions of what the men would consider ideal was far more passive than the males' responses would indicate. The authors conclude that "there may be a serious failure in communication between men and women." In improved communication between the sexes, "a consensus could be reached where the ideal woman could be defined in terms of these shared opinions of both men and women."

3146. Steinmann, Anne; Levi, Joseph; and Fox, David J. "Feminine Role Perceptions of Women Physicians: Self-Perception of Women Physicians as Compared to their Perception of Ideal Woman and Men's Ideal Women." *Journal of the American Medical Women's Association*, 19:9 (September 1964) 776-782. tables.

Based on 44 replies to a postal questionnaire sent to members of the Women's Medical Association of New York City, these authors make the following interpretation: "... there is a great discrepancy between the subjects' own concept of the feminine role and what these women think men want them to be. Actually, these women indicate that they accept a slightly passive, feminine role, but, at the same time, they are eager for fulfillment of their aims and ambitions and are desirous of self-realization. However, these professional women think that men's ideal woman is a very passive woman." Referring to an earlier study in which it was found "that men say that they do not desire as passive a woman as women think," the authors speculate that "there is a lack of understanding between men and women." Concerning conflict between role of professional woman, wife,

and mother, the authors found that "these professional women feel that husband and children come first, and further, if necessary, that they, the women, should sacrifice their achievements for the sake of the family. On the other hand, when their problems are not in opposition with their responsibilities toward the family, then these women are more active and more self-assertive." The self-perception scale conflicted with the Men's Ideal Woman scale. "Whereas the [Men's Ideal] scale indicates that women think that men make no compromises at all and wish the women to stay at home, to have the home and family take precedence over everything else in their lives. The women think that men want them completely to obliterate their own personalities for the sake of the family. The women feel that they should have self-realization."

3147. Steppacher, Robert and Mausner, Judith S. "Suicide in Male and Female Physicians." Journal of the American Medical Association, 228:3 (15 April 1974) 323-328. tables.

"The frequency of suicide among physicians in the United States over the 5-1/2-year period March 1965 to August 1970 was studied. Suicides and possible suicides were identified through the obituary listings in JAMA. Confirmation of suicide was attempted for equivocal cases where possible. Within this time period, 530 deaths by suicide were identified, 489 in men and 41 in women. Analysis indicated that the rate in male physicians was approximately 1.15 times that of the overall male population, whereas for female physicians the rate was fully three times that expected on the basis of population values. For physicians 45 years of age and over, suicide rates were somewhat higher for men. Below that age, there was a marked excess among the women. Twelve of the 41 women were in training. The findings are consistent with reports of high rates of suicide among females in other professions." [Article abstract.]

3148. Thelander, Hulda E. "Aesculapius Beckoning: Some Thoughts on Medical Education for Women." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 18:11 (November 1963) 897-899.

Because "the study and the practice of medicine are exceedingly rewarding," women should consider medicine as a career. "If the thought of being a physician is a passing fancy, or a selfish one, or if it is considered because it is a well-paying profession, or if a girl contemplates entering it only to be different, to invade a man's field, or to show that she can do it, the chances of a gratifying career are very remote."

3149. Thelander, Hulda E. "Is Medicine a Career for Girls?" National Association of Deans of Women Journal, 15:2

(January 1952) 74-77.

Dr. Thelander presents the results of a meeting held two years ago in which women physicians discussed, with girl medical students, the subject of marriage and medicine. The meeting resulted in a study sponsored by the Women Physician's Club of San Francisco, and directed by Dr. Eschscholtzia Lucia. Questionnaires were filled out by 230 women in the Bay Area. General discussion given in this article covers "The Need for Women Physicians," "Fitness," "Preparation," "Obstacles and Handicaps," and "Opportunities." Among the conclusions: candidates for school should be "carefully selected for intelligence, adaptability, sincerity and physical fitness." Although prejudice exists, medical women find ample opportunity to live happy and useful lives. Top leadership is available to women in many branches of medicine. Marriage and a family, "coupled with superior ability," are compatible with a successful career.

3150. Thelander, H[ulda] E. "Opportunities for Medical Women: On the Selection of Women for Medical Careers." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 1:8 (November 1946) 284.

To alleviate the problems faced by women who want to become physicians, certain factors in training and acceptance should be taken into consideration: women as professional mothers have important direct and indirect influence on their children and therefore "women should not be barred from certain professions because of motherhood"; women should have positions on medical admissions boards and on certification boards to help "select women for the study of medicine who have the mental, physical, and emotional capacity and whatever else it takes to make use of the training obtained"; and "properly selected women should have a right to study medicine, marry or not as they choose, and have children or not as they choose."

3151. Thelander, Hulda E. "Women for Internships." Medical Woman's Journal, 43:12 (December 1936) 324-326.

An article by a medical student [Virginia South] entitled "Internships for Women" [Medical Woman's Journal, August 1936, p. 217] prompted this "analysis of the principles underlying the success or failure" of medical women. Dr. Thelander discusses, then dismisses, the questions of women's fitness for medicine that have to do with individual characteristics, i.e., intelligence, dexterity judgment, conscientiousness, and strength. The real problem for most women physicians is the desire for children and motherhood. To solve the problem, each woman "should be compelled to seriously consider the possibilities of her own success in the field. If she is a woman of only average college ability and has a strong attraction for the opposite sex with a real urge for motherhood, it is a waste of time

and money to study medicine." "The easiest solution ... is to remain single.... Celibacy is no problem to many women, and it may be a boon." The author emphasizes that grades alone should not determine who is admitted to medical school, and recommends that "several interviews" be conducted to "determine the fitness of a woman to enter the field."

3152. Travell, Janet; Reid, Ada Chree; and Clapp, Mary P. "Housework and the Physician-Mother: Report from the U. S. A." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 8:2 (February 1953) 63-64.

A written questionnaire was sent to a list of women doctors with one or more children; about 80 per cent replied. The first 300 replies formed the basis of this report on how professional women handle the problems of housework. After reporting on the available appliances, kinds of heating systems, etc., the authors conclude that, "Half the women doctors felt that good domestic help was a highly important factor in successfully combining home-making and medicine as a career." Several women surveyed also felt that the expense of domestic help should be an income tax deductible expense.

3153. Vanderlip, Mrs. Frank A. [Narcissa Cox]. "Are Special Provisions Necessary for Women Physicians Today?" Women in Medicine, 69 (July 1940) 8-11. (Presentation, American Medical Women's Association, New York, New York, 10 June 1940.)

In trying to raise money and gain support for the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, Vanderlip points out why provisions are desirable for women doctors. Her arguments include the fact that few women are accepted at most medical schools and some medical schools "take no women students whatsoever." In most coeducational medical schools, women are not allowed to take urology and surgery. Relatively few hospitals accept women as interns, and relatively few women are able to get residencies and fellowships. Because women only get appointments as directors of departments in hospitals and schools that are staffed by women, such women-run institutions need to continue to exist so that women can have real experience that leads to real competence in patient care. "It is only when leading, not when following, that one becomes an authority. Frequently it appears that as soon as a woman doctor has completed her work in the lower posts and begins to show ability, skill, or ambition other arrangements are made and she is left in a subordinate position, this for no explicable reason but her sex." Of the 450 to 500 women physicians in Manhattan and 248 in the other boroughs, 309 have no hospital connections, 140 are on hospital staffs, 123 have only an outpatient connection, 103 are connected with the New York Infirmary; and of these only 16 have other hospital services.

[This article also appears in the Medical Woman's Journal, 47:9 (September 1940) 260-262, 277.]

3154. Vandervall, Isabella. "Some Problems of the Colored Woman Physician." Woman's Medical Journal, 27:7 (July 1917) 156-158.

Dr. Vandervall blasts the new law of compulsory internships as an almost insurmountable barrier to black women physicians. She tells of her own struggles and humiliations in trying to obtain internships at various hospitals to illustrate how compulsory internship seriously affects colored women who wish to be physicians and colored patients who have a right to have women physicians of their own race. Furthermore, the law "casts a serious reflection upon those white people--democratic and philanthropic Americans--who lavishly endow colleges and hospitals and allow colored girls to enter and finish their college course, and yet, when one steps forward to keep pace with her white sisters and to qualify before the state in order that she might do the same services for her colored sisters that the white woman does for hers, those patriotic Americans figuratively wave the stars and stripes in her face and literally say to her: 'What do you want, you woman of the dark skin? Halt! You cannot advance any further! Retreat! You are colored! Retreat!'"

3155. V[an] H[oosen], Bertha. "Are English Women More Loyal to Sex Than American Women?" Medical Woman's Journal, 35:12 (December 1928) 353-354.

In his book, Technique of Contraception, James F. Cooper, M.D., suggests that British women are more desirous of being cared for by women physicians than are American women patients. Concluding that disloyalty springs from lack of confidence in women physicians--on the part of male and female patients and women physicians themselves--Dr. Van Hoosen believes publicity is one remedy. She further offers: "The [Medical Woman's] Journal, without cost, will help you to ethically make yourself known."

3156. [Van Hoosen, Bertha]. "Marriage--An Asset or a Handicap to the Medical Woman." Medical Woman's Journal, 36:9 (September 1929) 248.

"The most normal life" for any woman is marriage and children. The present trend, Dr. Van Hoosen points out, is that the medical woman "should eschew matrimony." Dr. Van Hoosen submits that motherhood would have a positive effect on one's practice of medicine. "The argument is not that a woman should have a right to marriage and a career, but more than that, she should have a right to become a part of everything in life that will enrich her mind and body, develop her character, and help to make her do her part in the world's work in as big a way as possible."

3157. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Medical Women Defended." Medical Woman's Journal, 32:12 (December 1925) 322-324. (Address, Chicago Branch of the Michigan Alumnae.)
As an alumna, Dr. Van Hoosen responds to a male dean of the College of Medicine at Michigan University who said that the reason fewer women were practicing medicine [in 1924] than in 1872 was because despite women's boasts, women could not, in fact, stand the physical and nerve-testing strain it takes to practice medicine. After reviewing days and nights of continuous hard work in her own life, Dr. Van Hoosen makes the point that her mother, a farmer's wife, worked ever harder and longer hours than "few men could or would elect to endure. But farmers' wives and mothers are common and are taken for granted." She then lists the records of accomplishments of women medical alumnae from Michigan University.
3158. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "The Woman Physician--Quo Vadis?" Medical Woman's Journal, 36:1 (January 1929) 1-4.
Inspired by action on the part of London medical schools to close the doors to women applicants, the Committee on Medical Opportunities of the Medical Women's National Association communicated with the deans of all the medical schools in the United States "asking information in regard to the difficulty in securing internships for women students; if the reports from the hospitals where women were interning were satisfactory; if the women students made good in their college work; if they caused the management any special trouble; and the attitude of the student body and the faculty toward the woman student." The responses are given in this article.
3159. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "'Would It Were True.'" Medical Woman's Journal, 35:8 (August 1928) 232-233.
The editor of Atlantic Medical Journal made several incorrect statements regarding women physicians in a recent [1928] Atlantic editorial. Although he reports that 40 years ago "the last Medical Association capitulated" and admitted women members, many Southern medical societies and many gynecological and obstetrical organizations still refuse membership to women. The editor also quoted Dr. [Eliza] Mosher as saying she never experienced discourtesy or antagonism as a woman physician. Dr. Van Hoosen explains: "Our senior editor is so courteous and kind herself that she does not recognize discourtesy or antagonism in any form." The Atlantic editor's belief that the type of woman entering medicine is changing and therefore they are treated with more respect, is also disputed by Dr. Van Hoosen.
3160. Voorhis, Anna Harvey. "The Medical Woman of the Future." Medical Woman's Journal, 36:7 (July 1929) 174-176.
(Address, Meeting of Woman's Medical Society of New York State, 3-4 June 1929.)

The most compelling reason for women (or men) to study medicine seems to be "a combination of altruism and a desire for economic independence." Men take medicine more seriously than women, who are "wedded to their medicine until that co-respondent, marriage, appears." They then often leave medicine permanently, and for this reason medical schools are reluctant to accept women. "This brings us to the question," says Dr. Voorhis, "in the great plan of the universe for what was a woman created?" She was made for reproduction and "to be the cornerstone of the home." Only leaders among women are adapted to the study and practice of medicine: "This assuredly excludes the vast majority" of women. Marriage and children handicap a woman physician in her profession and few women doctors of reputation marry. Women physicians, as they "advance and develop in medicine ... rise above the level of sex themselves and realize, absolutely, there can be no sex in medicine."

3161. "What Has Happened to the Equal Rights Amendment?"
Medical Woman's Journal, 49:10 (October 1942) 315-316.
 (Editorial.)
 In July 1942 the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives voted the Equal Rights Amendment out of Committee, but the House still has not received it. Because "... to no women does equality mean more than to women physicians" this amendment which says, "Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction," is important. Every woman physician should write her congressman and representative so that the Equal Rights Amendment can become law.
3162. Wheeler, Clementene Walker. "Barnard Women in White: Survey of 125 Alumnae Doctors Upsets Admissions Theories of Medical Schools." Barnard Alumnae Magazine, 44:5 (July 1955) 2-4. photos.
 A questionnaire was sent to 215 Barnard alumnae asking how they fared, whether they considered medicine worth the effort and sacrifice, and whether they were able to combine a medical career with a normal, happy life. A total of 125 questionnaires (57 per cent) were returned. The results are presented in narrative form. Over two-thirds of the women are married and nearly half have children.
3163. White, Frances Emily. Valedictory Address to the Graduating Class of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Published by request, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1880, 16 pp.
 After lamenting that arguments against women of skilled labor and of professional work--particularly women physicians--"have been dragged to the front and paraded ad nauseam," Frances White lists and examines those argu-

ments. The professor of physiology and hygiene concludes that "the physiological law, that exercise increases muscular power, applies alike to men and women," and that in intellectual ability, a similar law is true.

3164. White, Martha S. "Psychological and Social Barriers to Women in Science." Science, 170:3956 (23 October 1970) 413-416. (Presentation, Symposium, Women in Science, Berkeley, California, 22 November 1969.)
The author submits that a major barrier to women in science, and especially those who wish to pursue the multiple roles of scientist, mother, and wife, is the limited opportunities for colleague interaction. For women with a dual commitment to science and nonprofessional roles and identifications, a new concept of professional "career" may be necessary. Suggestions are made as to what women can do "to cope with these barriers and discriminatory practices which intensify the effects of discontinuity in their lives."
3165. Whitman, Howard. "M.D. for Men Only?" Woman's Home Companion, (November 1946) 32-33, 73, 76-77. photos.
The author discusses male prejudice against women physicians. "How much longer must narrow prejudice bar women from their rightful opportunity in medicine...?" The doors of admittance to medical school, which were opened to women during the war, are being closed once again. Whitman reviews women's struggle to be recognized as physicians, from Elizabeth Blackwell's difficulties in finding a medical school which would accept her, through their difficulties in serving with the armed services, to their present dilemma of losing their jobs since the war has ended: "Hospitals have pitched women off their staffs as promptly as many shipyards told Rosie the Riveter to go home and peel potatoes." Whitman presents the many problems women physicians encounter, supported with incidents from several women physicians' lives.
3166. Williams, Josephine J. "Patients and Prejudice: Lay Attitudes Toward Women Physicians." American Journal of Sociology, 51 (January 1946) 283-287. charts.
"A minority group within a profession is a group which, although technically qualified, deviates from an expected pattern of auxiliary characteristics, such as age, sex, and religious or ethnic affiliation. The situation in which a layman selects a professional is distinguished from that in which he exercises no choice but retains the right to protest. The relative status of various minority group physicians in these two situations is reported on the basis of data obtained from a sample of urban middle-class women. Attitudes toward women physicians are compared with attitudes toward physicians of religious and ethnic minorities." [Article abstract.]

3167. Williams, Josephine J. "The Woman Physician's Dilemma." Journal of Social Issues, 6:3 (1950) 38-44.
 Women will, in the future, have a greater opportunity than ever before to study medicine and to specialize in the field of their choice. The author discusses the three major explanations for women's heretofore modest role in medicine: inherent sex differences, marriage-career conflict, and discrimination. [The following article in this issue of the Journal is a discussion by Margaret Mead of other articles including this one. The title of Dr. Mead's critique is "Towards Mutual Responsibility," and it begins on page 45.]
3168. Williams, N. "A Dissertation on 'Female Physicians.'" Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, 43:4 (28 August 1850) 69-75. (Presentation, Meeting, Clay, Lysander and Schroepel Medical Association, [New York], 6 June 1850.)
 Proposing "a calm, unbiased and rational view" of women's ability and right to enter the medical profession, Dr. Williams reasons that women are unfit to become physicians. First of all, medicine is too laborious an occupation for women: "It does not simply consist in riding about in an easy carriage, from patient to patient, whilst the weather is fair and pleasant, and all nature is rejoicing." Marriage and motherhood are incompatible with medicine: "... the thought of married females engaging in the medical profession is too palpably absurd.... It carries along with it, a sense of shame, vulgarity and disgust." Referring to Elizabeth Blackwell's decision to remain unmarried, Dr. Williams reminds his audience that celibacy is unnatural and morally wrong. As for woman's nervous and excitable temperament, education could "impose some improvements," but such alterations would be unnatural. Bringing phrenology into the debate, Dr. Williams points to a female's mental constitution and her innate love of the domestic duties. He warns that when a woman is not "content to labor in her sphere ... when she aspires to be the competitor of man, she must abandon all claim to the love, sympathy and affection which are so freely bestowed upon her."
3169. Wistein, Rosina. "Answer to 'Women Physician--Quo Vadis?'" Medical Woman's Journal, 36:2 (February 1929) 45-46.
 This article responds to Bertha Van Hoosen's article on women physicians which appeared in the January, 1929 issue of JAMWA (p. 1-4). "From a sociological and economic standpoint women physicians will go 'just so far' as their knowledge, experience, judgment, business ability, patience, tact, energy, and courage will lead them, and no further." Men have no monopoly on qualifications, writes Dr. Wistein. They are not stenographers and lab assistants because they abhor detail. "There are any number of men in the practice of medicine who are about as qualified theoretically,

practically, and morally as the dodo, and yet they practice medicine, and some make money thereby." Dr. Wistein also enumerates the reasons why medicine is not a particularly lucrative profession.

3170. Wolman, Carol and Frank, Hal. "The Solo Woman in a Professional Peer Group." American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 45:1 (January 1975) 164-171. (Presentation, Annual Meeting, American Psychiatric Association, Honolulu, Hawaii, May 1973.)

The authors led or observed six peer groups (three work-groups and three discussion groups) of graduate students and psychiatric residents, each including a lone woman. Findings, which are presented in the form of case studies, show that all the women "became deviants, isolates, or low status regular members of their groups." Among the suggestions the authors offer: if a woman finds herself in a group where "the leader does not take responsibility for ... helping the men accept her," she should seek support outside the group, "decrease her behavior in the group, accept the role of deviant or isolate without becoming depressed by it, and function as well as she can..."

3171. "The Woman Doctor." Woman's Medical Journal, 25:1 (January 1915) 13-14. (Editorial.)

Taking issue with an editorial entitled "The Business Problems of the Woman Doctor," recently published in the Medical Council (Philadelphia), this article asserts that discrimination against women physicians is generally a "thing of the past."

3172. "Woman's Place Is in the Home. Or Is It?" California's Health, (January 1970) 8-11.

Statistics regarding women physicians in the United States show that women comprise a very low percentage of the total "manpower" and that few women apply to medical schools. [Article not examined by editors.]

3173. "Women as Physicians." Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter, 6 April 1867. In: Eighteenth Annual Announcement of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, North College Avenue and 22nd Street, Philadelphia, For the Session of 1867-68. Jas. B. Rodgers, Printer, Philadelphia, Pa., 1867, appended pp. 1-2.

"In a recent discussion before the Philadelphia County Medical Society, upon the status of women practitioners of medicine, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted." The preamble lists the reasons for the society's "grave objections" to women practicing medicine: their inability to bear up under the bodily and mental strain to which they would be subjected; the deleterious effects such practice would have upon the household and children; the "embarrassments" which would be encountered on both sides, in

her visiting and prescribing for persons of the opposite sex; and the chance for "breach of ethics, misunderstandings and heartburnings" to ensue in the case where the services of both a male and female physician are required in the same household. "In no other country than our own, is a body of women authorized to engage in the general practice of medicine." In consideration of these points, it was resolved that "... this Society cannot offer any encouragement to women becoming practitioners of medicine, nor, on these grounds, can they consent to meet in consultation with such practitioners."

3174. "Women Doctors Speak on Women Doctors." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 14:5 (May 1959) 434-435. ports.

This article [reprinted from the Chicago Medical School Alumni News, November-December 1958] offers the opinions of six women physicians, alumnae, and faculty of Chicago Medical School, on the subject of whether it is worthwhile to train women for the medical profession, since they may quit to raise a family. Dr. Helen Button believes that the number of women who complete medical training is proportionately higher than that of men. Dr. Bella Hearst believes it takes a lot of courage, but the woman doctor "certainly is dedicated, or how else would it be possible for her to survive?" All would recommend medicine as a career for their daughters.

3175. "Women Doctors Succeed Is the Conclusion after an Exhaustive Survey Made by One of Our Greatest American Newspapers." Woman's Medical Journal, 27:3 (March 1917) 58.

A Philadelphia newspaper ran a favorable article on women physicians which is reprinted in full. The conclusion of the article is that women have a field in which they can pioneer and be leaders. "With it all, they lose none of the charm of women nor in any way defeat the purposes of nature, but make themselves only more valuable to the world for their knowledge."

3176. "Women in Medicine." Woman's Medical Journal, 16:2 (February 1906) 23-24.

This article consists of a letter from Dr. Maude Glasgow on the medical education of women. She refutes objections to women in medicine.

3177. "Women MDs Join the Fight." Medical World News, (October 23, 1970) 22-28.

Discrimination against women trying to enter medicine and against physicians in institutional and administrative work is discussed, as well as discriminating practices by male physicians toward their female patients. Various physicians' opinions are presented.

3178. "Women M.D.s Need Home Aid." American Medical Association News, (30 May 1966) 10.
[Article not examined by editors.]

3179. "Women Physicians." Macmillan's Magazine, 18:107 (September 1868) 369-380.

This article is an apologia for the presence of women in the field of medicine. It begins with a history of the earliest women physicians, from Laura Bassi (Bologna, 1732) to contemporaries, Elizabeth Blackwell in America and Miss Garrett in London. Two common substitute attitudes for full medical education for women are examined and refuted, i.e., that women could practice an abbreviated version of the doctor's art and that women could earn a special certificate to be gained by far less effort. The standard should separate "not women from men, but the educated from the ignorant." If a woman spends at least ten years steady work in the profession, if a woman distinguishes herself like Dr. Jenner, it would be much to dissipate existing prejudices. Intellectual capacity cannot be judged until women have the same educational opportunities as men. In regard to physical and nervous strength, it may be said that whenever these qualities have been called for in other areas, women have not been found wanting. Further, "a profession which brings ... lasting interest, and the dignity of a good social position, would remove the humiliation of celibacy, while it would not hinder the right kind of marriage." The article ends with a question: "Can it be that ... such a life would be less valuable to a woman than to a man...?"

3180. "Women Physicians Get Widespread Publicity." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:5 (May 1947) 67.

This brief article cites several favorable articles on women physicians which appeared around 1947 in nonmedical publications.

3181. "Women Physicians; Professor Osler's Views." Woman's Medical Journal, 17:9 (September 1907) 356.

Speaking at the London School of Medicine for Women, Professor Osler remarked that medicine is a satisfactory career for women "if they realize that it is not all roses and cream, and that they will not get a pecuniary return for everything they do." Listing the branches of medicine open to women, Osler commented that women are specially fitted for dealing with diseases of women, "but the chief trouble is that women--as a rule, men's women--do not believe much in women."

3182. "Women Students Say Med Schools Need Flexibility." BCM: Inside Baylor Medicine, 11:2 (February 1971) 1, 3.
photo.

"Most of Baylor's 17 women medical students are more

concerned with their commitment to their profession than to their sex," yet they believe that more flexible scheduling for both students and residents would make medicine more open to women. The four married women medical students interviewed for this article "agreed that being married has made them more at ease in a predominantly male environment." Noting that "Baylor has a reputation for prejudice against women," one woman recalls her surprise when, during the admissions interview, she felt no antagonism towards her. "'The questions I was asked were legitimate questions that should have been asked,'" she explains. The article "supports" her statement with the following: "The girls said their interviewers were concerned with their commitment to medicine, their desire to complete medical school, how they planned to arrange their careers and family plans, and whether they will practice after graduation."

3183. Wood, Ann Douglas. "'The Fashionable Diseases': Women's Complaints and Their Treatment in Nineteenth-Century America." *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*, 4:1 (Summer 1973) 25-52.

American women of the middle class in the nineteenth century maximized their ill health to the point where they seemed to find their identity in the variety of nervous diseases they had--perhaps in order to escape the demands of the bedroom and kitchen. Male doctors of the time took advantage of these women by means of their (ignorant) professional superiority, masculine insensitivity, and complacency. Women's illnesses were one of the subjects to which pioneer women physicians first addressed themselves. They perceived women's diseases "as a result of submission, and promoted independence from masculine domination, whether professional or sexual, as their cure for feminine ailments." By specializing in hygiene and preventive medicine, these early women doctors contributed much to the improved treatment of women's and children's diseases. To the feminists of the time, the appearance of women physicians provided hope that women's diseases would be treated differently for the benefit of all women and that women would no longer be victimized by male doctors. With women becoming healers, women could be self-reliant and not dependent upon men. By supporting and caring for their own sex, women physicians help women have self-esteem.

3184. Wood-Comstock, Belle. "Attributes of a Woman Physician." *Women in Medicine*, 77 (July 1942) 25-26.

If women physicians perform only the same tasks as male physicians, why bother having women physicians? A woman should realize she has a unique contribution to make in medicine--a contribution growing out of her femininity. Her gentleness and understanding render her uniquely qualified to practice medical gynecology (she need not practice

surgical gynecology in order to do medical gynecology). In the treatment of women's diseases, the woman physician "doesn't need to kill herself or overstrain her nervous strength by doing a man's work, but is at her best in her woman's sphere." Pediatrics and nutrition are two other areas for which women physicians are well suited.

3185. Woodside, Nina B. "Women in Health Care Decision Making." *Philadelphia Medicine*, 71:10 (October 1975) 431, 433, 435, 437, 439-441. (Presentation, International Conference on Women in Health, Washington, D.C., 17 June 1975.)

Women are not only providers of health care but also are active as consumers of health care services. Even though more women are now in decision making positions since federal regulations against discrimination by sex have been in effect, there are still problems and disadvantages that women (and men) have to face, i.e., reduced or otherwise flexible schedules, the lack of child care alternatives, and the lack of role models. Women hold a small percentage of decision making jobs in health care but still do not have equal access to exercise the rights and responsibilities that would be equivalent to the role they exercise in the procurement of those services. Women do not have access (as do men) for example, to informal channels of communications (and connections) among their male peers; women still face the real hardships of being the only token when they do hold decision making positions; and women lack training in management skills and strategy. Women also have to face negative myths about what it means to be a woman by their male colleagues as well as their male colleagues' general insensitivity, and the pattern of behavior and negative self perception among women themselves. Then too, once a woman achieves a position in the decision making sector, she must face the criticism of her women colleagues that she has identified with and become part of the male hierarchy to the exclusion of remaining aware of and able to act upon women's issues--especially where she is the only one and isolated from her primary identification group. Women in health care need to support each other and encourage acceptance of leadership roles. Furthermore, women need to remain in touch with people they have met getting through the professional educational system at all levels--students, faculty, and staff; men have always been able to assume such networks for recruitment and placement. Women also need to know more about affirmative action and legal routes to take to correct the inequities that currently exist. Women must also support strategies to change the socialization and traditional roles of women so that women (as well as men) may enjoy a satisfying home life and a more efficiently run household.

3186. Woolley, Alice Stone. "Rendevous [sic] with the Future." Med-

ical Woman's Journal, 51:8 (August 1944) 17-20. (President's inaugural address, American Medical Women's Association, June 1944.)

In this speech, Dr. Woolley ponders the questions, "What are we [as a generation] to accomplish?" and "What should be the future pattern of the medical profession?" She hopes socialized medicine will not be one answer. Duties of women physicians include keeping medical schools and hospitals open to women, maintaining the strength found in women's medical organizations, and safeguarding national freedom.

3187. Yarros, Rachelle. "Medical Women of Tomorrow." Woman's Medical Journal, 26:6 (June 1916) 146-149. (Annual Meeting, Medical Women's National Association, Detroit, Michigan, 13 June 1916.)

Because women physicians, per se, face difficulties, fewer women are studying medicine. Some of these difficulties are represented by the exclusion of women from holding hospital appointments at a large number of hospitals, and the exclusion of women from medical schools. If women physicians are to work collectively to put their demands and requests on a broader basis, many of these problems might be solved. Women need to gain confidence in themselves, learn how to face criticism, and make new opportunities for themselves.

3188. Yarros, Rachelle S. "Women Physicians and the Problems of Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:1 (January 1943) 28-30.

"My work, my thought, and my time have been given in the fields that particularly concern women," writes the author. Because problems of obstetrics and gynecology more deeply concern women than men, women physicians are needed to research these problems. Dr. Yarros discusses various women physicians who have done outstanding work already in this field: Dr. Josephine Butler began in 1864 her famous attack on organized prostitution; Dr. Katharine Bement Davis was one of the first physicians to do research on the sex problems of women. Dr. Yarros, "still a feminist" after 50 years of professional experience and study, does not feel that men can or will solve the problems related to biological, psychological differences between women and men, and the problems relating specifically to women.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS, SOCIETIES, AND THEIR JOURNALS

Included: general discussions and statistical data primarily relevant to specific medical schools; the experience of women in medical societies or organizations; and, the history and policies of medical journals. (For information about medical education not focusing on specific schools, see MEDICAL EDUCATION.)

AFRICA

3189. Edwards, Phyllis M. "Women Doctors in University College Hospital: Ibadan, Nigeria--Conditions of Service." Journal of the Medical Women's Federation, 41:1 (January 1959) 31-33.
 "The primary purpose of the hospital is the clinical training of medical students of the College for the London M.B., B.S. degree." This article discusses in part the steps that were taken to right a wrong that existed in respect to women members of the hospital medical staff, i.e., "Whereas women on the staff of the College, which pays the rate for the job irrespective of race, creed, sex or marital status, were in an acceptable position, women of house physician/house surgeon grades and women registrars, if unmarried, were offered contracts identical with those offered men, but automatically terminated on marriage."

ASIA

3190. "Dr. Han So Jeai: Chief Girl Scout Executive." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:6 (June 1947) 32-33. port.
 Dr. Han is visiting the United States to "aid the girl scout movement in Korea." This article discusses conditions in Korea while that country was under Japanese government. Girl Scouting in Korea is also discussed.
3191. Ferrer-Franco, Isabel. "Hospitals Run by Women Doctors: The Maternity and Children's Hospital." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 12:1 (January 1957) 17-19. (Medical Practice Around the World.)
 A history of The Maternity and Children's Hospital of Manila is presented.
3192. Griscom, Mary W. "Medical Women in China." Medical Woman's Journal, 33:8 (August 1926) 226-227.
 Dr. Griscom wrote this report of the Women's Union Medical College of Peking, China, because "the teaching of medicine and surgery to the Oriental women seems the only way to help countries like China, India, and Persia ever to rise and take their proper places in the world of work today."
3193. Hall, Marian B. "East Gate Hospital, Seoul, Korea." Medical Woman's Journal, 33:10 (October 1926) 290-291.
 East Gate Hospital, the largest hospital for women in Korea, was founded as the Baldwin Dispensary in 1892 by Dr. Rosetta Sherwood Hall. The first Western-trained Korean

physician was a woman, Dr. Esther Kim Pak, who graduated from Women's Medical College of Baltimore in 1900. As of this article, there were 16 women doctors in Korea. Although the Severance Medical College in Seoul is the logical place for women to study, women are refused admission, which is "not a reflection on all the [foreign] men doctors in charge. Some of them are among the finest Christian gentlemen I have met and not prejudiced against a woman doctor...." In the meantime, "the girls are educated at much greater expense in non-Christian schools in Japan."

3194. Inouye, Tomo. "National Association of the Medical Women of Japan." Medical Woman's Journal, 30:8 (August 1923) 238-240. photo., port.

In order to give American women physicians an idea of the scope of subjects discussed at meetings of the Association, Dr. Inouye presents brief resumés of two meetings. She also states that the status of Japanese women physicians is very similar to that of American women physicians: while Japanese women are members of the medical associations, they serve in no official positions; while women practice in hospitals, they are not members of the staffs.

3195. Isoda, Senzaburo. "Medical Education of Women in Japan." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 15:10 (October 1960) 982-983.

Dr. Yayoi [sic] Yoshioka founded, and in 1900 became the first president of, Tokyo Women's Medical College, Japan's oldest and longest surviving training medical institution for women. At the time she founded this school, Japanese society considered women subordinate to men. Dr. Yoshioka believed that women should have economic independence and that medicine was a suitable and an honorable career by which women might earn their living. As of 1960, the situation for women studying medicine in Japan remained limited: 3,000 men pass the national board examinations each year on the average, while only 250 women do; medical schools that once were exclusively male admitted women but tended to admit only three or four each year. Therefore, the Tokyo Women's Medical College, with 300 women students in 1960, remains an important institution for the education of women physicians in Japan. In 1960 the president of the college was Naotaro Kuji.

3196. Lawney, Josephine C. "A Daughter Institution in the Orient." In: 75th Anniversary Volume of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Westbrook Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, [1925?], 349-354.

Elizabeth Reifsnyder, an 1881 graduate of Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, went to Shanghai, China where she founded the Margaret Williamson Hospital (in 1884) and the

Woman's Christian Medical College (in 1924). Dr. Lawney (M.D., 1916), a faculty member of the College, reviews the growth of the two Shanghai institutions.

3197. Parish, Rebecca. "The Mary J. Johnston Memorial Hospital." Medical Woman's Journal, 36:9 (September 1929) 231-232. (Special Article.)
"Here is the story of what a hospital is doing for the people of the Philippine Islands." The Mary J. Johnston Memorial Hospital in Manila opened its doors in 1907. The hospital is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Specific incidents in the history of this hospital are retold.
3198. The Tokyo Women's Medical College: Introductory Bulletin, 1937-1938. Ushigome, Tokyo, 1937, 21 pp. photos., tables.
An introduction to the school, its course of study and requirements, is followed by a history of the Tokyo Women's Medical College and a general history of Japanese medical women.
3199. "The Tokyo Women's Medical College: Ushigome, Tokyo, Japan." Medical Woman's Journal, 43:3 (March 1936) 75-77. photos., port.
Given is a brief history of Japanese women in medicine, from the times when the terms "woman doctor" and "witch" were synonymous, to the present, when about 2000 women have graduated from the Tokyo Women's Medical College. A history of that institution constitutes the major portion of this article.
3200. Whitmore, Clara B. "Letter from China: A Letter Written by Dr. Clara B. Whitmore, Elected President of the Society for 1916, But Unable to Serve Owing to Her Absence in China." Woman's Medical Journal, 26:8 (August 1916) 198-199. (Presentation, Annual Banquet, State Society of Iowa Medical Women, Davenport, Iowa, 9 May 1916.)
Dr. Whitmore writes of her experiences and work at the Margaret Williamson Hospital in Shanghai, China.
3201. "A Woman Physician in Charge of Dispensary for Indian Women and Children in Fiji." Medical Woman's Journal, 28:12 (December 1921) 316.
Dr. Mildred Staley was put in charge of the dispensary for women and children in Suva, Fiji. It is the first purely Indian dispensary for women and children.
3202. "Women Physicians in Japan." Medical Woman's Journal, 38:9 (September 1931) 236.
The associations of Japanese women physicians are mentioned, and impressions of the Japan Medical Woman's Journal are given.

3203. Yoshioka, Y. "The Historical Outline of the Tokyo Women's Medical College." Medical Woman's Journal, 30:8 (August 1923) 240-242. port.
Dr. Yoshioka relates events leading up to her founding of the College and her founding of hospitals for the purpose of giving women students practical experience. Included in this history is mention of the opposition to women's medical education in Japan.

AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND

3204. Cohen, Lysbeth. Rachel Forster Hospital: The First Fifty Years. Rachel Forster Hospital, Sydney, [New South Wales], 1972, 48 pp. photos., port.
The Rachel Forster Hospital was founded in 1922 for the treatment of women and children by women, and for the training of medical women who were being excluded from positions in other hospitals. This history includes profiles of the six women physicians who established the institution: Drs. Lucy Bullett, Harriet Biffin, Constance D'Arcy, Margaret Harper, Susie O'Reilly, and Emma Buckley. Other women associated with the institution are mentioned as well. The current organizational and physical features of the hospital are contrasted with its modest beginnings.
3205. MacKenzie, [Lady]. "The Flying Doctor Service." Medical Woman's Journal, 46:12 (December 1939) 376-377. (Editorial.)
The Flying Doctor Service provides "aeroplane ambulances" for Australia's sparsely populated areas. One full-time "Flying Doctor" is Jean White, a British physician who graduated from Melbourne University.
3206. Ravell, Marion. "Medical Women in Australia: Some Impressions." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (January 1935) 34-38.
Dr. Ravell gives the history as well as the current status of the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital in Melbourne, Australia. Several other hospitals are mentioned by Dr. Ravell, who visited Australia and New Zealand from England.

CANADA

3207. "Canada's Medical Women Gain C.M.A. Affiliation." Canadian Doctor, (July 1963) 36-37.
This article concerning women physicians' affiliation with the Canadian Medical Association, reports on the annual meeting of the Federation of Medical Women of Canada. [Article not examined by editors.]

3208. Chase, Lillian A. "Women's College Hospital: Toronto, Canada." Medical Woman's Journal, 43:3 (March 1936) 72-73.
Forty women doctors constitute the staff of this new hospital. The building's physical features are described.
3209. "Mid-Year Meeting of Canadian Medical Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:10 (October 1940) 310-311.
This report includes new officers of the Federation of Medical Women of Canada.
3210. "Report of Federation of Medical Women of Canada." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:3 (March 1941) 92-93.
At the February 19, 1941, meeting of the Federation, Dr. Marion Hilliard delivered an address entitled "The Future of Women in Medicine." The essence of this address is given in the article.
3211. Sriver, Jessie Boyd. "McGill's First Women Medical Students." McGill Medical Journal, (1947) 237-243.
[Article not examined by editors.]
3212. Stewart, Elizabeth L. A Brief History of the Women's College Hospital. Toronto, Canada, 1956.
[Item not examined by editors.]

EUROPE, EASTERN

3213. "Medical Education of Women in Russia." London Medical Record, 3 (27 January 1875) 60. (Miscellany.)
Two hundred and forty women have been pursuing courses at the Academy of Medicine of St. Petersburg for three years. Most come from the provinces rather than from the capital and have their education paid for on the condition they return to their province to practice.
3214. Roubinovitch, Jacques. ["A Medical School for Women at St. Petersburg"]. Le Progrès Médical, Vol. 1 (3rd Series) (1 June 1895) 361. (Fre)
On May 4 the Council of State at last voted favorably on the proposal to establish a medical school for women in St. Petersburg, since there are enough gifts and bequests available to assure its financial future. It will be open to women not less than 21 years of age, with written permission of the parents or husband; entrance requirements include Latin and Greek, as required for graduation from the boys' gymnasia. The curriculum will consist of exactly the same material taught in the Faculty of Medicine and will last five years. Women graduates will not be admitted as directors of general hospitals nor to the examinations of the recruiting board; some especially well qualified may be admitted as experts before the courts. The director of the school

will be appointed by the minister of public instruction and will be responsible to a council of professors and to academic and administrative-economic commissions.

3215. Sokoloff, D. A. ["New Clinic of Diseases of Children in the Woman's Medical School"]. Vrach. Gaz. (St. Petersburg), 11 (1904) 356. (Rus)
[Article not examined by editors.]

3216. Tkatchef, Alexandrine. ["Medical Curriculum for Women in St. Petersburg: Part 1"]. Gazette Hebdomadaire des Sciences Médicales de Montpellier, 9:26 (25 June 1887) 301-305. (Fre)

In this first of two installments, the author recalls the early history of this St. Petersburg institution. During the 1860s a number of lyceums, normal schools, and other higher education facilities for women were established in Russia, all under private auspices. Courses for midwives were authorized by imperial decree in 1872, at the urging of the minister of war, M. Milioutine (Milutin), to be attached to the military medical school, which was the only medical school in St. Petersburg. Requirements for admission included age over 20, a baccalaureate diploma in science, parental approval, a police certificate of good character, and an entrance examination. Classes were given separately from those of the military school, and the women lived under very strict rules of dress, conduct, etc. Officially, the courses were those suited to future midwives; actually the eminent professors taught the same material to the women as to the men. The women did so well in their studies that in a few years the curriculum was changed to five years and they became officially "medical courses for women." The men students accepted the women without resentment, helping them with their studies while the women helped them out of scrapes with the police.

3217. Tkatchef, Alexandrine. ["Medical Curriculum for Women in St. Petersburg: Part 2"]. Gazette Hebdomadaire des Sciences Médicales de Montpellier, 9:27 (2 July 1887) 313-317. (Fre)

The author describes student life at St. Petersburg. Many of the students had part-time jobs, and they usually shared apartments to save costs. The happy hours spent over tea and in heated discussion of the world and its problems compensated for hard work and frequent short rations. When the first five-year classes were completing their studies, the Turkish war broke out, and the women insisted on serving in the army along with their male counterparts. Twenty-five of them were selected to serve with the ambulance corps, with the title of army surgeon. Their knowledge, surgical skills, patience, courage, and tireless care of the sick and wounded drew the admiration of foreign correspondents, military authorities, and even the emperor, who

awarded them a gold medal on the ribbon of the Order of St. George. However, after the end of the war, these women still had to fight for the right to practice medicine. Of the 450 graduates, a few became directors of hospital clinics or laboratories; a few practiced in large cities. Most, however, took civil service positions in the provinces, where they quickly gained the trust and affection of the peasant populations. They were especially in demand in the Moslem provinces. The new minister of war soon decided that the army could not support women's classes, although government support during the ten years from 1872 to 1881 had totaled no more than 10,000 rubles. In 1882 gradual closure of the courses was decreed and in the last year (1886) they were closed completely.

3218. Vestnik Oftalmologii, 22 (1905) 604-610. (Rus)
 Given are proceedings of a society [Moscow? Russia?] of ophthalmologists. The November meeting mentions the nomination of Evgenia Elizarovna Dikanskaya to full membership; the December meeting reports that she was elected --one of two out of the half-dozen nominated.

EUROPE, WESTERN

3219. "American Women Students at Zurich University." Woman's Medical Journal, 6:10 (October 1897) 303-304.
 American women studying for a doctorate at Zurich issued a circular offering advice and information to prospective students. A portion of the circular is given here, including information on such matters as fees, etiquette, course of study, and language requirement (German).
3220. "'Before Women Were Human Beings.'" Medical Woman's Journal, 45:8 (August 1938) 246-247. (Editorial.)
 Ida H. Hyde was the first woman to obtain a Ph.D. at the University of Heidelberg (1894), and the first woman permitted to do research in that institution's medical school--thus establishing a precedent for women medical students. In an article entitled "Before Women Were Human Beings," published in the June [1938] issue of the Journal of the American Association of University Women, Dr. Hyde recalls her own struggles and depicts the changes in status of German women in medicine, and in other scientific fields, from 1893 to 1938.
3221. Böhmert, Victor. [Women's Studies in the Experience of the University of Zurich]. Leipzig, Germany, 1874, 12 pp. table. (Ger)
 Zurich was one of the first universities to offer complete equality of education to women (in 1854). This summary of the first ten years of education of women includes a table of yearly enrollment of women in political science, medicine,

and philosophy, the students' native countries, and the number leaving each year with and without taking the examinations in medicine or philosophy. The number matriculated in medicine ranged from one to eight in the first years, climbed to 88--comprised mostly of Russians--in 1872-3, then fell to 16 and 18 in 1873 and 1874 respectively, after the imperial decree ordering the Russian women to return home for political reasons. At about the same time the Swiss government ordered that foreigners as well as Swiss women would have to show evidence of suitable preparatory education to be admitted. The opening of the universities has demonstrated that women in general are capable of taking the medical course and of solving difficult scientific problems, but that they need better preliminary education to be the equals of men in academic life. The greatest attacks against women in professions have been against women in medical studies. The medical faculty, however, collectively and individually, have reported no problems resulting from mixed classes in theoretical and practical courses with no concessions made for women. The women also have said that they found little or no trouble adjusting to the situation, even though most of them had never studied with men before. Further evidence of the success of the program is that ten women have successfully taken the M.D. examination. Three Russians achieved the degree after only three years instead of the normal four and a half.

3222. Carrier, Henriette. [Origins of La Maternité de Paris: The Chief Midwives and the Lying-In Department of the Old Hotel-Dieu (1378-1796)]. Georges Steinheil, Paris, France, 1888, xviii, 272 pp. illus. (Fre)
- This history of the lying-in department of the Hotel-Dieu, the predecessor of the world-famous maternity hospital in Paris, was written by a graduate of the midwifery school of La Maternité and midwife of the Hôpital Lariboisière. Part 1 (The Chief Midwives of the Hotel-Dieu, 1378-1775), includes names of midwives recorded as having practiced at the Hotel-Dieu from 1512 on. Part 2 (The Lying-In Department of the Hotel-Dieu) describes the physical and administrative arrangements; the personnel--chief midwife, apprentices, visiting medical-surgical staff and foreign visitors, and housekeeping and domestic staff--and the rules of the department at various times. Part 3 (The Directorship of Madame Dugès, Last Midwife of the Hotel-Dieu; Apprenticeship of Madame Lachappelle (1775-1797), describes a period of great change. Madame Dugès, born Marie Jornet, was "very capable at her craft, highly intelligent, zealous to a degree meriting high praise...." She took part in the reorganization after the fire which destroyed part of the Hotel-Dieu in 1772, and supervised the move to new quarters at the Oratory in 1795. Part 4 (The Hospice de la Maternité; Directorship of Madame Lachappelle 1797-1821) de-

scribes the maternity department and the school for midwives established in 1802. Madame Lachapelle, daughter of Mme. Dugès, became her assistant in 1795, became chief midwife or director in 1797, and was in sole charge of the maternity department from 1797 to 1802. As chief midwife, she was responsible for all deliveries, or for deciding when the attending obstetrician should be called. She was also in charge of the school. This offered a six-month course with lectures by the chief midwife, attending obstetrician and pharmacist, and demonstrations in anatomy, as well as practical instruction. Between 1802 and 1814 the school admitted nearly 1300 students and was considered the best in France. Mme. Lachapelle died in 1821 at the age of 52.

3223. Chambers, Helen. "The Marie Curie Hospital." Medical Woman's Journal, 38:4 (April 1931) 79-82. photo., port.

Historical background is given and the facilities and procedures are described for the Marie Curie Hospital, "the first research hospital to be started and staffed entirely by women for the primary object of the relief and cure of malignant disease."

3224. Cohn, Hermann. ["On the Admission of Women to Lectures on Hygiene at Breslau (Germany) Medical Faculty"]. Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift, 24 (1898) 530. (Ger)

The author, a professor of ophthalmology at Breslau University, comments on the exclusion of women from his lectures on eye care. He agrees to their exclusion from lectures on anatomy, physiology, and clinical medicine but feels that teachers and social workers should be allowed to attend his lectures as they might thereby be able to improve public health.

3225. Dionesov, S. M. ["Russian Female Medical Students in Zurich in the Revolutionary Movement of the 70s in the 19th Century"]. Sovetskoe Zdravookhranenie, 32 (1973) 68-72. (Rus)

After the new University charter in 1863 and the Order of the Minister of Defense in 1864, both prohibiting the study of sciences and medicine by Russian women, many of the women left for Zurich and entered the medical department of the University there. N. P. Suslova and M. A. Bokova were the first Russian women to graduate from the University of Zurich as physicians and later defended doctoral theses. In 1869-70 there were nine Russian women students; in 1870-71, 13; in 1871-72, 17; and by summer 1873, 76. They not only studied there, they also became interested in the history and practice of the revolutionary movement in the West, the ideology of socialism, political economy, and the history of the internationale. Under the pres-

sure of the Russian government, which was concerned about its own security, they were forced to leave Zurich in 1874. Some of the women stayed abroad. Many returned to Russia and joined the revolutionary movement; 63 of them became "outstanding revolutionary propagandists." The author describes personalities, their activities in the '70s, their participation in the revolutionary movement, and the fates of many of them after they returned to Russia.

3226. "From Abroad--Lady Medical Students at Zurich--...."
Medical Times and Gazette, 2 (7 September 1872) 261-262. (The Week.)
Following historical background on the admission of women to medical courses in Zurich, the admissions of women over the past decade are reviewed. During the past eight years, 89 women enrolled at the Zurich Medical School. Women presently compose "about a fourth" of the total medical student population.
3227. Hurd-Mead, Kate Campbell. "The Bologna Medical School."
Quarterly Bulletin of the Medical Women's National Association, 18 (October 1927) 8.
Founded by Theodosius II in 425 A.D., the University of Bologna practiced equality of the sexes in all of the faculties of the University. Dorothea Bocchi (1390-1436) was professor of moral philosophy and practical medicine, and Anne Morandi in 1760 became a famous professor of anatomy there. This article reviews women in medicine as portrayed in literature as well as women at the University of Bologna.
3228. Jex-Blake, Sophia. "Female Physicians." The Spectator, 41:2095 (22 August 1868) 991. (Letters to the Editor.)
Dr. Jex-Blake briefly expresses her satisfaction with the Medical School of the University of Paris, which has finally admitted women. A letter to her by the minister of public instruction confirms the information; that letter [in French] is also published herein.
3229. Lovejoy, Esther Pohl. The House of the Good Neighbor.
The Macmillan Company, New York, New York, 1919, 218 pp. photos.
During World War I, Dr. Lovejoy was associated with a humanitarian venture in France called, unofficially, the House of the Good Neighbor. Located in the factory district of Levallois, the house was established and run as a community service by young French women of established social position who "had had enough tea and macaroons to last forever." Their goals were: "to help unfortunate people help themselves; to afford them relief in emergencies ... well-directed education ... [and] a spirit of self-respect and responsibility...." Their efforts attracted official attention and much war relief work was channeled to them.

3230. Luhn, Antke. [The History of Women Students at the Medical Faculty of Göttingen University]. Göttingen, Germany, 1972, 168 pp. tables. (M.D. thesis.) (Ger)
This extensively researched thesis on female medical students at Göttingen University (Germany) retraces the general history of women in medicine. The author then concentrates on the controversy of women's admission in Göttingen starting in 1893 with the admission of the first female auditors. She follows the evolution until present times, focusing on qualitative aspects of the problem. There are also chapters on women in residencies and as faculty members. The thesis contains extensive data on all aspects of women in medicine. A substantial bibliography is included.
3231. Purnell, Caroline M. "Extracts from Report of Dr. Caroline M. Purnell, Commissioner of the American Women's Hospitals in France." Woman's Medical Journal, 29[19]:2 (February 1919) 26-27.
3232. Rohmer, Hanny. [The First 30 Years of Women in Medical Studies at the University of Zurich (1867-1897)]. Zürcher Medizingeschichtliche Abhandlungen, Neue Reihe #89, Juris Druck & Verlag, Zurich, 1972, 96 pp. table. (Ger)
This issue in a series of monographs on the history of medicine deals with the particular problems and the individual destinies of the women who studied medicine during the first 30 years of their admission to the medical faculty of Zurich University. After a short summary of the most important steps in women's accession to medical studies, the author describes the situation of the groups and individuals of different nationalities who came to Zurich to study medicine. She gives quite detailed bibliographies of the individual students and captures the extreme determination and strength they showed in achieving their goals. The accounts quote from letters by the students and reports by their contemporaries and professors. Three separate chapters describe the attitudes of the faculty, the male students, and the general public to the controversial issue of women in medicine, using letters and quotes from contemporary articles. An addendum lists the names, places of origin, topics of dissertation, and dates of graduation of the 61 women of various nationalities who studied medicine in Zurich during the period under consideration. There is a list of the dates when other European universities admitted women to medical studies as regular students. The article ends with an extensive bibliography.
3233. Rose, Edmund. "Zurich Female Students." Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, 101:13 (25 September 1879) 460.
Professor Rose has written a letter from Zurich in answer

to queries about the admission of women medical students to the university there. "At first only very earnest and industrious ladies entered, but later many coquettish and hysterical ones, who have caused a strong prejudice against the whole question." Once again the female students are of the industrious type and "do not cause any great excitement."

3234. Sablik, Karl Von. ["The Admission of Women to the Medical Faculty of Vienna University"]. Wiener Medizinische Wochenschrift, 181:40 (5 October 1968) 817-819. table. (Ger)

The author describes the medical training of women before their admission to the Vienna University faculty as regular students in 1900. The first women to obtain their medical degrees in Vienna had either not studied there or had changed from the faculty of philosophy (which then included most of the sciences) to the faculty of medicine after 1900. In 1901, however, two women came to medical school directly from high school and became the first graduates of the Vienna University Faculty of Medicine to have followed a normal course similar to that of the male students. The women who came to medicine via philosophy successfully fought for the recognition of their previous science training.

3235. "A Tribute to a Distinguished Medical Woman." Medical Woman's Journal, 44:2 (February 1937) 47-48. (Editorial.)

A wing to the American Memorial Hospital at Reims, France was given as the gift of a number of American women. This addition was a tribute to the services of Dr. Marie Louise Lefort, an American physician and director of the hospital.

3236. "Women and the Berlin Medical Society." Woman's Medical Journal, 10:4 (April 1900) 164-165.

A debate over the admission of women to the Berlin Medical Society took place at a January meeting. According to the Society's by-laws, women are ineligible as members because German women physicians, all of whom obtained qualifications abroad, are regarded as unqualified practitioners. During the debate, the galleries were crowded with spectators, including several women. The motion to admit women members was rejected. This editorial further comments that German women must gain the right to study medicine in German schools.

GREAT BRITAIN

3237. "Admission of Medical Women to the Obstetrical Society of London." The Obstetrical Journal of Great Britain and Ireland, 2 (April 1874) 23-25.

A resolution recently passed by the Obstetrical Society of London banned women from membership. This editorial agrees with the Society that the admission of women "would be detrimental to the scientific objects and interests of the Society." While female midwives are capable of handling normal deliveries, women physicians would provide "frail and imperfect help" in more serious obstetrical situations.

3238. Aitken, Janet. "Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital Centenary." British Medical Journal, 2 (6 August 1966) 354-355. sketch. (Medical History.)
A history of the hospital is given in this article.
3239. "The Annual General and Council Meetings of the Medical Women's Federation, May 2nd and 3rd, 1929." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (July 1929) 49-74.
Among other activities and events reported, this article (which consists in a summary of the proceedings) presents principal items from the reports of the standing committees on public health, psychological medicine, venereal disease, National Health Insurance, and the working of the Midwives Acts.
3240. "Annual General Meeting, June 17th, 1926." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (July 1926) 20-39.
Among other topics reported in this article (which consists in a summary of proceedings) are underpaid public health posts and the printing of leaflets on menstruation.
3241. Balfour, Margaret I. "The Medical Women's Overseas Association News." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (October 1945) 42-44.
Brief notes are given on the progress of various overseas hospitals and the work of specific overseas physicians.
3242. "The British Medical Women's Federation: Fifth Annual Meeting, London, England, May 6, 1922." Medical Woman's Journal, 29:7 (July 1922) 144-147.
A list of the newly elected officers of the Federation is followed by a recounting of the resolutions discussed and carried. Reports of various standing committees are given. The Venereal Disease Committee discussed self-disinfection. The Committee for Cases of Unequal Treatment decided to support the claims to equal consideration of individual women in government or local public bodies who are receiving salaries unequal to those of their male counterparts. On the dismissal of police women, the council "unanimously agreed that for social, moral and health reasons, it was most desirable" to retain the services of police women throughout the country. A letter describing the Federation's position and rationale was sent to the Prime Minister, Lloyd George, and is herein reproduced. Regarding a recent ad in the British Medical Journal for a job opening

which excluded married women physicians, the council elected to write to the British Medical Association and point out that such qualifications regarding the employment of married women physicians are illegal.

3243. Brittain, Vera. "Women and the Hospitals: The University Committee's Report." The Nation & Athenaeum, 44 (2 February 1929) 609-610.

To complete a "memorable week for women" one thing was required: the unequivocal acceptance of London medical women on equal terms with men. However, when the report of the London University Committee on Medical Education of Women Students was issued, it was but a "tepid document, conspicuous chiefly for its Laodicean ability to blow neither hot nor cold." The author then discusses the report and concludes, "The problem of the woman doctor, like all questions affecting the position of women, can really be solved only in the nursery."

3244. Brooks, Louie M. "Jubilee of the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women." Medical Journal and Record, 121 (7 January 1925) 54-55. photos.

3245. Brown, John. "The Medical Women's Federation: How the Status of Medical Women Can Be Raised and How Medical Women Can Further the Reduction of Cancer and Other Diseases." Medical Times, (February 1925) 19-21.

No women physicians are represented on the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom. Neither do the examining boards of the universities and colleges have women examiners. The Medical Women's Federation should seek to have women appointed to these and other such organizations.

3246. Carpenter, William Benjamin. "The University of London and Medical Women." Lancet, 2 (21 July 1877) 108-109. (Letters to the Editor.)

Dr. Carpenter seeks to correct a misapprehension regarding the Senate's intentions in modifying the regulations for medical degrees. He states that "the existing regulations in regard to medical degrees shall apply without distinction of sex." He further elucidates the modifications that are to take place as the listing of those foreign medical schools from which degrees will be accepted.

3247. Chadburn, M. M. "The Marie Curie Hospital." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (March 1929) 48-50. (Correspondence.)

The proposed Marie Curie Hospital will enlarge the scope of work done by the Cancer Research Committee of the London Association of the Medical Women's Federation.

The hospital will receive cancer cases from four hospitals already carrying on the work of the committee. Dr. Elizabeth Hurden is director and research officer and sees the work of all four hospitals, making her expertise available to the rest of the staff. The letter ends with an appeal for funds.

3248. Chambers, Helen. "The Marie Curie Hospital." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (March 1930) 18-21. photo.

Described are the evolution of and the treatments used at this institution, the first research hospital started and staffed entirely by women for the relief and cure of malignant disease.

3249. Chisholm, Catherine. "A Retrospection and an Anticipation." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (November 1928) 19-23. (Presidential Address, Council Meeting, Medical Women's Federation, Cheltenham, England, 25 October 1928.)

"By uniting women, by exercising pressure on women who have perhaps not quite realized the sin of under-cutting, by giving advice and encouragement to its members, and incidentally by exploding many myths as to the depths to which medical women were reduced," the Federation helps to maintain the spirit of pioneer women physicians, and safeguard the interests of medical women. Dr. Chisholm reflects upon the Federation's most valuable work: social services.

3250. Crawford, Raymond. "Epsom College and Medical Women." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (July 1933) 67-69. (Correspondence.)

This letter encourages women to consider attending Epsom College, which has grown up around the nucleus of the Royal Medical Foundation.

3251. "Demonstration of the Students of the University of Edinburgh." Medical Times and Gazette, 1 (10 February 1872) 180.

This article describes the student demonstration at the University of Edinburgh to protest the Lord Provost's actions regarding the education of lady medical students.

3252. "The Edinburgh Female Medical Students." Medical Times and Gazette, 2 (16 November 1872) 547.

The population of Edinburgh could be said to contain three sexes: "men, women, and avowedly female medical students." Renewing their efforts "to thrust themselves into medical schools founded for the education of male students," these female agitators are out to damage a respected institution and "bring a noble profession into disrepute."

3253. "The Edinburgh Royal Infirmary." Medical Times and Gazette, 2 (14 December 1872) 656.

Recently, a group of managers of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary retired by rotation and were replaced by a group favorable to the matter of female clinical instruction. This development may later seriously impair the Infirmary's prosperity. The latest results of the "feminine vehemence" and efforts of "Miss Jex-Blake and her friends" would be "ludicrous" if the eminence of a great medical school and hospital were not threatened. Not only is the hospital too small for female students, but hopefully "high-spirited and decent young men will never consent to study clinical medicine and surgery with persons of the opposite sex."

3254. "Education of Women at Edinburgh. (From an old Correspondent)." Medical Times and Gazette, 1 (27 January 1872) 106-107. (Provincial Correspondence: Scotland.)

"The Senatus and Court have both found out that the medical education of women is both impracticable and illegal," yet the battle still rages. The women propose that if men and women cannot be taught together, then 30 or 40 beds in the infirmary should be set aside as a sort of hospital for the exclusive use of 16 "ladies." The managers argue against this proposal on the technicality of the number of beds necessary to constitute a hospital (80 beds). This agitation is inflicting much misery on the society of Edinburgh. The author of this correspondence wonders at the "curious" questions raised and asks, "Why has a portion of the press taken it up so generally on the women's side?" The writer suggests that the ladies "pressed their attention" upon these men and thereby gained their support. Faculty politics at the University is also touched upon.

3255. "Elizabeth Blackwell Memorial." Medical Woman's Journal, 45:7 (July 1938) 212. (Editorial.)

The Walker Dunbar Hospital, Bristol, England, plans to erect a new building as a memorial to Dr. Blackwell.

3256. "Elsie Inglis Memorial Maternity Hospital." Medical Woman's Journal, [35]:1 (January 1928) 1-2. port. (Feature Article.)

In an article requesting funds to endow an "Eliza M. Mosher Memorial Bed" to the one-year-old Elsie Inglis Memorial Maternity Hospital in Scotland--the only hospital in the world named after a woman physician--a brief profile of Dr. Inglis is given. During World War I, although "treated with the same indifference and disdain by the [British] War Department as our own American medical women were treated by Washington," Dr. Inglis organized the Scottish Women's Hospitals. Likening her courage during the war to a modern Joan of Arc, and recalling her tragic death, the article's author notes: "So many women have been burned at the stake of injustice, that it is not even unique."

3257. "The English Medical Women's Federation and the Prevention of Venereal Disease." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:11 (November 1940) 340. (Editorial.)
Excerpted from The Lancet, this editorial applauds the work of the Medical Women's Federation in combating venereal disease through sex education.
3258. "The Female Medical Students." Medical Times and Gazette, 1 (10 February 1872) 180.
This brief paragraph notes in part the response of Edinburgh University Court to Sophia Jex-Blake in regards to the female medical student question: that the Court will consider the fitness of Jex-Blake and the "other ladies" who have been matriculated students of the University, to practice medicine, but that "'It is ... to be distinctly understood that such arrangements are not to be founded on as implying any right in women to obtain medical degrees....'"
3259. Fowler, R. N. "The University of London and Medical Women." Lancet, 1 (30 June 1877) 953-954. (Correspondence.)
The writer, a member of the [University of London] Senate, explains his voting decision on the issue of admitting women to the University's medical program. Citing the "evil effects" of placing women on an equality with men as medical practitioners, Fowler fears that "the idea will grow up among ladies ... that there is something indelicate in consulting a gentleman.... It would be a most serious evil if, when a young lady is asked ... to consult some eminent physician, she takes it into her head that some lady doctor will do equally well."
3260. "The Garrett Anderson Hospital." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:2 (February 1930) 31-33. photo., ports. (Special Article.)
Elizabeth Garrett Anderson was, in 1865, the second woman to enter medicine in England. A year after Drs. Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell and Marie Zakrzewska opened the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, Dr. Anderson founded the Garrett-Anderson Hospital in London to provide medical care and advice by competent women doctors to poor women and children, as well as medical opportunities for women doctors--the opportunity of getting bedside instruction and holding resident and staff positions. A new wing, "the Queen Mary Wing," has enlarged the hospital's accommodations. The Garrett Anderson Hospital is "a special hospital only in the sense that it is one staffed entirely by women."
3261. "General Correspondence: Scotland." Medical Times and Gazette, 1 (30 March 1872) 353. (Letters to the Editor.)
A Court of Session summons was "served on the Senatus

Academicus and Chancellor of Edinburgh University, with the view of having it declared that the University is bound to provide for and complete the Medical education (including graduation) of lady students." The writer finds this "painful" and considers those responsible "a handful of wilful women who will have their own way." He is now afraid the argument will hinge on legal points, thus preventing the legality of the case from being questioned in the first place. This "may go far to turn the balance in favour of the ladies," making it difficult to argue "the simple merits of the case." He goes on: "It is almost self-evident that if we admit the right of ladies to become matriculated students of the University, we must allow that they are entitled to all the privileges of students of the University." But perhaps the University authorities, "in allowing them to matriculate at all ... have ... exceeded their powers."

3262. "General Council Meeting." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (April 1933) 72-74.
A letter sent to Federation members urges the support of candidature of Dr. Christine Murrell to the General Medical Council of the British Medical Association. The notice, published in its entirety, supplies reasons for female representation on the council. A separate memorandum, also published, lists Dr. Murrell's qualifications.
3263. Gray, Sarah. "Women and the British Medical Association." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (November 1926) 45-46.
Dr. Gray writes an account of her recollections of the 1892 meeting of the British Medical Association--at which time women were readmitted to the Association (Elizabeth Garrett Anderson being the first woman admitted, 23 years earlier, after which the rules were changed to debar women).
3264. "Great New Women's Hospital in London Dedicated: Medical and Surgical Staffs to be Composed of Women Physicians and Surgeons." Woman's Medical Journal, 26: 7 (July 1916) 181. (Editorial.)
This article announces the opening of a new wing of the South London Hospital for Women, which should give women physicians full opportunity to serve women and children patients. A male doctor hailed the opening as having a "beneficial effect upon the two evils [eugenists] most deplored--the falling birth rate and the mortality among children."
3265. Hanson, H. B. "The Glut of Women Doctors." Lancet, 1 (24 January 1925) 207-208. (Letters to the Editor.)
Dr. Hanson comments on William Robinson's letter, which states that 78 women doctors applied for a junior post at Children's Hospital, Sunderland [Lancet, 17 January 1925]. Mr. Robinson's report on the existence of a large number

of women physicians is gratifying, since medical women are badly needed.

3266. Holland, Thomas. "The Medical Women's International Association Congress, Edinburgh, July, 1937. Inaugural Address." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (October 1937) 21-24.
Sir Thomas Holland, principal and vice-chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, welcomes the Medical Women's International Association to Scotland. His address offers a historical overview of the struggle for medical education for women at Edinburgh. [This article was reprinted in Women in Medicine, 59 (January 1938) 15-16.]
3267. Inglis, Elsie M. "Medical Education of Women in Edinburgh." Scottish Medical and Surgical Journal, 3 (1898) 143-148.
[Article not examined by editors.]
3268. "Jex Blake and Others v. the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh. The Lord Ordinary's Judgment." Medical Times and Gazette, 2 (3 August 1872) 137-138.
3269. "The Lady-Students Again--Extra-Mural Courses--the 'Potestas Docendi.'" Medical Times and Gazette, 2 (26 October 1872) 471-472. (Provincial Correspondence: Scotland.)
In a letter to the (Edinburgh) University Court, "Mr. Hoggan, M.B., C.M." applied for recognition as an extra-mural anatomy lecturer. He wants to deliver courses to lady medical students. This article questions Hoggan's qualifications and further condemns the efforts of the lady medical students who continue to "amuse themselves with the exercise of feminine ingenuity."
3270. "The London Hospital and the Medical Women." Medical Times and Gazette, 2 (29 July 1876) 117-118.
The Committee of the London Hospital decided to ban women students from the wards of its new wing. Authorities of the Medical School for Women must provide themselves with a hospital: "such, we think, is the evil and the remedy."
3271. "The Lord Ordinary and the Edinburgh Lady-Students." Medical Times and Gazette, 2 (3 August 1872) 122-123.
3272. McLaren, Eva Shaw. A History of the Scottish Women's Hospitals. Hodder and Stoughton, London, England, 1919, xv, 408 pp. facsim., map, photos., ports., tables.
The Scottish Women's Hospitals was founded in 1914 by Dr. Elsie Inglis through the Scottish Federation of Women's

Suffrage Societies. It was organized to offer medical care to soldiers and civilians in World War I, and was staffed by British women. Outstanding among the staff were Drs. Inglis, Alice Hutchinson, and Edith Stoney. A thoroughly documented history of the hospitals' work in Calais, Royau-mont, Serbia, Troyes, Salonika, Corsica, Ostrovo, Vranja and Sallanches is illustrated with maps and photographs. Appended data include statistics on admissions, treatment, discharges, mortality, etc., for most of the units. Physi-cians photographed include Agnes Bennett, Isobel Emslie, Louise McLlroy and Eleanor Soltau.

3273. "Marie Curie Hospital." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:8 (August 1944) 36. (Editorial.)
The Marie Curie Hospital, which is staffed entirely by wo-men physicians, recently suffered severe damage by enemy bombings. The extent of the destruction is described, and financial contributions for rebuilding are requested.
3274. "Married Medical Women." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (March 1925) 23-26.
Reprinted in full is the standing order of the London County Council, which requires resignation of medical women upon marriage. Following this is a letter of refutation drawn up by the Medical Women's Federation's standing committee for the defense of married medical women.
3275. "Medical Women and the University of London." Lancet, 1 (5 May 1877) 656-657. (Annotations.)
3276. "The Medical Women's Federation in War Time." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (October 1939) 45-46.
Because of the outbreak of war, meetings of the Federation may be irregular, but must be "carried on as far as pos-sible." Publication of the Quarterly Review may also be-come irregular.
3277. "The Meeting of the Council: Birmingham, November 3rd and 4th, 1933." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (January 1934) 46-59.
Federation President Mabel Ramsay announced the death (on October 18) of Dr. Christine Murrell, who had actively par-ticipated in the Federation since its inception. The stand-ing committee on the work of married medical women re-ported on its latest activities, as did the following other task groups: standing committee on psychological medicine, Scottish standing committee, committee on work in the col-onies and dominions, menopause committee, sub-commit-tee on dysmenorrhoea, committee for the promotion of a better health service for the women of India, British inter-national standing committee, and the British Medical Asso-ciation insurance acts committee.

3278. "The Meeting of the Council Held in Leeds, October 21st to 23rd." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (November 1926) 47-61.

This summary of events which took place at the Council meeting covers such topics as underpaid posts for women physicians, a report on the British Medical Association Insurance Acts Committee, and the appointment of a sub-committee "To make a report with the object of correcting any prevalent misconceptions about the inability suffered by women during the menopause, resulting in unnecessary loss of employment."

3279. "The Meeting of the Council Held in London, May 11th and 12th, 1928." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (July 1928) 40-61.

The newly elected council for the year 1928-29 voted Dr. Catherine Chisholm (one of the Federation founders) as president. Other officers are listed. The problem of underpaid public health appointments of women was examined at length. Dr. Murrell reported on the action taken by the Federation on the decision of three London hospitals to exclude women students. In an effort to dispute statements regarding the high "wastage" rate among women physicians, the Federation gathered data from 1,000 British medical women; detailed results are published in this article. Further business by various committees is reviewed.

3280. "The Meeting of the Council in Cheltenham, October 25th to 27th, 1928." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (November 1928) 28-51.

The meeting included reports on the activities of the Medical Women's International Association, the Federation's position on nominating a woman for the General Medical Council, a report of the British Medical Association Insurance Acts Committee, as well as the election of officers and the Medical Women's Federation financial situation. The Committee on Psychological Medicine refers to a memorandum to be published on the work of women in mental hospitals. The Public Health Committee's report deals with inequities in the payment of women public health physicians, especially in Scotland, and in the Post Office. A letter was also sent from this committee to the Colonial Office, urging expansion of maternity and child welfare services in the Empire and opportunities for promotion for women in this work.

3281. "The Meeting of the Council in Edinburgh, October 31st to November 2nd, 1929." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (November 1929) 27-44.

Among the business discussed at this meeting: the appointment of women physicians to venereal disease clinics and to mental hospitals, employment of married medical women, and salary inequalities between men and women medical

officers in the post office and in public health posts. With-
in her report on the Medical Women's International Associa-
tion, Miss Martindale told of cooperation with Dr. Bertha
Van Hoosen to establish a library museum of medical wo-
men.

3282. "The Meeting of the Council in Manchester, May 13th and
14th, 1927." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter,
(July 1927) 33-52.

Comprehensive committee reports, reflecting the interests
and activities of the 1,136-member Medical Women's Fed-
eration, include the Council's stand on women's acceptance
of public health posts paying below the salary scale fixed
by the British Medical Association and the Society of Med-
ical Officers of Health. In addition to sending protest let-
ters to the public health bodies involved, a memorandum
was distributed to women physicians. The communication
warns that a woman who accepts "black-listed appointments"
is contributing to the exploitation of women and the depre-
ciation of women's work, and because of her betrayal, "can-
not expect the support of her colleagues or of professional
organizations at any time in her career." The report by
the Standing Committee on Married Medical Women's Work
includes its protest letter to the Durham County Council,
which terminated the appointment of a married woman phy-
sician and resolved to employ no wives of income-earning
males. Also included in this article: results of a survey
of medical women serving in mental hospitals; and a report,
by a representative of the Medical Women's International
Association, which details efforts to have women physicians
appointed to the League of Nations' Health Committee.

3283. "The Meeting of the Council: Liverpool, November 6th,
1931." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter,
(January 1932) 40-58.

The council unanimously agreed that a concerted effort must
be made to secure the nomination of a woman to the General
Medical Council. Other business concerned the admission
of women to postgraduate courses in London hospitals and
the appointment of women physicians to venereal disease
clinics. It was also announced that the Federation had re-
ceived the gift of a letter autographed by Elizabeth Black-
well.

3284. "The Meeting of the Council. London, April 28th, 1939."
Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (July
1939) 66-78.

Proceedings of the meeting of the Council included the re-
election of Elizabeth Bolton as president, a discussion of
the disadvantages under which medical women were obliged
to work during World War I and recent attempts to correct
the situation (no definite action on the granting of commis-
sions to women had been taken by the War Office), and re-

ports from the various committees (including public health, venereal diseases, psychological medicine, national health insurance, dysmenorrhoea, Scottish Standing Committee, coeducation watching, maternal mortality, etc.).

3285. "The Meeting of the Council. London, November 4th and 5th, 1932." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (January 1933) 42-55.
Thirty-eight members attended the Council's meeting. One discussion concerned the choice of a woman candidate for the General Medical Council. The Standing Committee on Public Health reported discovering that women health officers serving in British colonies receive lower salaries than men. The Council discussed the general subject of appointing medical women to venereal disease clinics. It was resolved that the Scottish Union of Medical Women be dissolved, and that a Standing Scottish Committee of the Federation be formed. Other resolutions and topics discussed are summarized in this report.
3286. "The Meeting of the Council, London, November 9th and 10th, 1934." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (January 1935) 43-60.
Reports of various committees of the Medical Women's Federation are given in summary. A few of the committees mentioned are those on public health, venereal disease, dysmenorrhoea, and menopause, as well as committees on the Contraceptives Bill, co-education, and psychological medicine.
3287. "The Meeting of the Council: London, October 31st and November 1st, 1930." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (November 1930) 49-63.
Reports by the Federation's committees are summarized.
3288. "Memorandum Regarding the Re-organization of Hospital Services in India: Committee of the Medical Women's Federation." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (January 1934) 41-46.
3289. Moxon, W. "Men's Brains and Women's Brains, and the Convocation of the London University." Medical Times and Gazette, 1 (9 March 1878) 258-259.
This article ridicules the decision of London University, which has decided to admit women to take the same degrees as men, but excluded them from the convocation of graduates, to which all men with degrees belong. "The thing is absurd, and suggests ridicule," says the author. "Perhaps it might be necessary to allow smoking, or to have a public gymnasium and bath in the chamber. Even this might, alas! fail to keep out horrid medical women." The author discusses the incompatibility of these two decisions and states that women are perfectly suited to the

impulsive decision-making of the convocation, because "cool reflection requires something that women are not born with." The author proposes this ability must be contained in the ten extra ounces of weight (on the average) of the male brain over the female brain. If the convocation had taken time to reflect, the author says, it would not have come to such a "preposterous" conclusion. "By all means let the ladies in."

3290. Murrell, Christine. "British Medical Association Centenary Meeting." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (October 1932) 46-49.
Many medical women (including Dr. Maude Abbott of Montreal) took part in this meeting. Reported in full is the presentation, made by the Medical Women's Federation, of a portrait of Dr. Elizabeth Garrett-Anderson, the first woman member of the British Medical Association. Dr. Sarah Gray, the only living woman of the three who witnessed the Association's "historic decision of some forty years ago" to admit women members, recalls that occasion and Dr. Garrett-Anderson's speech.
3291. "New Medical School for Women in London." Medical Woman's Journal, 45:2 (February 1938) 52.
Due to the inadequate number of undergraduate medical schools in London that accept women students, the West London Hospital's establishment of a full medical school "marks an advance in the movement for the medical education of women." "It is not proposed that the West London Hospital shall confine its school exclusively to women...."
3292. "New School for Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:1 (January 1947) 45.
This article announces the recommendation of the Good-enough Committee in London that the West London Hospital be given over to an undergraduate training center. Many think the hospital might be used as the nucleus for a new women's medical school.
3293. "Obstetrical Society of London." Lancet, 1 (7 March 1874) 352-353.
The Obstetrical Society of London met to consider the question of admitting medical women to its membership. Dr. Garrett-Anderson's petition for admission is the focus of the debate which constitutes this article. The meeting ended with the decision that "the by-laws of this society do not admit of the nomination of female practitioners to the Fellowship of the Society."
3294. "Obstetrical Society of London. Meeting, March 4th, 1874. E. J. Tilt, M.D., President, in the Chair. Special Meeting to Consider the Interpretation of the Bye-laws Relative to the Admission of Medical Women." Obstet-

rical Journal of Great Britain and Ireland, 2:13 (April 1874) 28-38. (Abstracts of Societies' Proceedings.)

The question of admission of women to the Society comes up as a result of Dr. Elizabeth Garrett-Anderson's application for admission.

3295. "Opening of Helen Chambers Research Laboratories." Medical Woman's Journal, 44:4 (April 1937) 107-108. (Editorial.)

In 1924 Dr. Helen Chambers urged the medical women of Great Britain to carry out clinical research on radium treatment of the cervix. These research laboratories, named in honor of Dr. Chambers, and part of the Marie Curie Hospital, London, England, were opened on 19 March 1937.

3296. "Opening of the Elsie Inglis Memorial Hospital, Edinburgh." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (July 1930) 78-81. photo.

Although the Elsie Inglis Memorial Hospital has been open since 1925, it became complete in February [1930] with the formal opening of the nurses' home. Women comprise the hospital's executive committee and staff. The ceremonies, which many prominent women physicians attended, are reported.

3297. Pickard, Ellen. "Ancient History." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (April 1935) 42-46.

Dr. Pickard gives the history of the Association of Registered Medical Women of the United Kingdom from 1879-1917. In 1917, when the Medical Women's Federation was formed, the Association became the London Association of the Medical Women's Federation.

3298. "The Progress of Events in Edinburgh." Medical Times and Gazette, 2 (21 December 1872) 681.

Describing the latest reports and meetings concerning the question of female medical education at Edinburgh University, this article notes that the debate is working towards settlement: "... we can only hope that the result will be the removal from the Edinburgh School of a social fungus [i.e., women medical students] which has already rendered it unfavorably conspicuous...."

3299. "Provincial Correspondence: Scotland." Medical Times and Gazette, 1 (3 February 1872) 142-143.

The author of this correspondence submits that the present election of managers for the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh who are favorably inclined to the admission of women students, was a circuitous move whose true intent was to elect managers favorable to the relocation of the Infirmary on a site other than the newly chosen one (to which many people are opposed). The "lady-student" question is secondary to this main issue.

3300. Ramsay, Mabel L. "The Annual General Meeting of the Medical Women's Federation. Newcastle-On-Tyne, May 8th and 9th, 1930." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (July 1930) 50-53.
The article is comprised of the minutes of the thirteenth annual general meeting of the Medical Women's Federation and a description of the social functions provided for the gathering.
3301. Ramsay, Mabel L. "The Glut of Women Doctors." Lancet, 1 (24 January 1925) 207. (Letters to the Editor.)
Dr. Ramsay refers to a letter by William Robinson [Lancet, 17 January 1925], in which he reports that 78 women doctors applied for a junior post at Children's Hospital, Sunderland. Because most hospital posts are open only to males, it naturally follows that when one opens for medical women, a great number of women candidates apply. "Pure prejudice on the part of the male colleague" is responsible for this situation, Dr. Ramsay writes. She adds that while Mr. Robinson's letter is meant as a deterrent to women seeking medical careers, "our movement has too strong a hold to be pushed back, much as the reactionary would like it."
3302. Richards, Elizabeth. "The London School of Medicine for Women and the Royal Free Hospital: As I Knew Them --1933-1942." In: 100 Years of Medicine: 1849-1949. Modern Press Limited, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, 1949, 26-27.
The London School of Medicine, associated with the Royal Free Hospital, was founded for the express purpose of teaching women medical students and was, for a time, the only place where women could learn medicine. This personal memoir of the institution pays tribute to a number of teachers associated with it during the years 1933-1942.
3303. Ridler, M. E. "The South London Hospital for Women." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (July 1933) 18-25. port.
A brief history and description of the present organization of the Hospital, which was founded in 1911 and is staffed by women, credits its origin to Maud Mary Chadburn, M.D.
3304. Robinson, William. "Glut of Women Doctors." Lancet, (17 January 1925) 157. (Letters to the Editor.)
To illustrate the "glut of women doctors," this writer points to the fact that 78 women recently applied for the post of junior resident medical officer "(female)" at the Children's Hospital, Sunderland.

3305. "Shall Women Be Admitted?" Woman's Medical Journal, 18:10 (October 1908) 209.
The debate over the admission of women to the Royal College of Surgeons is discussed.
3306. [No entry.]
3307. Stastny, Olga. "A Pioneer Among Pioneers." Medical Woman's Journal, 35:5 (May 1928) 121-122. photo.
(Feature Article.)
Dr. Stastny describes her visit to the Elsie Inglis Memorial Hospital and pays tribute to the memory of the woman physician for whom it was named. She also salutes Dr. Frances Johnston, an American woman working for the hospital, and Dr. Eliza Mosher, in whose name a "Memorial Bed" was donated to the institution.
3308. Sturge, Mary D. "The Aims and Work of the Medical Women's Federation." Bulletin of the Medical Women's National Association, 2 (January 1923) 12-16.
This article was written four and one-half years after the founding of the Federation, an organization which consists of ten distinct groups of associations of medical women. The author takes a critical look at the Federation and its effectiveness.
3309. Sturge, Mary D. "The Aims and Work of the British Medical Women's Federation." Medical Woman's Journal, 29:5 (May 1922) 77-81. (Address, Medical Women's Federation of Great Britain, Edinburgh, Scotland, November 1921.)
3310. Thorne, Isabel. Sketch of the Foundation and Development of the London School of Medicine for Women, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C., by Mrs. Isabel Thorne, Honorary Secretary. G. Sharrow, London, England, 1905, 45 pp.
This book's author was one of the five women, including Sophia Jex-Blake, who matriculated at the University of Edinburgh in 1869 in hopes of receiving medical degrees. After four years of study, they were refused examinations. This refusal led to their cooperation with Elizabeth Garrett-Anderson in the establishment in 1874 of the London School of Medicine for Women. In 1877 an agreement was reached with the Royal Free Hospital for clinical instruction. Isabel Thorne, who had not completed her degree, was appointed honorary secretary of the London school. This history chronicles the growth and development of the school until 1904. It includes the names of numerous faculty, officers, and students but lacks a name index. Administrative and financial details are documented.
3311. Thorne, May. "The Royal Free Hospital." Medical Woman's

Journal, 31:4 (April 1924) 93-94.

The Royal Free Hospital in London is the first general hospital in England which opened its wards for the clinical instruction of women medical students (in 1877). A history of the struggle of women in England to obtain medical training is recounted. A brief history of the hospital and a request for funds for the hospital conclude the article.

3312. "To Enter the Royal College." Woman's Medical Journal, 5:1 (January 1896) 7.
A petition to the Royal College of Physicians from the staff of the School of Medicine for Women to admit its students to examination is the subject of this brief article.
3313. Tod, Margaret C. "Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:1 (January 1941) 28. (Correspondence.)
This letter to Dr. L'Esperance at the Strang Cancer Clinic is to inform the medical women of the U.S. (through the medium of the Journal) of the financial difficulties of the Edinburgh Hospital for Women and Children, founded by Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake, and the Elsie Inglis Memorial Hospital. These two institutions were in imminent danger of being closed and Margaret Tod, in this letter, appeals to women physicians in the U.S. for help.
3314. The University Law Suit; a Brief Summary of the Action of Declarator Brought by Ten Matriculated Lady Students Against the Senatus of Edinburgh University. Edinburgh, Scotland, [1872?].
[Article not examined by editors.]
3315. "University of London. Extraordinary Meeting of Convocation: Debate Upon the Action of the Senate." Lancet, 2 (4 August 1877) 164-168.
The article gives in detail the arguments of several persons who attended the meeting of Convocation called to debate the action of the Senate to admit women to medical degrees at the University of London.
3316. "University of London. --Meeting of Convocation. Debate on the Admission of Women to Degrees." Lancet, 1 (19 January 1878) 103-106.
At a meeting of Convocation to debate the draft charter proposed by the Senate to enable women to graduate in medicine at the University of London, arguments for and against the charter were presented. A majority of 110 voted in favor of the charter.
3317. "University of London: Meeting of Convocation. The Admission of Women to Medical Degrees." Lancet, 1 (12 May 1877) 686-688.

3318. Walker, Jane H. "Union--Was It Worth While?" Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (March 1927) 19-21. Dr. Walker reviews the history of the Medical Women's Federation, formed when the medical women's associations of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales merged.
3319. "The Women Medical Students." Medical Times and Gazette, 1 (13 January 1872) 45. (The Week.) This brief notice reports the University Court of Edinburgh's rejection of proposals to admit women to medical courses, on the grounds that decisions on the proposals were beyond the power of the Court. The Court, however, wishes to remove barriers to women, "provided that medical instruction to women be given to strictly separate classes."
3320. "Women Physicians." Woman's Medical Journal, 12:5 (May 1902) 111-112. Sir Thomas Smith's statements regarding the New Hospital for Women (London) are reported in this article, reprinted from the London Times.
3321. "Women Physicians Finally Admitted." Woman's Medical Journal, 18:12 (December 1908) 258. (Editorial.) Finally, women have gained admission to the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons.
3322. "Women's Missionary Institute, London, England." Medical Missionary Record, 1:6 (October 1886) 153. The annual meeting of this mission included a report by Dr. Annie McCall, resident medical superintendent, which outlined the status of the women medical students.
3323. "Work of Medical Women in Great Britain: Five General and Eight Special Hospitals." Medical Woman's Journal, 38:2 (February 1931) 45. Because it is becoming increasingly difficult for women to obtain staff appointments in male-administered hospitals, the "women-run" hospitals are of great importance to women physicians. In Great Britain there are five general and eight specialized hospitals staffed by women. Similar hospitals in India, Australia, and Yugoslavia are mentioned.
3324. "The Work of the Council." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (July 1930) 53-78. Louisa Martindale was elected president of the Federation, and three vice-presidents were elected. Reports of the following committees were delivered: public health, psychological medicine, National Health Insurance, venereal disease, the work of married medical women, the menopause, dysmenorrhoea, promotion of an improved health service for the women of India, insurance, maternal mortality and morbidity, and international organization. There were also reports about the Medical Women's International Association,

several BMA committees, the London Association menstruation committee, women's training colleges, finance and subscriptions, loan funds, and death of members.

3325. "The Work of the Council." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (July 1931) 57-72.
The reports of various committees of the Medical Women's Federation are summarized in this article, e.g., the committees on public health, birth control, the work of married medical women, venereal diseases, and dysmenorrhea.
3326. "The Work of the Council." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (July 1932) 44-60.
The Federation's council, at its meeting on May 6, 1932, elected Mabel Ramsay president. Other officers were also named. The standing committee on venereal diseases reported that the public health and housing committee rejected a resolution to appoint women physicians as venereal disease officers. The committee on public health noted that while appointments of medical women by the colonial office are satisfactory, post office women medical officers are still unequally paid. The standing committee on the work of married medical women stated that a debate in December 1931 by the London County council showed 42 in favor of employment of married women and 73 against. The medico-political committee brought up the question of representation on a proposed national cinema enquiry committee. The reports of the various other task groups are summarized.
3327. "The Work of the Council." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (July 1933) 40-48.
This article consists of a summary of the proceedings of the 1933 council meeting of the Medical Women's Federation. Among many areas of interest to the council were the following items: work of medical women in the crown colonies and dominions, National Health Insurance, maternal mortality, and the work of married medical women.
3328. "The Work of the Council." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (November 1927) 39-53.
The council of the Medical Women's Federation met on November 4 in London. Reports of the committees are herein summarized.

INDIA

3329. Badley, Mrs. M. A. "The National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India." Calcutta Review, 85:170 (October 1887) 229-246.
This article is divided into six sections: "(I) A history of medical work done prior to the organization of the Associa-

tion; (II) The Primary Course of the Organization of the Association; (III) The Organization of the National Association; (IV) The Recognized Need of the Association; (V) Resumé of the Work Accomplished by Several Branches; and (VI) Methods Proposed for Securing Funds."

3330. Bhatia, S. "The Association of Medical Women in India." World Medical Journal, 11:1 (January 1964) 31-33.
Pioneer medical women in India came as missionaries after 1867. The response to establish schools for the training of women physicians, or to admit women to existing medical schools, was slow in coming. In 1872 Madras Medical College agreed to admit women to the short certificate course. In January, 1907, medical women in Bombay formed the Association of Medical Women in India, whose objectives are reviewed by the author.
3331. Brown, E. "Training Indian Women Doctors: Ludhiana Women's Christian Medical College." Missionary Review of the World, 62 (September 1939) 405-408. illus. [Article not examined by editors.]
3332. Chauduri, S. "All-India Women's Reserve Medical Unit." Journal of the Association of Medical Women in India, 37:3 (November 1949) 53-54, 56.
The Unit, organized in 1942 to handle possible air raid casualties, has ministered to India's refugees and is composed of graduates of the Lady Hardinge Medical College. A need expressed is for the Unit to become a permanent organization through which women physicians can volunteer for man-made as well as natural disasters.
3333. Dufferin, (Countess of). A Record of Three Years' Work of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India. Calcutta, India, 1888. [Item not examined by editors.]
3334. "Female Medical Aid for the Women of India." British Medical Journal, 2 (27 October 1888) 948-949.
The organization and the achievements of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund--money for the training and supplying of medical women to attend to Indian women--is detailed.
3335. "Female Students in the Madras Medical College." Indian Medical Gazette (Calcutta), 12 (1877) 106. [Article not examined by editors.]
3336. French, Francesca. Miss Brown's Hospital: The Story of the Ludhiana Medical College and Dame Edith Brown, D.B.E., Its Founder. Hodder and Stoughton, London, England, 1954, 120 pp. illus.
Following her medical studies at Edinburgh and receipt of her M.D. degree from Brussels, Edith Brown went (in

1891) to India. She was sponsored by the Baptist Zenana Mission. In 1894 she opened the Women's Christian Medical College in Ludhiana, East Punjab, and served as its principal until 1942. In 1915 this College incorporated the Punjab Medical School for Women and accepted the transfer of women students from the Government College in Lahore. In 1948 the medical school was upgraded to offer the M.B., B.S. A hospital grew along with the school. Originally known as the Charlotte Hospital, it was superseded by Memorial Hospital in 1898. In 1952 the government of India offered to cosupport a new 500-bed hospital if the College could raise the remaining funds. (This booklet appears to have been written as part of a fund raising effort for Ludhiana in commemoration of Dame Edith's 90th birthday in 1954.)

3337. Hunter, William Wilson. "A Female Medical Profession for India." The Contemporary Review, 56 (August 1889) 207-215.

Lady Dufferin's philanthropic effort to bring medical aid within the reach of the women of India involved recruiting English medical women--one solution to the problem of "how to freely throw open the British medical profession to the female sex." In 1885 Lady Dufferin and her advisers founded the National Association for Supplying Aid to the Women of India after it was established that there was a large scale demand for such aid in India and that because of religious restraints, only women could bring the needed medical aid to Indian women. The association had three objectives: (1) to import English medical women and train Indian women as nurses and doctors, (2) to establish hospitals and bring medical relief, and (3) to train midwives and nurses "for attendance at patients' houses." The association's "practical organization consists of a strong Central Committee and a number of Provincial Branches." No opposition was raised by missionaries despite the purely secular nature of the association. The Indian universities cooperated in every way, and the number of female medical students began to increase. The demand for qualified female practitioners increased, and it was estimated that "a hundred thousand women and children will receive treatment or medicine during the present year from the agents and institutions under the control of the Association." India has done its part, but "for many years to come the supply of the directing staff of lady doctors must be obtained from England." The report boasts that "English liberality" has achieved "large and permanent results in the alleviation of human suffering."

3338. Kugler, Anna S. Guntur Mission Hospital: Guntur, India. The Women's Missionary Society, The United Lutheran Church in America, 1928, 135 pp. photos., ports., tables.

Anna S. Kugler joined the Guntur (India) Mission of the

American Lutheran Church in 1883. In this book, which deals primarily with the years 1898-1923, she documents the development of the medical mission and the work of the women physicians and nurses associated with it during that period. Included are members of the Guntur hospital staff such as Mary Baer, Elsie Reed Mitchell, Eleanor B. Wolf, Mary Fleming, the author, Lydia Woerner, and Betty Nilsson. The booklet includes the history and development of the Guntur Hospital, its staff and patients, its cost and support, the training school for nurses, and the extension of medical work in Telugu, including the Chirala and Rajahmundry hospitals. Tabular appendixes include a statistical summary of the medical mission such as numbers of patients classified by caste, expenditures and incomes, alumnae of the nursing program (1901-16), and lists of American physicians and nurses. The text is illustrated with photographs of buildings, patients, and many staff and students.

3339. "Lady Dufferin Fund." Woman's Medical Journal, 5:6 (June 1896) 157. (News and Progress.)

3340. "Lady Dufferin's Association." Medical Missionary Record, 2:3 (July 1887) 71-72.

Ladies working with the Dufferin Association in India are prohibited on pain of dismissal, from teaching Christianity to their patients. Women doctors in the Association have accomplished much. But the work of healing must never be severed from preaching God's Word, for Christianity gave man scientific and rational medical knowledge. Because the Christian Church has failed in India to send medical aid as a companion of the Gospel, it is failing in its scriptural objective to "go in and possess the land."

3341. McKibbin-Harper, Mary. "Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 33:11 (November 1926) 323-325. photos.

Historical background and a description is given of the Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women-- "... the finest hospital in the world that is entirely staffed by women." Dr. Harper perceived the Delhi, India institution "for Indians and financed by them, a real Indian institution..." [emphasis hers]. At the head of the institution is Dr. Grace Campbell of Glasgow, England.

3342. Maxwell, J. L. "Lady Dufferin's Scheme; Its Bearing on Christian Freedom." Medical Missionary Record, 2:9 (January 1888) 230-231.

Dr. Maxwell lists the objectives of the Dufferin Association --sometimes called the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India--and then attacks its rule that no Association employee may "proselytise or interfere in any way with the religious beliefs of any section

of the people." While noting "the compliment which the Association unintentionally pays to Christianity as a living, aggressive system," Dr. Maxwell stresses that no Christian sister has the right to work within the confines of such an "utterly offensive" rule.

3343. "Medical Aid to the Women of India." Medical Missionary Record, 1:2 (June 1886) 42-43.
This article quotes from an article appearing in the June [1886] issue of Woman's Work for Woman, which discusses the importance of the Lady Dufferin Association's efforts to supply women physicians to the women of India.
3344. "Medical Women in India." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:9 (September 1942) 287.
This article announces that the Second Triennial Conference of the Association of Medical Women in India was held in December, 1941. Primary concerns were childbirth, the availability of medical care during childhood, and the health of mothers during pregnancy.
3345. "The Missionary Medical School for Women in India." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:11 (November 1940) 341.
The school in Vellore, South India, founded by Dr. Ida Scudder in 1918, faces a financial crisis discussed in this article.
3346. "News of the Association: Minutes of a Meeting of Council Held in Delhi at the Residence of Dr. Ruth Young on January 28th, 1936, at 10:30 A.M." Journal of the Association of Medical Women in India, 24:2 (May 1936) 41, 45-48, 50-62. tables.
The minutes of this meeting of the council of the Association of Medical Women in India reports on such topics as the means of increasing membership, the standards of medical education, a list of officers and representatives of the Association, a financial report, and an extensive membership list complete with educational background and address for each member listed.
3347. "What Indian Women Are Doing for Their Sisters." Medical Missionary Record, 2:1 (May 1887) 6.
This report concerns activities of the Dufferin Fund Association, which supports women physicians, hospitals, and medical schools in India.

INTERNATIONAL

3348. "Banquet of the Medical Women's International Association: Geneva, Switzerland, September 7, 1922." Medical Woman's Journal, 29:10 (October 1922) 236-238. photo.
The names of women called upon to say a few words at this banquet are given, as well as portions of their comments.

3349. Barrett, (Lady). "President's Foreword." Medical Women's International Journal, 1:2 (November 1925) 3-5. In her introduction to this issue of the Journal, Lady Barrett reviews the purpose of the Medical Women's International Association, and the importance of separate organizations for women physicians.
3350. Brodie, Jessie Laird. "Our Part in the World Medical Program." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 17:8 (August 1962) 656-657. (Address, Eighth Congress, Pan American Medical Women's Association, Columbia, 21 February 1962.)
 Jessie Laird Brodie, executive director of the American Medical Women's Association and past president of the Pan American Medical Women's Alliance, reminisces about the changes in these organizations over the years. "The fight for equal privileges is of little concern now. AMWA has gradually changed into a service organization..." The American Women's Hospital Service (AWHS), founded in 1917, is AMWA's foreign service committee. The Medical Women's International Association was founded by the national associations of women physicians.
3351. Chapa, Esther. "Readjustment of Female Delinquents to Society." Medical Woman's Journal, 55:7 (June 1948) 19-20. (Presentation, First Congress, Pan American Medical Women's Alliance, November 1947.)
 Dr. Chapa proposes that the Alliance study the problems of female delinquency in each Pan American country and lobby for the erection of female prisons that provide social readjustment programs.
3352. "Convention of Medical Women's International Association: Association Internationale de Femmes Médecins." Medical Woman's Journal, 29:10 (October 1922) 234-235.
 This article gives an overview of the convention held in Geneva, Switzerland on September 4-7, 1922. A list of officers and members of the advisory board precede the discussion. The women in attendance (c. 80 medical women from 19 countries) discovered the same prejudice against women in medicine existed in every country, with the exception of Denmark and Italy.
3353. "Geneva Meeting." Medical Woman's Journal, 29:7 (July 1922) 148.
 Some of the topics to be discussed at this forthcoming meeting of the International Association of Medical Women are prevention of white slave traffic, drug traffic, and venereal disease; sex hygiene problems; women in obstetrics and gynecology; and the prevention of prostitution.
3354. "The International Medical Woman's Association for the Promotion of Post-Graduate Study." Medical Woman's

Journal, 37:4 (April 1930) 104-105.

This article presents the address of Dr. Cora M. Ballard, chairman of the International Medical Woman's Association for the Promotion of Post-Graduate Study. Dr. Ballard presents the background of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School's opening of its doors to women. A second meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Custer ("widow of General Custer of frontier fame") at which Dr. Nicholas Alter spoke of the purpose of the organization with an emphasis on its international scope.

3355. Lovejoy, Esther Pohl. "Historical Sketch of the Medical Women's International Association." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 1:8 (November 1946) 245-251. photo., ports.

The organization of the MWIA is traced from its inception in 1919 through its nine meetings held over the 27 years, to the date of this article. This sketch includes photographs of members of the "Committee of Twelve" elected to organize the Association in 1919.

3356. Lovejoy, Esther P[ohl]. "Letter Announcing Second Meeting of International Association." Medical Woman's Journal, 29:5 (May 1922) 94.

3357. Lovejoy, Esther P[ohl]. "The Possibilities of the Medical Women's International Association." Medical Woman's Journal, 30:1 (January 1923) 14-18. (Presentation, Convention, Medical Women's International Association, Geneva, Switzerland, 4-7 September 1922.)

3358. Lovejoy, Esther Pohl. Women Physicians and Surgeons: National and International Organizations. The Livingston Press, Livingston, New York, [1939], xvi, 246 pp. photos., ports.

This two-part work covers the history of the American Medical Women's Association (AMWA) and the Medical Women's International Association (MWIA) in the first "book," and the history of the American Women's Hospitals (AWH) in the second section. The author was president of the Medical Women's International Association (1919-1924) and president of AMWA in 1932-1933. Dr. Lovejoy was also general director of the American Women's Hospitals for 20 years. The section on the American Women's Hospitals gives each country in which a hospital was located and devotes three chapters to the AWH operation in the Appalachian region of the United States. Appendixes outline the number of hospitals and length of service in each country and give the names of AWH physicians. Although profusely illustrated with photographs of officers of the AMWA and the MWIA as well as the AWH staff, the book offers no name index. Many of the pictures depict hospitals and patients in the various areas of service. Dr. Kate Campbell Hurd-Mead wrote the introduction.

3359. Lovejoy, Esther Pohl and Reid, Ada Chree. "The Medical Women's International Association: An Historical Sketch, 1919-1950." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 6:1 (January 1951) 29-38. ports. The founding of the Medical Women's International Association dates to a dinner given on October 21, 1919 by the American Women's Hospitals Committee of the American Medical Women's Association. The portrait of Esther P. Lovejoy who served as the first president is included as well as portraits of other presidents: Lady Barrett, second president; Alma Sundquist, fourth president; Louisa Martindale, fifth president; A. Charlotte Ruys, sixth president; Ada Chree Reid, seventh president. Of historical note, the council meeting held at Bologna in 1928 included among others, the Queen of Italy, Mussolini, and several other dignitaries of the Fascist Party as well as the Cardinal-Archbishop of Bologna. "At the end of the conference, the visitors were entertained by the Women's Section of the Fascist Party, and the Fascist hymn was the dominant musical and political note."
3360. Lovejoy, Esther Pohl and Reid, Ada Chree. "The Medical Women's International Association: An Historical Sketch, 1919-1950." Journal of the Association of Medical Women in India, 39:3 (August 1951) 67-71, 73-75. The Association's history is traced from its founding in New York in 1919. Reports are given of the following meetings: Geneva, 1922; London, 1924; Prague, 1926; Bologna, 1928; Paris, 1929; Vienna, 1931; Stockholm, 1934; Edinburgh, 1937; London, 1946; Amsterdam, 1947; Hameenlinna (Finland), 1949; and Philadelphia, 1950.
3361. Martindale, Louisa. "The Bologna Meeting of the Medical Women's International Association, April 11th-14th, 1928." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (November 1930) 19-29. About 100 women from 14 of the 24 countries affiliated with the Association attended this meeting, "a political event of importance in the history of medical women...."
3362. "Medical Women's International Association." Medical and Professional Woman's Journal, 41:1 (January 1934) 32. A special meeting of the Women's International Association held in Paris on July 8, 1933 addressed the question of whether a permanent location for the international headquarters would be better than the current arrangement, under which the office location changes every five years with the election of a new president. The "unfortunate position" of Jewish women physicians in Germany was also discussed. Although everyone "desired very earnestly to help their colleagues, none could hold out much hope ... as in the present economic crisis every country is cutting down its medical work...."

3363. "The Medical Women's International Congress Meeting, Vienna, September 15-20." Medical Woman's Journal, 38:11 (November 1931) 284-285.
This Medical Women's International Congress addressed two main subjects: the work of medical women in "exotic countries," and the legal protection of women workers. The delegates, who came from 47 different countries, adopted several resolutions, including one that labor of women be supervised by specially trained physicians, and another that equal pay for equal work for men and women be promoted.
3364. Medical Women's International Association. Fourteenth Congress. Rio De Janeiro, Brazil, October 13-18, 1974. Report. Number 26. Secretariat of the MWIA, Vienna, Austria, March 1975, 119 pp. chart. port.
This publication consists of the Report on the XIVth Congress of the Medical Women's International Association (MWIA). A section entitled "Reports of National Corresponding Secretaries" gives information on the status of women physicians for each of the 37 affiliated Associations in 37 different countries. Also given are reports of various committees and biographical information for outstanding members honored at the Congress. [For status-of-women-physicians-in-other-countries reports during preceding Congress years, see earlier Congress reports: 1926, 1929, 1934, 1937, 1947, 1950, 1954, 1958, 1963, 1966, 1968, 1970, and 1972. These reports are not cited in this bibliography.]
3365. Montreuil-Straus, C. "The Fifth Congress of the Medical Women's International Association: Amsterdam, June 24-30, 1947." Medical Woman's Journal, 55:1 (January 1948) 54, 56, 58.
About 350 women physicians representing 16 countries attended this organization's first postwar congress. Administrative meetings, scientific sessions, and social activities are summarized.
3366. Morani, Alma Dea. "A Short History of the Medical Women's International Association." Transactions and Studies of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 42:4 (April 1975) 422-432. fig., photos., ports.
This is a chronological summary of the founding and history of the Medical Women's International Association (MWIA). The Association began in 1919 in New York when Esther P. Lovejoy, then vice president of the American Medical Women's Association and chairman of the American Women's Hospital Service Committee, proposed its organization to delegates honoring distinguished medical women who had just returned from war service in France. (Photographs of the twelve organizers appear in the text.) The article's author, president of MWIA 1972-74, traces the history of the organization through its congresses, member-

ship growth, presidents, and professional accomplishments. The sixth MWIA congress met in Philadelphia at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, which was then celebrating its 100th anniversary (1950). In 1966 Marion Fay, dean of the Woman's Medical College, summarized the proceedings of the tenth congress, whose topic was "The Optimal Utilization of Medical Woman Power." Permanent headquarters for the MWIA were established in Vienna, Austria in 1968.

3367. "Pan American Medical Women's Alliance." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:4 (April 1946) 35-36. (Editorial.) The Alliance's objectives are listed, and its incorporators named.
3368. "Pan-American Union of Women." Woman's Medical Journal, 26:2 (February 1916) 39-40.
A need for the organization of medical women from North, Latin, and South America was seen at meetings of the Women's Auxiliary Conference of the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress. They perceived a need for the organization of a permanent Pan-American Union of Women. A committee was established and assigned the duties of "the intelligent distribution of the proceedings of the conference in the countries represented; and, second, keeping alive the objects of this conference by correspondence, or otherwise, so that if in the future a more permanent women's organization can be arranged, there will be a group of women ready to act as a nucleus of activity."
3369. Reid, Ada Chree. "Medical Women and International Understanding." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 6:1 (January 1951) 27-28. (Inaugural Address, Medical Women's International Association, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 15 September 1950.)
There is a great need for international and personal understanding among women physicians around the world. While the United Nations has not fulfilled its original promise, whenever possible "we must emphasize [its] positive accomplishments...." The World Health Organization (WHO) is a model of international cooperation for the improvement of personal and public health and should receive increased financial and material support from all governments. Women physicians should urge legislators to support the WHO.
3370. "Report of Secretary Presented at Council Meeting, Medical Women's International Association, Held in Paris, April 10, 1929." Medical Woman's Journal, 36:5 (May 1929) 116-117.
This report discusses membership, Journal distribution, and the organization of medical women into groups.
3371. [Rockhill, Margaret Hackedorn]. "Power Attained Through

International Relationship." Medical Woman's Journal, 31:7 (July 1924) 214-215.

This article is an introduction to the paper of Dr. Louisa Martindale of London, which appears in this issue of the Journal. English medical women found that organizing "increased their power and diminished the opposition." "American medical women have only recently been brought to an appreciation of these truths."

3372. Ruys, A. Charlotte. "The Medical Women's International Association: Its Work and Aims." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 6:1 (January 1951) 25-26. (Address, Sixth Congress, Medical Women's International Association, 11 September 1950, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.)

Among the Medical Women's International Association's immediate and long term functions are: to establish boards of communication and cooperation so strong that they will hold even if governments disagree; and to help medical women in other countries fight for their rights.

3373. Solis, Margarita Delgado de. "Greetings to the Women Delegates to the Pan American Congress of Women Doctors." Medical Woman's Journal, 55:1 (January 1948) 39-40.

Dr. Delgado de Solis's speech (published in both Spanish and English) refers to the "bonds of love" and the "intense collaboration" that exist among the medical women of the Americas.

3374. Tayler-Jones, Louise. "The Medical Women's International Association." Medical Review of Reviews, 37:3 (March 1931) 147-148.

A history of the Medical Women's International Association is herein presented, dating from its inception in October 1919. Activities at this first meeting, held in New York City under the sponsorship of the YWCA, are recounted; names of officers elected and their respective countries are given. The Association was created to foster international friendships and provide for a "community of thought" on medical questions of international interest (e.g., human welfare and international hygiene).

3375. Thelander, H. E. "Is There Need for a Medical Women's Association?" Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 2:9 (September 1947) 410. (Editorial.)

From a recent trip to Europe the author reports the attitudes regarding a separate organization for women physicians. British women: minority groups everywhere and always needed to organize to present their own wishes and needs. Male colleagues: "women [have] a contribution which was desirable to add to medicine--their point of view [can]

best be formulated and expressed by women meeting in separate conference."

3376. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Describes Trip to International Council Meeting." Bulletin of American Medical Women's Association, 37:12 (September 1949) 4-7.
3377. [Van Hoosen, Bertha]. "The Medical Women's International Association." Medical Woman's Journal, 36:5 (May 1929) 135-136.
Dr. Van Hoosen urges women physicians to join the Medical Women's National Association. The United States "placed" third, behind Great Britain and Germany, in attendance at the recent MWIA meeting in Paris (April 10-15, 1929).
3378. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "The Pan-American Medical Congress As Seen by a Woman Physician." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:8 (August 1930) 213-215.
Dr. Bertha Van Hoosen reports that she was the only woman member of the Pan-American Medical Congress when it was held at Panama in January, 1930. "I was fully aware at the Pan-American Congress that I was representing, though it might be poorly, and surely without their knowledge and consent, all the medical women in North, South, and Central America." Because she perceived herself both as a doctor and as a woman, Dr. Van Hoosen attended the program for entertaining the visiting wives and daughters of the Congress as well as presented a paper on corrective obstetrics before the male doctors.

SOUTH, CENTRAL, LATIN AMERICA AND MEXICO

3379. Brodie, Jessie Laird. "If You Would Know Your Brother, Walk Three Miles in His Moccasins." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 22:12 (December 1967) 959-960.
A reminiscence of her work with the Pan American Medical Women's Alliance, past-president Jessie Laird Brodie reflects on its contributions to women and medicine: "... the prestige of the profession of medicine has made it an acceptable career for the young Latin American woman of the privileged class." Some of PAMWA's contributions involve: acceptance of Latin American women for internships and residencies in the United States when they could not obtain this necessary training in their own country; acquainting American women physicians with tropical diseases; women physicians sharing knowledge, encouragement, and training in parliamentary procedure, delivering scientific papers, achieving leadership positions; sharing translations of work; sharing necessary supplies, like vaccine when there was a polio epidemic in Bolivia.

3380. Brodie, Jessie Laird. "Pan American Medical Women's Alliance, 1947-1967." Journal of the American Women's Association, 22:9 (September 1967) 625-627.
To facilitate the exchange of scientific information "to discuss medical social problems of special significance to women and children, and to forge links of friendship, mutual help and understanding between the women physicians of the Americas," the Pan American Medical Women's Alliance was founded in 1946 and held its first congress in Mexico in November of 1947. This article is a brief history of all the places where this international body of medical women has held its meetings through the tenth congress, which was held in Lima, Peru.
3381. Mason-Hohl, Elizabeth. "Report on the Third Congress of the Pan American Medical Women's Alliance." Medical Woman's Journal, 59:2 (February 1952) 19-22.
photos.
The names of women comprising the Commission of Honor and the names of those on the executive committee for the Congress are given. Events of the conference are recounted.
3382. Rosekrans, Sarah D. "Progress of the Pan American Medical Women's Alliance." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 15:11 (November 1960) 1082-1085. (Presented at the VII Congress, Pan American Medical Women's Alliance, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 4 June 1960.)
A brief history of those installed as presidents of the Pan American Medical Women's Alliance at the past congresses is included, as well as appreciation of many of the people and organizations who helped to make this one possible. One project of note, for example, that the cooperation of medical women in the western hemisphere made possible was the immunization program of 200 children in Bolivia against poliomyelitis with the assistance of CARE and of Eli Lilly's international corporation.

UNITED STATES

3383. A. C. K. "Women at Johns Hopkins." Nation, 52:1334 (22 January 1891) 71. (Correspondence.)
A resolution adopted by the trustees of Johns Hopkins in October [1890] stated that the medical school be open to women "whose previous training has been equivalent to the preliminary medical course prescribed for men...." The resolution, however, further declared that "such preliminary training in all its parts shall be obtained in some other institution of learning devoted in whole or in part to the education of women, or by private tuition." The letter-writer points out that no woman in Baltimore had access to the

proper preparation, since women were still barred from undergraduate education at Johns Hopkins.

3384. "The A.M.A. Meeting in St. Louis: Many Women Members Attended and an Unusually Large Number of Women Physicians Were on the Program." Medical Woman's Journal, 29:6 (June 1922) 120-121.

Eight women among 500 men participated in the program-- "quite a fair proportion." The large representation of women is attributed to the fact that the meeting was held in the Middle West, where there are probably more women physicians than in the East.

3385. "AMWA Presents ... the Only Woman Delegate to the AMA House of Delegates." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 19:2 (February 1964) 149-150. port.

The only woman delegate to the American Medical Association House of Delegates, M. Louise C. Gloeckner, says, "every member of the American Medical Women's Association should be an active member of the American Medical Association." At the same time she admits, "I cannot at present think of any occasion on which problems of women physicians have been brought as such to the attention of the House."

3386. "The Admission of Women to the Harvard Medical School." Lancet, (4 July 1878) 30-31. (Letters to the Editor.)

This anonymous letter-writer objects to coeducational medical schools because, although most physicians can "meet each other on a basis of high ethics and science and forget sex ... students are not physicians." A one-year coeducational experiment at Chicago Medical College, for example, resulted in great annoyance and embarrassment. While insisting that it "is no disparagement to women students" to say that they should be educated separately, the writer concludes, "The woman's movement, essentially just and correct as it is, cannot afford to molest Harvard."

3387. "The Admission of Women to the Massachusetts Medical Society." Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, 102: 21 (20 May 1880) 501. (Miscellany.)

This Fellow of the Society feels there is no reason to admit women to the Society: "there is no evidence that more than a very few of the best reach the average male practitioners.... That a great society should modify its policy for the feelings of an utterly insignificant group is contrary to common sense."

3388. "The Aim of This Journal." Woman's Medical Journal, 20: 2 (February 1910) 34. (Editorial.)

The Journal is "unalterably opposed to the segregation of women physicians or of their work," yet "how can women

work harmoniously and loyally with men unless they are loyally in harmony with each other?" The purpose of the Journal is to bring the work of women physicians to light and to foster mutual support among them.

3389. Alsop, Gulielma Fell. History of The Woman's Medical College: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1850-1950. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1950, xi, 249 pp. photos.
- Dr. Alsop's history of the College is told largely in terms of personalities--the people involved in founding the College and participating in its modern development. The "women who came to study medicine and became its deans, surgeons, clinicians, and professors" are especially highlighted--Rachel Bodley (dean, 1874-88), Clara Marshall (dean, 1888-1917), Martha Tracy (dean, 1917-40), Margaret Craighill (dean, 1941-46), and Marion Fay (dean, 1946-). The author traces the development of the College from its beginnings in "two dark, rented lecture rooms, whose equipment was a museum of papier-mâché models and one manikin" to its present "modern, scientifically equipped unit, consisting of a college and a hospital, under one roof and under one management." There are references at the end of each chapter, and there is an index.
3390. "Amalgamation, Not Segregation." Woman's Medical Journal, 26:5 (May 1916) 132. (Editorial.)
- Women physicians are hindered from obtaining the same kind of professional opportunities as men: in Chicago, a city of 100 hospitals, women may serve as internes at only two; no gynecological or obstetrical society allows women to be members. "The remedy for segregation is organization. Organization is the guiding star of the Twentieth Century, and leads on to Liberty, Equality and Fraternity."
3391. "American College of Surgeons: A Brief Summary of its Origin and Function." Medical Woman's Journal, 39:3 (March 1932) 64-65. photo.
- On October 18, 1931, the American College of Surgeons allowed three women--Emma K. Willits, Louisa Paine Tingley, and Florence Duckering--to join their organization. Emma K. Willits, gynecologist and surgeon of the San Francisco Hospital for Children, is quoted as saying, "If a woman is devoted to surgery, is willing to sacrifice the feminine side of life, and is a born surgeon, she will make her mark in the field. She will not even know she is making a sacrifice, so absorbed will she become.... Women are fully capable of meeting emergencies, and the instant decisions and actions that a surgeon must handle are in line with feminine temperament as a whole...."
3392. "American Medical Women Needed in the Russian Caucasus." Medical Woman's Journal, 28:11 (November 1921) 285-286.

The American Women's Hospitals requires funding if it is to provide medical service in Russia.

3393. "American Medical Women's Association." Medical Woman's Journal, 44:7 (July 1937) 208. (News of the Month.)
This article announces the official name change of the Medical Women's National Association to the American Medical Women's Association. The names of newly-elected officers are given. In addition, announcement is made of Dr. Alice Parker Ellsworth's gift to the Association of her home in Long Beach, California. This residence is given to be used by members "who are in poor health or suffering from economic difficulties."
3394. "American Medical Women's Association Convention Group." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:7 (July 1942) 204, 228. photo.
This article outlines the program of the Association's twenty-seventh annual convention.
3395. "American Medical Women's Association Meeting." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:7 (July 1943) 185, 187.
Dr. Emily Dunning Barringer and New York City attorney Dorothy Kenyon were the honored guests at the meeting of the AMWA Board of Directors. The meeting banquet was a "celebration" because of the recent passage of the Sparkman-Johnson Bill which permitted the commissioning of women physicians in the Medical Reserve Corps of the U.S. Army and Navy. A listing of the new officers of the Board for 1943-1944 concludes the article.
3396. "American Women's Hospitals." Medical Woman's Journal, 33:12 (December 1926) 348-350. photos.
Upon the death of Dr. Sue Radcliff, a treasurer of the American Women's Hospitals, "it seemed to her many friends that there was no way to more fittingly commemorate her life than to endow a bed in her memory." The article goes on to report on the activities of the American Women's Hospitals in Macedonia, Greece, and Albania.
3397. "American Women's Hospitals." Medical Woman's Journal, 34:9 (September 1927) 279-280. photo.
The American Women's Hospitals' services in Japan, and Dr. Ruth Parmelee's activities within the organization are the topics of this report.
3398. "American Women's Hospitals." Medical Woman's Journal, 35:4 (April 1928) 109-110. photos.
Completing ten years' work overseas, the American Women's Hospitals now includes 72 hospitals, 327 clinics, maternity services, nurses training, camps for pestilential diseases, and depots for food and clothing distribution.

3399. "American Women's Hospitals." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:11 (November 1942) 348. (Editorial.)
Catharine Macfarlane, representing the executive board of the American Women's Hospitals, War and Medical Service Committee of the American Medical Women's Association, makes a request for funds so that this organization can continue its aid to Europe, China, and southern United States civilian populations--especially for the benefit of women and children.
3400. "The American Women's Hospitals." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (April 1941) 38-41.
A brief history is given of the American Women's Hospitals, first organized in June, 1917.
3401. "American Women's Hospitals: Medical Service Committee of Medical Women's National Association." Medical Woman's Journal, 32:12 (December 1925) 325-327.
photos.
The American Women's Hospitals, a medical service committee of the Medical Women's National Association conducted 36 hospitals with clinics, dispensaries, and out-patient service in Greek territory at different times and places in the early 1920s.
3402. "American Women's Hospitals: Organized by War Service Committee of the Medical Women's National Association. Report of Meeting of the American Women's Hospitals." Woman's Medical Journal, 29[19]:1 (January 1919) 6-10. port.
This article includes a report of the work done by Dr. Barbara Hunt in France and extracts from the report of Dr. Caroline M. Purnell, also in France. A letter from Dr. Charlotte Fairbank, the surgeon of American Women's Hospital No. 1 (Luzancy, France), is also reprinted.
3403. "American Women's Hospitals. Reconstruction Committee of the Medical Women's National Association, Headquarters, 637 Madison Ave., New York: Splendid Work Done By Women Doctors of the A.W.H. in Serbia During Disaster at Monastir." Medical Woman's Journal, 29:5 (May 1922) 91. (Hospitals & Colleges.)
An Associated Press news release is reprinted, which recalls the explosion of 400 car loads of ammunition and explosives in Monastir, Serbia. It describes the work done by the physicians of the A.W.H. Service during the disaster.
3404. "American Women's Hospital Reserve Corps." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:12 (December 1942) 389.
This article, reprinted from the New York Sun, October 27, 1942, comments on the American Women's Hospital Reserve Corps, founded in 1940 by Dr. Luvia Willard, who had

served in World War I. In 1942 the Manhattan unit was organized; this organization is looking for volunteers, to train under the direction of doctors and nurses, for home nursing, hospitals, and clinic services. They are also seeking women for motor mechanic, nutrition, emergency canteen, and other defense work.

3405. Baker, P. de L. "The Annual Oration. Shall Women Be Admitted into the Medical Profession?" Transactions of the Medical Association of Alabama, 33 (1880) 191-206. [Article not examined by editors.]

3406. Banas, Felicia A. "The History of the New England Hospital." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 10:6 (June 1955) 199.

As chairman of the medical staff and senior surgeon at New England Hospital in Boston, Dr. Banas discusses the inception of her institution and lists its many "firsts": "First in New England to be staffed by women physicians; First in New England to admit women as interns; First to originate a school for training and graduating nurses; First to admit a colored woman for training as a graduate nurse; First to originate the idea of visiting nurses; First to originate social service; and First to qualify a woman surgeon as a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons."

3407. "Banquet for Women Doctors of the A.M.A.; Blackwell Medical Women's Society. Detroit, Mich." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:8 (August 1930) 219-228.

This article prints the speeches presented at the banquet (sponsored by the Blackwell Medical Women's Society) for women doctors attending the American Medical Association convention in Detroit. Bertha Van Hoosen passed out a quiz which demonstrated with facts and figures the difficulties women have in obtaining medical education. Leda J. Stacy of the gynecology department of the Mayo Clinic assured the audience that women are accepted on the staff of the Mayo Clinic, although the surgical service area takes women "in only exceptional instances." Jeanne Solis, who was on the medical faculty of the University of Michigan, said women receive the same instruction as men and are accepted equally. She would like to see "the emphasis on women in medicine left behind." Alice Barlow Brown spoke of her medical missionary work in China and the health care needs there. Rachelle Yarros spoke of the equality of women physicians in the Soviet Union. Olga Stastny spoke of the pleasures in working with the American Women's Hospitals in serving the health needs of people in foreign countries. Vida A. Latham talked about the potential benefits of having the sciences coordinated; she used as a primary example how botany can be coordinated with related fields to alleviate medical problems. P. S. Bordeau-Sisco spoke of the benefits women physicians derive when they create organizations

to support each other. Lucy Nash Eames read an original poem entitled "The Strength of Organization."

3408. Bass, Elizabeth. "Scholarship Loan Fund of the Medical Women's National Association." Medical Review of Reviews, 37:3 (March 1931) 162-164.
The benefits and the administration of the fund, which was established by Dr. Grace N. Kimball, are described.
3409. Bates, Mary E. "A Friend in Need: A Personal Tribute by the Editor." Woman's Medical Journal, [8]:4 (April 1899) 131-132.
This obituary of Dr. James H. Etheridge focuses upon his role in the advancement of women in medicine. He was among the first men of Rush Medical College, Chicago, to admit women students to his medical lectures.
3410. Bauer, Franz K. "Dean's Message." USC Medicine, 24:1 (1974) 2. photos.
Because of the "recent clamor" about women's rights, this issue is dedicated to women faculty members. Long before "women's liberation," the University of Southern California (USC) School of Medicine recognized professional women. Says Dean Bauer, "there has never been any question about different standards of promotion or appointment, or working conditions."
3411. Beamis-Hood, Louise. "President's Address." Medical Woman's Journal, 38:6 (June 1931) 154-155. (Address, Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting, Women's Medical Society of New York State, Syracuse, New York, 1 June 1931.)
Women physicians can combat the effects of politics and "evil forces" that are undermining the medical profession by continuing to render "altruistic service" as well as by being "united in our loyalty to each other," says outgoing president Louise Beamis-Hood.
3412. Bennett, Alice. "Letter. A Word for Organization." Woman's Medical Journal, 26:11 (November 1916) 271. (Letters to the Editor.)
The organization of medical women is necessary for educating the public as well as other women physicians as to what women are doing in medicine. Dr. Bennett concludes her letter with this admonition: "... let us read the signs of the times and support our organization. Be forceful and strong, and advance by force of strength; demand instead of supplicate, command instead of obeying...."
3413. Blackwell, Elizabeth. "Address Delivered at the Opening of the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, 126, Second Avenue. November 2, 1868." In: Essays in Medical Sociology, Vol. 11. Ernest Bell, London, England, 1902, 199-210.

Since its founding 15 years previously, the College has struggled with financial problems. The second obstacle-- "want of professional support"--has been surmounted. Blackwell contrasts this encouragement ("like breathing a new and delightful atmosphere, which is, nevertheless, strange and dream-like") to the rejection and hatred experienced by the College's founders. She discusses the new plans of instruction at the school, and generally identifies the importance of women physicians.

3414. Blewett, Evelyn. "Women Pioneers in Medicine." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 1:1 (April 1946) 20-21. photos.
Some facts are presented about the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, established in 1857 by Elizabeth Blackwell. The event which occasioned this article was the announcement of a campaign to raise \$5 million to build a new hospital. Financial and statistical figures for the Infirmary are given as well as specific achievements of women who trained and practiced there. Some "firsts" which occurred at the Infirmary are mentioned: the first training of women as nurses in America; the first chair of hygiene in a medical college; the first training of a Negro woman physician; the first medical social service; and the first visiting nurse service--before it was so called. Plans for the proposed new hospital are discussed.
3415. Blount, Anna E. "The Medical Women's National Association." Medical Review of Reviews, 37:3 (March 1931) 143-146.
The Medical Women's National Association was founded in Chicago in 1915 during an American Medical Association convention. Bertha Van Hoosen served as the organization's first president. This brief history touches upon the early opposition to a separate women's organization, describes the functions and accomplishments of various Association committees, names the presidents, and discusses the official Bulletin.
3416. Blount, Anna E. "President's Address." Medical Woman's Journal, 33:5 (May 1926) 134-136. (Address, Twelfth Annual Convention, Medical Women's National Association, Dallas, Texas, 18-20 April 1926.)
Outgoing president Anna E. Blount tackles the often-asked question of why women in medicine need to organize along sex lines. Recounting the struggles of pioneer women physicians, Dr. Blount writes that present-day women still do not have equal opportunities with men. Less women were enrolled in medical schools in 1925 than in 1924. Women are financially handicapped, since parents are less willing to give money to girls than to boys, and chances for girls to earn it are fewer. Because many hospitals do not accept women on their staffs, women are forced to practice

in small towns and are "greeted with closed doors." Trying to study and work "in an atmosphere of chill solitude and unappreciation," getting discouragement from "the jealous male colleague, from the sneering lips of the contemptuous (and contemptible) 'parasitic' woman," the medical woman becomes defensive and "hard-boiled." Fellowship is the medical woman's greatest need: "We do not mind even hanging if we hang together." A national woman's organization can offer comradeship and financial aid and work to enlarge its numbers. "About three-fourths of the medical profession should be women, enough to take care of the bulk of the women and children and an occasional man."

3417. Blount, Anna E. "Report of the Eleventh Annual Convention of the Medical Women's National Association Held at Atlantic City, May 24-25-26, 1925." Medical Woman's Journal, 32:5 (May 1925) 169-171.
Among other presentations on the agenda of the Convention of the Medical Women's National Association were two proposals for constitutional amendments concerning membership qualification eligibility for the American Medical Association, and the creation of junior memberships for senior medical students, internes, and first year graduates. The observation was made that women physicians are more accepted in the west than in the south or east.
3418. Borden, Isabelle F. "Minutes of the Thirty-Sixth Mid-Year Meeting of the Women's Medical Society of New York State, January 24, 1942." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:3 (March 1942) 69-70.
3419. Borden, Isabella F. "Women's Medical Society of New York State: A Brief History." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 10:2 (February 1955) 59, 62.
This article includes a cataloging of some of the more illustrious members of the Society.
3420. Boston University/School of Medicine: Centennial 1873/1973. "The Bright 100 Years." [Boston, Massachusetts? 1973?], 32 pp. facsim., photos., ports.
This historical account of the founding in 1873 and the growth of Boston University School of Medicine commences with the takeover by Boston University of the 25-year-old New England Female Medical College. Dr. Israel Tisdale Talbot, instrumental in the merger, was named the school's first dean.
3421. Bourdeau-Sisco, P. S. "Woman's Medical Society of Maryland: The History of Branch Three." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 7:11 (November 1952) 417-418. ports.

Flora Pollack, the first president, and P. S. Bourdeau-Sisco, a later president, helped to found the Woman's Medical Society of Maryland. "The objective of the society is the closer association of women physicians, the reading of medical papers, the presentation of cases, discussions and general interchange of ideas." Portraits of Drs. Bourdeau-Sisco, Abercrombie, Towles, and Shamer are included.

3422. Bowditch, Henry I. "The Medical Education of Women. The Present Hostile Position of Harvard University and of the Massachusetts Medical Society. What Remedies Therefor can be Suggested?" Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, 105:13 (22 September 1881) 289-293.
Despite the fact that in this country at this time every adult "has a right to such an amount and species of instruction, that is offered to the public," both Harvard University Medical School and the Massachusetts Medical Society have seen fit to bar women. Women are forced to go to Europe for training, or to inferior schools, or they are driven into the ranks of quackery. The author had presented a resolution to the Massachusetts Medical Society, directing that women be examined for admission into the Society, but to no avail. The Society cannot "check the irresistible onward course of human progress in giving all learning for woman as well as man." He recommends that Harvard commence a separate medical school for women. The Society should examine women who apply for license, grant diplomas to all who pass the requisite examination, and invite these women to attend their meetings.
3423. "Branch Societies of the W.M.N.A. [sic]." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:10 (October 1930) 287.
In order to strengthen the Medical Women's National Association and to concentrate its influence, it was decided to replace group memberships by branch societies with individual membership, each 25 members of same to have one representative. It was anticipated that such reorganization would increase membership, promote the good of individual members, and in various ways secure tangible benefits for women physicians.
3424. "Brief History of the Women's Medical Society of Maryland." Medical Woman's Journal, 36:11 (November 1929) 302-303.
In addition to the history of the Society, this article lists the names of some of the Society's members who occupy public positions.
3425. Brodie, Jessie Laird. "President's Message." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 15:3 (March 1960) 278.
The American Medical Women's Association cannot "'bother'" the American Medical Association with those problems

unique to women in medicine. In the context of this thinking, the value of the AMWA is reviewed. "We believe that AMWA members have an opportunity of being even better members of AMA."

3426. Brodie, Jessie Laird. "Service Unlimited-AMWA." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 14: 7 (July 1959) 605-612. (Inaugural Address, Annual Meeting, American Medical Women's Association, Atlantic City, New Jersey, 6 June 1959.)

The American Medical Women's Association had a long history of enabling women who were led to be physicians to do service (such as during World War I and in the foreign mission field) through its medical service committee, the American Women's Hospitals, during periods when other countries were experiencing natural and man-made disasters. "As individuals and as a prestige group, we can make ourselves felt as authorities in this field, developing public opinion toward the support of private enterprise in medicine and encouraging the dignity and independence of the individual to provide his own security while keeping that laudable sympathy for the less fortunate that is so typical of our American Culture."

3427. Bunker, John P. and Pool, Judith G. "The Case for More Women in Medicine: The Stanford Program." New England Journal of Medicine, 285:1 (1 July 1971) 53. Inspired by an announcement of the faculty senate at Stanford University School of Medicine of its goal to increase the proportion of women in its student body, this article looks at the case for more women in medicine. In response to the "manpower" crisis in health, women represent a large and almost untapped potential pool. Their application to medical school should now be encouraged. One of the major obstacles to the recruitment of women has been the inflexibility of the curriculum. Stanford's curriculum is now entirely elective, with no fixed timetable for completion of the M.D. degree: students may arrange to take leave without penalty. The author urges other members of the medical profession to consider similar action and work closely with parent groups, teachers, and vocational counselors to encourage young women to enter medicine.

3428. "Capital of Medical Education for Women." National Business Woman, 46:7 (July 1967) 4-8. photos. The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania (WMCP) has made significant contributions for the training of women physicians. It gave women a chance to attend medical school when male doctors resisted their acceptance in other medical schools and resisted giving them an opportunity for clinical training. WMCP was a pioneer in allowing flexible time schedules which could be adjusted to the needs of their students, i.e., older women with families and women who had medical training but who had taken time off to raise families.

3429. Carew, Evangeline. "Serbia a Real Country." Medical Woman's Journal, 29:3 (March 1922) 61-62. (Hospitals & Colleges.)
Dr. Carew describes through anecdotes the work of the American Women's Hospitals in Serbia.
3430. "Catholic Medical Mission Sisters: Homecoming--Departure." Medical Woman's Journal, 55:2 (February 1948) 49-50. photo.
This article reports the outcome of the Medical Mission Sisters' general election in August [1947] and describes the current activities of several of the medical missionaries.
3431. Chadwick, James R. "The Admission of Women to the Massachusetts Medical Society." Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, 106:23 (8 June 1882) 547-549. (Miscellany.)
This article is a recapitulation of the past action of the society in regards to an amendment to the bylaws which would permit the admission of women. The alteration of the bylaws is reprinted. In 1880 the author sent a questionnaire to the secretary of every state medical society in the U.S., seeking information on women members. The results show that none of the societies shuts its doors to women.
3432. "A Challenge: The Women's [sic] Medical College of Pennsylvania." Pennsylvania Clubwoman, 42:3 (February-March 1955) 14-15, 17. illus. (Your State Project.)
In 1954 the Pennsylvania Federation of Women's Clubs resolved to help with the expansion of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. This article outlines how the Federation plans to carry out that pledge.
3433. Cleaves, Margaret A. "Suggestions as to the Future Policy of the Journal." Woman's Medical Journal, 19:1 (January 1909) 10-11. (Editorial.)
3434. "The Conditions of Miss Garrett's Gift to the Medical School of Johns Hopkins University." Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, 128:3 (19 January 1893) 71-72.
The letter of Miss Garrett of Baltimore in which she offers the \$306,977 to complete the endowment of \$500,000 to the Medical School, is reprinted. This endowment is given in order that the school might be opened to both sexes. The conditions of the gift are outlined in the letter.
3435. Conrad, Agnes. "Women of the Staff of St. Elizabeth's Hospital." Medical Woman's Journal, 35:8 (August 1928) 219-221. photos. (Feature Article.)
In 1905, Mary O'Malley became the first woman physician appointed to the staff of Washington, D.C.'s St. Elizabeth's Hospital, which treats mentally ill women. Since Dr.

O'Malley's appointment, 34 women joined the staff; they are listed in this article.

3436. Copple, Peggy. "How the AMWA Can Help Me in the Pursuit of My Career." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 12:1 (January 1957) 25.
A recent medical school graduate suggests the American Medical Women's Association can provide a source of unity and support for women medical students and women physicians.
3437. "A Correction and Apology." Medical Woman's Journal, 36:5 (May 1929) 137.
Correcting the announcement in the April 1929 issue of the Medical Woman's Journal, this article explains that the New York Infirmary for Women and Children has not been merged with the Columbia-Presbyterian Hospital Medical Center.
3438. Corson, Hiram. A Brief History of Proceedings in the Medical Society of Pennsylvania in the years 1859, '60, '66, '67, '68, '70 and '71 to Procure the Recognition of Women Physicians by the Medical Profession of the State to Which is Added an Account of the Measures Adopted by the Society at Its Annual Meetings in 1877, '78, '79 to Procure a Law to Authorize Trustees of Hospitals for the Insane Poor, Under Control of the State, to Appoint Women Physicians to have Entire Medical Control of the Insane of Their Sex. Herald Printing, Norristown, Pennsylvania, 1894, 53 pp.
The medical profession took no combined action against the women graduates of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania until eight classes had graduated and many women established practice. On November 10, 1858, "the Board of Censors of the Philadelphia County Medical Society reported to the society their disapproval of any member who held professional intercourse with the professors or alumni of the Woman's Medical College. The history of the contest which followed the announcement of that report, and its adoption by the county society, is recorded in this pamphlet."
3439. Crane, J. H. "Protest Against Receiving Females as Members of the State Medical Society." Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal, 19 (1876-1877) 22-25.
[Article not examined by editors.]
3440. Crawford, Mary Merritt. "Report of Chairman: American Women's Hospitals for the Year 1918-1919." Woman's Medical Journal, 29 [19]:8 (August 1919) 164-168.
Dr. Crawford's report reviews the organization's policies, domestic and foreign activities, and lists the women who hold executive positions.
3441. Cruikshank, Marion. "American Women's Hospitals: Med-

ical Service Committee of Medical Women's National Association." Medical Woman's Journal, 32:2 (February 1925) 47-53. photos.

A surgical nurse recounts her experiences working with American Women's Hospitals in Serbia, Turkey, Greece, and Armenia. She observes that "American women have gone into a land where women counted as nothing, have taken charge, have been looked up to, from the highest government official down to the lowest bedraggled refugee, and that their words have been taken as Gospel.... We have demonstrated in Greece that women are capable of doing what has always been considered 'a man's job.' And not only the men in that country realize it, but the women with whom we have come in contact have begun to sit up and imbibe some of the American notions."

3442. Curtis, Arthur C. "The Woman as a Student of Medicine." Association of American Medical Colleges Bulletin, 2 (April 1927) 140-148. graphs, tables.

This article reports on the activities of women medical students at the University of Michigan, the first medical school to become coeducational. The report reveals that women compose approximately 6.2 per cent of the graduating classes of the University. Of the women, 84.8 per cent had bachelor degrees for entrance as compared to 44.1 per cent of the men. Of students entering the medical school, practically the same proportion of women and men graduate. Female students do better than male students during the first two years and equal them during the last two years. The average woman medical student meets numerically about a ten per cent higher standard than the average male.

3443. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 46:6 (June 1939) 168-174, 183. facsim., port.

A reproduction of the original "Incorporation Certificate of intention to incorporate the New York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children" makes up the major portion of this second installment in the series about the Infirmary. One of the men who obtained the Infirmary's charter was Theodore Sedgwick; a biography and portrait of him is given.

3444. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 46:7 (July 1939) 196-202.

This article in the series presents excerpts from Elizabeth Blackwell's Pioneer Work, Agnes Vietor's A Woman's Quest: The Life of Marie E. Zakrzewska, the first annual report

of the New York Dispensary for Women and Children (February 8, 1855), and newspaper accounts of the Dispensary. A biography is given of Mary L. Booth, a journalist whose newspaper articles about the dispensary made her an invaluable "early friend of the Infirmary."

3445. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 46:8 (August 1939) 229-238. port.

This installment in the series about the Infirmary's history reviews newspaper accounts of the hospital's opening (May 1857). Biographies are given of speakers "who were willing to publicly endorse" the Infirmary at the opening ceremony: Henry Ward Beecher (preacher), William Elder (physician and author), Dudley Atkins Tyng (clergyman), and Stacy Budd Collins (publisher).

3446. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 46:9 (September 1939) 269-277, 280.

This article in the series about the New York Infirmary gives biographies of Charles A. Dana (an Infirmary trustee), Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell, and Marie Zakrzewska. Also included: a history of Manhattan Island, and of 64 Bleecker Street (the building which initially housed the Infirmary); excerpts of Infirmary reports from 1855 to 1858; and quotes from Blackwell's Pioneer Work. Marie Zakrzewska's recollections of daily work routines at the Infirmary is an account of struggle made bearable due to "youthful enthusiasm." She also describes two occasions in which angry mobs, convinced that the women doctors were killing patients, threatened the Infirmary.

3447. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 46:10 (October 1939) 295-299, 309.

Drs. Blackwell's and Zakrzewska's comments on the first 20 months of practice at the Infirmary (ending December 1857) begin this article. Excerpts of the executive committee minutes for 1858 include information on finances, advertising, and staff changes. The first medical students to train at the Infirmary are mentioned, as is the nursing staff situation. This article concludes with a discussion of the introduction of "gas and baths" in the building.

3448. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 46:11 (November 1939) 335-339.

"Biographical sketches" given in this article in the series about the Infirmary include the following men who served the Infirmary as consulting physicians: Valentine Mott, John Watson, and Willard Parker. Also profiled: Edith Parker Stimson, an Infirmary trustee.

3449. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 46:12 (December 1939) 357-360.

Biographical sketches of Drs. Richard Sharpe Kissam, Isaac E. Taylor, and George Phillip Camman--all of whom served the Infirmary in its formative years--are given in this installment.

3450. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:1 (January 1940) 10-12.

This article in the series about the New York Infirmary opens with excerpts of letters by distinguished European physicians who offered testimonials to and support of Emily Blackwell. The occasion was her assignment as supervisor of the Infirmary, when Elizabeth Blackwell went to England for a vacation and Marie Zakrzewska departed for work in Boston. Also presented are extracts from the Infirmary's executive committee reports for 1859 and 1860.

3451. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:2 (February 1940) 40-45, 62.

Subtitled "Medical Education," this installment opens with statements of the institution's goals to assist women in practical medical study by offering opportunities within the Infirmary itself and by opening other institutions to its students. Intentions regarding nurses' training are also mentioned. Excerpts from Infirmary reports and from Elizabeth Blackwell's Pioneer Work tell of the Infirmary's efforts in response to the Civil War. Nurses were trained for military hospitals, and Dr. Blackwell helped form the Women's Central Relief Association of New York.

3452. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 47:3 (March 1940) 67-69.
This installment offers biographies of two supporters of the institution: Horace Greeley, who served as a trustee from 1853-1858; and Henry Jarvis Raymond, a trustee from 1853-1868. Greeley, best known for establishing the *New York Tribune*, supported women's rights but "opposed the suffrage because all women did not want it." He also supported the medical education of women but did not perceive any obstacles to women obtaining that education. Raymond, at one time a *Tribune* journalist, had a daughter--Aimee Raymond--who graduated from the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary in 1889.
3453. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 47:4 (April 1940) 98-101.
The major portion of this installment quotes from the Infirmary's annual reports of 1862 and 1863. Also presented is historical background on the Society of Friends; the role of Quaker support of the Infirmary is emphasized.
3454. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 47:5 (May 1940) 135-139, xi.
This installment is subtitled "The Evolution of the College: Address on the Medical Education of Women, prepared by Drs. Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell and read before a meeting held at the New York Infirmary, December 19, 1863." The speech, presented in direct quotes and paraphrases, opens with emphasis on the necessity for educating good nurses and the woman physician's role in that training. An examination of the status of women's medical education includes discussions of women's many disadvantages, e.g., inferior training as girls, poverty, domestic slavery, and general nonsupport from the (male) profession. Elizabeth Blackwell draws upon her own experiences to illustrate these obstacles. Detailed are four points in which a women's medical college should differ from other institutions now established: (1) changes must be imposed on the examinations for conferring the M.D.; (2) emphasis must be placed on individual discipline and practical medicine; (3) attitudes assumed by the profession towards medical women must be changed; (4) and a woman's college must receive an endowment. The last part of the speech proposes ways in which the Infirmary can fulfill these four points in its founding of the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary.

3455. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:6 (June 1940) 167-171. In this installment, subtitled "The Evolution of the College," biographies are given of the following: Samuel Willets, who served the Infirmary as a trustee and as its president; Robert Haydock, a treasurer, secretary, and president of the Infirmary; Hannah Wharton Haydock, a chairman of the executive committee; and Merritt Trimble, who served as a trustee and secretary. Excerpts from the Infirmary reports of 1864 and 1865 conclude this article.
3456. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:7 (July 1940) 199-204, 228. Subtitled "The Evolution of the College," this article in the series opens with a biography of Richard H. Bowne, a trustee and a member of the finance committee. Following that is a collage of primarily financial information extracted from executive committee minutes from 1862-1868.
3457. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:8 (August 1940) 234-239. Subheaded "The Evolution of the College," this installment opens with the incorporation announcement for the College and a summary of a lecture by Elizabeth Blackwell concerning the procurement of funds for the College. Press notices about the institution are reproduced.
3458. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:9 (September 1940) 263-268, 282. illus. This article in the series is subtitled "An Era Begins: November 2, 1868, at 126 Second Avenue (Address Delivered at the Opening of the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary by Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell)." Following the text of this speech are excerpts from Infirmary reports of 1869-1870.
3459. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York

Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899."

Medical Woman's Journal, 47:10 (October 1940) 296-300. Subheaded "An Era Begins November 2, 1868, at 126 Second Avenue," this installment discusses the activities of the College and presents excerpts from executive committee reports (1869-1870) and faculty minutes (November 1868-May 1870). A "postscript" tells of Elizabeth Blackwell's intention to visit England to renew her strength and assist in pioneer work in London. She did not return to America.

3460. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmity for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmity; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:11 (November 1940) 323-329, 345.

Reproduced in this installment is the content of the College's first annual catalogue and announcement. The 1869 class consisted of 17 women, five of whom graduated in 1870. The remainder of the article reprints comments made by the medical and consumer press about the College's opening.

3461. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmity for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmity; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:12 (December 1940) 357-362, 370.

Biographies are given in this installment of Simson Draper, a trustee from 1853 to 1866, and of Dennis Harris, trustee from 1853-1854. Reprints of articles by the press tell of the first College commencement (April 1870). Of those first five graduates, one married the chemistry professor, one went to India as a missionary, and another later adopted homeopathy. An extensive biography is presented of Sophia Jex-Blake, the first woman to matriculate at the College (in October 1868). Highlighted are excerpts from her diary which tell of her father's opposition to her career ambitions.

3462. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmity for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmity; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:1 (January 1941) 10-13.

Excerpts of faculty minutes (1871-1882), discuss examinations, lectures, grades, and other matters pertaining to the administration of the College.

3463. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmity for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmity; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899."

Medical Woman's Journal, 48:2 (February 1941) 33-39. This article in the series presents excerpts from faculty minutes (1871-1882). Such items are discussed as the hour and room locations of lectures, whether or not to permit students to retake final exams if they did not pass them, the financial situation at the College, Dr. Blackwell's succeeding to the presidency of the faculty, and the discontent of the student body with the poor showing of professors for lectures.

3464. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:3 (March 1941) 74-79, 91. Excerpts from faculty minutes (1871-1882) comprise this installment about the Infirmary's history.
3465. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:4 (April 1941) 102-104. Press notices of college commencements, recording prizes awarded, commencement speakers, and excerpts from commencement addresses, make up this installment.
3466. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:5 (May 1941) 134-138. Excerpts from Infirmary reports (1871-1881) make up this installment.
3467. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:6 (June 1941) 167-173. This article in the series on the New York Infirmary presents excerpts from Infirmary reports (1871-1881). Treasurer's and trustees' reports offer a glimpse of the full range of Infirmary operations.
3468. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:8 (August 1941) 233-240. Excerpts from the college faculty minutes of October 10, 1882, the first meeting of the college year, to September 27, 1889, comprise this installment.

3469. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:9 (September 1941) 272-278, 288.

This article in the series on the New York Infirmary presents excerpts from the college faculty minutes of October 10, 1882, the first meeting of the college year, to September 27, 1889, the end of the college year. Correspondence is read from students, faculty, and deans of other medical schools, desiring information about the college. The results of students' examinations are read and discussed.

3470. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:11 (November 1941) 331-338, 346.

Excerpts from executive committee minutes, 1871-1874, make up this installment.

3471. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:12 (December 1941) 364-371.

This article in the series on the New York Infirmary consists of excerpts from college catalogues, 1883-1889 inclusive. Number and composition of faculty, length of college year, student course load, and examination schedules are given, as well as the order of lectures and clinics, division of studies, method of instruction, and course content.

3472. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:1 (January 1942) 12-15, 26.

Excerpts of annual catalogues and announcements from the years 1885 to 1889 comprise this installment.

3473. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:2 (February 1942) 37-40, 59.

This installment reproduces the Infirmary's twenty-ninth annual report for the year 1882.

3474. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:3 (March 1942) 71-74. This installment in the series about the Infirmary reproduces the Infirmary's report for the year 1883.
3475. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:4 (April 1942) 105-109. The institution's thirty-first annual report (1884) is reproduced in this installment.
3476. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:5 (May 1942) 137-138. This article in the series about the Infirmary reproduces the Infirmary's thirty-second annual report (1885).
3477. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:6 (June 1942) 165-166, 189. "Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary: Thirty-second Annual Report of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children for the Year 1885" is the subtitle for this installment.
3478. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:7 (July 1942) 208-212, 228. This installment reproduces the thirty-second annual report of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children for the year 1886. Included are the reports from the executive committee; reports of patients, of the Infirmary, and of the dispensary; and the treasurer's report including donations received.
3479. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:8 (August 1942) 241-243.

Reproduced in this installment: the thirty-fourth annual report for the year 1887. Included are the reports of the executive committee, the dispensary, and the children's department, and listings of the patients and the diseases treated during the year.

3480. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:9 (September 1942) 274-275.

This installment reproduces a portion of the thirty-fourth annual report for the year 1887: patient data, the treasurer's report, and a record of donations are included.

3481. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:10 (October 1942) 306-309, 319.

This article reproduces the thirty-fifth annual report for the year 1888.

3482. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:11 (November 1942) 342-344.

This installment reproduces the thirty-sixth annual report (1889) which includes a description of the physical conditions, student training facilities, and a memorial to the late teacher, Lydia Wadleigh; the record of dispensary cases; the record of medical practice away from the hospital; the druggist's report; and other patient care and operational information.

3483. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "'A Cautious Experiment.' The History of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; Also Its Pioneer Founders: 1853-1899." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:12 (December 1942) 373-375, 392.

This installment reproduces the thirty-sixth annual report of the New York Infirmary for the year 1888-1889. Statistics included in this report represent the respective department dispensaries and the number and variety of cases identified and treated, the causes of death, and the treasurer's report noting gifts to the Infirmary and gifts, in turn, to tenement house patients.

3484. Daniel, Annie Sturges. "A Cautious Experiment. Thesis: Great Events Affect All Peoples." Medical Woman's Journal, 43:10 (October 1936) 268-271.
Given is historical background on the opening of the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary and the establishment of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. [This article appears to be the first in Dr. Daniel's series of articles on the New York Infirmary.]
3485. Daniel, Annie S[turges]. "The Mary Putnam-Jacobi Fellowship: A Worthy Memorial to 'A Pathfinder in Medicine.'" Medical Woman's Journal, 43:4 (April 1936) 94-95.
port. (Presentation, Mid-Year Meeting, Women's Medical Association of New York City, January 1936.)
Contributors to and recipients of the Fund are mentioned, along with a few observations about Dr. Jacobi's life.
3486. Daniel, Annie S[turges]. "Report of the Legislative Committee of the Woman's Medical Society of the State of New York." Woman's Medical Journal, 29:8 (August 1919) 174.
3487. "Daughters for Harvard." Time, (9 October 1944) 90.
port.
In 1945 Harvard will break with its 163-year tradition and admit women medical students. Nevertheless, U.S. prejudice against women in medicine is still evidenced by the low percentage of women's enrollment in U.S. medical schools compared with medical schools in other countries, and the fact that the U.S. government will not subsidize women students in the same way they subsidize men. For those who still agree with the medical men of 1850 Boston who resolved to oppose the medical education of females, there are still four "all-male medical strongholds" in the U.S.: Georgetown, St. Louis, Dartmouth, and Jefferson.
3488. Dean-Throckmorton, Jeanette. "History of the State Society of Iowa Medical Women: Part I. From 1898 to 1905." Journal of Iowa State Medical Society, 25:12 (December 1935) 694-697. (History of Medicine in Iowa.) (Presentation, Thirty-eighth Annual Session, State Society of Iowa Medical Women, Davenport, Iowa, 8 May 1935.)
A historical summary of the first eight years work of the State Society of Iowa Medical Women is expected to inspire future meetings to include scientific programs of equal value.
3489. "The Discussion on the Female Physician Question in the American Medical Association: [Part I]." Medical and Surgical Journal, 84 (25 May 1871) 350-355.
This article consists of an abstract of the debate over the female physicians question [i.e., whether or not to admit representatives from female medical colleges as AMA dele-

gates] which occurred at the San Francisco American Medical Association (AMA) convention. Dr. Hartshorne of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania proposed an amendment to the constitution which would permit women to be received into the AMA. Several men give their opinions on the issue: Professor N. S. Davis of Illinois, in asking that the question be carefully considered, says "the female in her proper sphere is just as far superior to man as man in his proper sphere is superior to women. [Applause.] You, sir, and I can no more do properly the work that God designed for woman than she can do the work designed for you and me to do. [Applause.]" Dr. James King of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania feels that "this war against the women is beneath the dignity of a learned society of scientific men." Professor Johnson of Missouri feels that women should be permitted to have as many medical associations as they wish, and "let them attend to their own business and we will attend to ours This body will stultify itself by the admission of women, or the reception of any representatives of women from any college or other institution." The next day the resolution was defeated by a vote of 45 to 41. In conclusion, Dr. Davis suggested they take their planned excursion to Oakland, California for the day and finish this business "tomorrow.... It is a question only of Tweedle-dum and Tweedle-dee."

3490. "The Discussion on the Female Physician Question in the American Medical Association: [Part II]." Medical and Surgical Journal, 84 (1 June 1871) 371-374.
The American Medical Association discussion regarding the right of members to meet in consultation with women physicians continues. Dr. Storer argues that women, although they make the best nurses, do not inspire confidence as doctors since their judgment varies from month to month. Dr. Gibbons counters with the observation that male judgment fluctuates depending on the amount of alcohol consumed. Dr. Atlee insists on his right to consult whom he pleases, and Dr. Stillé reminds members that the prestigious College of Physicians in Philadelphia "left everybody to do as seemed good in his conscience." The resolution to restrict consultation with women physicians was indefinitely postponed.

3491. "The Dispensary for Women and Children--The New York Infirmary for Women and Children--The Woman's Medical College--The Olivia Sage Training School of Practical Nursing." Medical Woman's Journal, 30:3 (March 1923) 80-87. port.
Within this section, which tells how a one-room dispensary grew to the present hospital, Eliza M. Mosher writes about the Infirmary and Elizabeth M. Cushier presents a history of the Infirmary's college.

3492. "Distaff Doctors." Saturday Evening Post, (9 May 1959) 28-29. photo.
A large color photograph shows a group of women physicians at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania working over a hand injury on a child. The writeup accompanying the picture focuses on the 2550 well-trained women the College has graduated in its 109-year history and shows the international flavor of its student body.
3493. "Dr. Stella Quinby Root Memorial Nursery." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:6 (June 1943) 143-144, 160. photo.
A description of Stamford Hospital is included in this article along with biographical data on Dr. Root, who practiced in Stamford, Connecticut and devoted much of her time to the hospital there. The nursery was named in her honor after her death (in 1941).
3494. Duff, Jane. "Stanford's Young Women in Medicine." Stanford M.D., 7:2 (Spring-Summer 1968) 10-15. ports.
In 1968 women made up 12 per cent of Stanford's first-year medical school class--the highest percentage in the school's history. Upon completion of that year, seven of those women give their opinions "on becoming a doctor," "on Stanford," and "on becoming doctor, wife, and mother."
3495. Dufner, Mary Elizabeth. "National Fraternities for Women in the United States." Medical Woman's Journal, 56: 11 (November 1949) 24-27. table.
This article gives facts and figures for medical fraternities for women in the United States: Alpha Epsilon Iota, Nu Sigma Phi, and Zeta Phi.
3496. Earle, Charles Warrington. The Demand for a Woman's Medical College in the West: An Address, Delivered at the Commencement of the Seventh Annual Course of Lectures and Dedication of the Woman's Medical College, Chicago, Illinois. Printed at the Gazette office, Waukegan, Illinois, 1879, 13 pp.
[Item not examined by editors.]
3497. Earle, Charles Warrington. "The Woman's Medical College of Chicago. Twenty-One Years of Success [Part I]." North American Practitioner, 3 (August 1891) 381-389.
(Commencement address, Woman's Medical College of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, 1891.)
Dr. Earle contrasts historical opposition to higher education for women with the success evidenced by the approximately 300 women who have graduated from Woman's Medical College of Chicago. Responses to questionnaires reveal that alumnae have met with little prejudice and that few women have been refused membership in medical societies (those societies refusing to admit women should not be criticized, says Dr. Earle, since ladies have clubs which exclude men).

Alumnae also report good health and incomes equal to male physicians.

3498. Earle, Charles Warrington. "The Woman's Medical College of Chicago. Twenty-One Years of Success [Part II]." North American Practitioner, 3 (September 1891) 429-436. (Commencement address, Woman's Medical College of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, 1891.)

Continuing his reports on the activity and status of the College's alumnae, Dr. Earle focuses upon the work of medical missionaries and women on the staffs of insane asylums. He then generalizes about the rewards and the tribulations that await the graduating class and assures them, "The world is open to you today. You are not invited into a cold unfurnished home. The graduate of twenty-one years ago was. For you the light is burning, there is a fire on the grate...."

3499. "Eclectic Department. 'Carpere et Colligere.' Art. I--Female Doctors--Amendments Proposed to the Constitution of the American Medical Association--Views of the Advocates for and Against the Movement--Spirited Discussions." The Richmond and Louisville Medical Journal, 12:1 (July 1871) 16-55.

In response to an amendment which would admit representatives from female medical colleges as delegates to the American Medical Association, individual arguments for and against the subject were presented at the annual session.

Dr. Harding: "I can see no good reason ... why they should not be regarded as legally and in fact members of the medical profession." Professor N. S. Davis: "We will destroy that which God has imprinted upon our race as the distinction between male and female in the operations of this world." Dr. James King: "Is there anything [in the practice of medicine] that does not call forth all there is in the heart of a ... woman?" Professor Henry Gibbons:

"The promiscuous intermingling of [the sexes] in our schools and hospitals I utterly repudiate." Professor Johnson: "I say let her stay at home and put on an apron, and attend to her children, and not come to a Medical Association."

Dr. Atlee: "Many women earn their livelihood over the wash-tub, and many others by the needle, and why should they not as well by the profession of medicine? ... Qualification, and not sex, ought to be the discriminating point between members of the medical profession." The proposition to amend the constitution was indefinitely postponed.

Following this discussion, a resolution was offered acknowledging the right of members to consult with graduates and teachers of women's medical colleges. Although arguments were offered to suggest the inferiority of women physicians on the basis of "uncertain equilibrium," inferiority of judgment and intellectual ability, etc., the general opinion was that the code of ethics was not violated by consulting with

female practitioners and the resolution was indefinitely postponed.

3500. "Editorial." Medical Woman's Journal, 29:12 (December 1922) 335-336.
"Possibilities" and "probabilities" for the Medical Woman's Journal in the future are discussed. It is hoped the Journal will become the "mouthpiece" for medical women.
3501. "Editorial." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:7 (July 1943) 181.
A medical woman's journal is necessary to aid in maintaining a united front on issues vital to medical women. Women physicians are such a minority that it is necessary to publicize their existence in order to encourage other women to study and practice medicine.
3502. Elliott, Mabel. "American Women's Hospitals...." Medical Woman's Journal, 30:2 (February 1923) 54-55.
Published is a letter written by Dr. Elliott to the American Women's Hospitals headquarters. She vividly describes the wretched conditions in Greece, which due to an influx of war refugees and an outbreak of typhus and smallpox, has become "a pest hole." Dr. Elliott tells of her efforts in establishing a quarantine station on the island of Macronissi.
3503. Ellis, Ruth M. "How the AMWA Can Help Me in the Pursuit of My Career." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 11:6 (June 1956) 213-214.
"How the AMWA Could Have Helped Me and Didn't, But Might Yet," is the alternative title Ruth M. Ellis would have preferred for this first-prize winning essay "sponsored by AMWA for medical students, interns or residents." The American Medical Women's Association could be doing considerably more than it does to advertise its existence and to formulate programs that actually would help women medical students, interns, and residents. Suggestions for a more effective American Medical Women's Association include: ask AMWA members to contact women medical students and offer to be available for questions about problems, help students find loans if necessary, establish a small monetary award at medical school graduation for the outstanding woman student (to give itself publicity), offer a form of employment clearinghouse information, really urge and then welcome women interns and residents to attend meetings, send every woman medical student a pamphlet about the history of women in medicine. There is a brief biographical inset on Ruth M. Ellis.
3504. "Equal Rights for Men and Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 38:5 (May 1931) 126. (Editorial.)
Advance program announcements of medical association conventions for May and June, 1931 have one thing in common: women doctors are represented on the programs of only one

convention (California). The omission of women from these programs indicates that men prefer to keep medical experiences within their own group, and that they "are determined to circumscribe [the woman physician's] opportunities and minimize her importance." The omission also indicates that women "are a bit too ready to accept the valuation put on their ability and importance by men physicians."

3505. "Eureka! Women to Be Admitted to the Medical Department of Columbia University." Woman's Medical Journal, 26: 3 (March 1916) 70.

3506. "Extension Campaign for the Woman's Medical College: Medical Women Should Rally to the Support of the Only Woman's Medical College in the United States." Woman's Medical Journal, 29[19]:10 (October 1919) 215. (Editorial.)

3507. Fall Announcement of the Penn Medical College of Philadelphia. Female Session. G. S. Harris, Printer, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1853, 16 pp.

This pamphlet describes the philosophy, course of instruction, and expenses for the female session of Penn Medical College. Costs for two sessions, which include matriculation, instruction, practical anatomy, and board, add up to \$210. The reader is assured that "the useless employment of the bleeding lancet, the scarificator, and the loathsome leech, will find no countenance among the teachings of our school."

3508. "Fame Has a Feminine Gender." Philadelphia Magazine, (December 1950) 28. ports.

The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania celebrated its centennial by conferring honorary degrees on nine distinguished Americans, four of them women physicians: Florence Barbara Seibert, whose techniques made intravenous injections safe; Elise Strang L'Esperance, who set up the first cancer preventive clinic in the U.S.; Florence R. Sabin, public health worker in Colorado; and Alice Hamilton, assistant professor in industrial medicine at Harvard Medical School.

3509. Fay, Marion. "The First Woman's Medical College: 1850-1975." Philadelphia Medicine, 71:10 (October 1975) 413-421.

Background on the establishment of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania is given, beginning with Sara Josepha Hale's enthusiastic support and Dr. Joseph Longshore's and William Mullen's securing on March 11, 1850, a charter for the College. A history of the various locations of the school and the several name changes are included by the author, a former president and dean of the College. Outstanding women who played a major role in the development of the College are discussed.

3510. Fay, Marion. "To the New Century." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 5:9 (September 1950) 367. illus.
 "The first century [of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania] has demonstrated that a medical school for women can successfully train students for practice, for training, and for research--the three important functions of any medical school."
3511. Fay, Marion. "The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania: 1850-1950." The Scalpel, 11:1 (November 1950) 6, 7-10, 31. illus., photo., port.
 This brief history of the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia covers its founding in 1850, the early graduates whose accomplishments helped insure the school's success (Ann Preston, Emeline Cleveland, Elizabeth Shattuck, and Clara Swain), barriers of prejudice encountered in the effort to educate women as physicians, and the development of the College into a modern medical school and hospital.
3512. "Female Medical Colleges." Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, 45 (1851) 106-107.
 This article presents a review of these institutions. [Article not examined by editors.]
3513. Female Medical Education Society (Boston). Report from November, 1848, to December, 1850; Containing the Charter, Constitution, By-laws, Names of Officers and Members, Together with Information Respecting the Boston Female Medical School and the Proposed Clinical Hospital, Which Is to Form a Part of the Institution, etc. Boston, Massachusetts, 1851.
 [Item not examined by editors.]
3514. Finkler, Rita S. "A Committee for the Relief of Distressed Women Physicians." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:5 (May 1942) 135-136.
 The Committee, formed by the American Medical Women's Association in 1938, gives advice, financial aid, and employment guidance to refugee women physicians who came to the U.S. from Austria and Germany.
3515. "The First Annual Meeting of the Medical Women's National Association." Woman's Medical Journal, 26:5 (May 1916) 133. port.
 This article announces the first annual meeting of the Medical Women's National Association which was to be held on June 13, 1916. The intended goals of this organization include: helping to increase the number of women studying medicine as well as upholding the standards of women students, making it possible for women to be represented on staffs of hospitals and on the faculty at universities, and helping medical women serving in foreign countries keep informed about the progress in medicine and surgery.

3516. "First Woman Delegate to the A.M.A." Medical Woman's Journal, 35:4 (April 1928) 108.
As a delegate from the Illinois State Medical Society, Sarah Hackett Stevenson became the first woman physician to be elected a member of the American Medical Association. She is listed on the minutes of an AMA meeting held in Philadelphia, June 6-9, 1876. Confirmation of these facts was obtained by Bertha Van Hoosen in a letter she received from the Association.
3517. Fleming, Ruth. "Equal Rights." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 28:6 (June 1973) 321.
(AMWA President's Message.)
American Medical Women's Association members should support Equal Rights Amendment legislation.
3518. Forbes, Shirley J. "Future Aspects of the American Medical Women's Association." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 29:11 (November 1974) 494-495.
3519. Fraade, Estelle and Reid, Ada Chree. "The American Women's Hospitals: A Half-Century of Service." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 22:8 (August 1967) 548-571. photos., ports.
A review is given of the history of American Women's Hospitals (AWH) upon the occasion of their 50th Anniversary. First conceived by the American Medical Women's Association's War Service Committee in 1917, the AWH was formed to "offer medical aid wherever needed" during World War I. The services of AWH did not terminate after the war. The article is organized into five decades. The various geographical areas of service covered by AWH are discussed under each decade.
3520. Frankfeldt, Gwen. "Doing Women's Work." Harvard Medical Alumni Bulletin, 50:1 (September/October 1975) 29-32. ports. (The Joint Committee on the Status of Women.)
The Joint Committee on the Status of Women, formed in 1973, reviews and recommends improvements in the status of women at the Harvard Schools of Medicine, Dental Medicine, and Public Health. The 26-member committee draws from faculty, employees, students, and hospital house officers. This article is an interview with committee representatives.
3521. Frazer, Mary Margaret. "Elizabeth Blackwell Centennial: 1949." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:4 (April 1949) 40-41.
Detroit medical women honored Dr. Blackwell in 1944 by naming their branch of the American Medical Women's Association after her.

3522. Frost, Lorraine. "Student News." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:5 (May 1946) 64, 62. photo.
In a special meeting, students of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania voted to oppose merger plans between the College and Jefferson Medical College. A brief biography of Dr. Martha Tracy is presented.
3523. Frost, Lorraine. "Student News: Woman's Medical College." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:3 (March 1946) 56. photo.
The 36 graduates of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania's class of 1946 are listed.
3524. Frost, Lorraine and Frank, Mary. "Student News." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:2 (February 1946) 56, 58. photos.
Described is the ninety-fourth annual commencement of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, during which 36 women received degrees.
3525. [Gaillard, E. S.] "Tweedle Dum and Tweedle Dee; or The Proceedings of the American Medical Association." The Richmond and Louisville Medical Journal, 12:1 (July 1871) 114-117. (Editorial.)
The proceedings of the 1871 meeting of the American Medical Association "amounted to about the difference between tweedle dum and tweedle dee," because the spirited discussion of the "woman question" was the chief work of this meeting and no consensus was reached. "Nothing of a scientific character [was] done by the Association." In the future it is hoped the Association "will confine itself to strictly scientific labors, and resign the functions of a judicial regulator to a new and now necessary organization."
3526. Gassett, Helen M. Categorical Account of the Female Medical College, to The People of the New England States. Printed for the author, Boston, Massachusetts, 1855, 138 pp.
The author has written this book in an attempt to seek redress for having been placed in an unfavorable position before the public in regard to events at the Female Medical College of Boston. In 1845, Helen Gassett agreed to become an agent for the distribution of circulars and other material of the American Medical Education Society in order to solicit support and funds for the Female Medical College of Boston. She attempted to persuade wealthy and influential ladies of the worth of the proposed Female Medical College and to persuade women to attend the school when it opened. The book deals with the author's efforts to influence people, the towns she visited, and the tactics she used, in addition to events leading up to her public discrediting by Samuel Gregory who on 16 June 1852 had printed a "Caution to the Public" which stated that "Hellen Maria Rice, alias

Hellen Maria Gasset ... [is] still continuing to collect [funds]" even though she had been dismissed by the directors of the Society because she was "found unworthy of confidence." Gasset refutes these claims and offers a summary of the libel suit she brought against the directors. The author claims the directors turned against her because she refused to be a party to their motives which were not to "advance the cause of true medical science, so much as to promote private pecuniary gain."

3527. Gibbons, Marion N. "A Note on Women in Medicine Among Graduates of Western Reserve University." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:10 (October 1945) 45-46, 57.
In 1944 a questionnaire was sent to the 61 living women medical graduates of the Medical School of Western Reserve University. This questionnaire was inspired by a desire to know "whether the investment the Medical School has made in educating women students has paid dividends worthy of its continuance." Fifty-six women responded to the questionnaire. A breakdown of the responses is given.
3528. Gillett, Josephine D. "The Woman's Hospital of Cleveland, Ohio." Medical and Professional Woman's Journal, 40:10 (October 1933) 300-301. photo., port.
This article traces the history of the Woman's Hospital of Cleveland, Ohio from its founding in 1878, as the Women's and Children's Free Medical and Surgical Dispensary.
3529. "Girls' Medical School: Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Now 95 Years Old, Is the Only One in the U.S." Life, (10 December 1945) 91-94.
Several pages of photographs illustrate the training which future women doctors receive at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.
3530. "The Gotham Hospital." Medical Woman's Journal, 36:4 (April 1929) 87-89.
The Gotham Hospital plan is herein discussed. The Hospital will "assist in the advancement of women physicians and surgeons by breaking down a spurious and unwarrantable distinction in medical work. The chiefs-of-staff are to be women.... The establishment of the Gotham Hospital will mark a transitional stage from the time when women physicians were obliged to use separate colleges and hospitals to the time when there will be physicians in institutions with no discrimination as between the sexes." This hospital (as well as this article) is the result of a need felt by the women physicians of New York City upon the merger of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children with the Columbia-Presbyterian Hospital Medical Center [a "Correction and Apology" for this inaccurate information appeared in the May, 1929 issue of this journal, p. 137].

3531. "Greetings: First in the Field--a Journal Devoted to the Interests of Women Medical Practitioners." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:1 (January 1943) 20.
This article [reprinted from the Toledo Daily Commercial, January 1893] welcomes the Woman's Medical Journal as a new publication in Toledo, Ohio.
3532. "Greetings to the AMWA." Medical Woman's Journal, 48: 5 (May 1941) 155-156. (Editorial.)
A Welcome-to-the-Ohio-Convention greeting to AMWA members briefly discusses the value of the Journal.
3533. Greisheimer, Esther M. "Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania: Department of Physiology." Women in Medicine, 75 (January 1942) 17-18. photo.
This, the first in a series of articles about different departments of the College, describes the organization and functions of the Department of Physiology.
3534. Grigg, Tony. "Medical Magazine Fifty Years Old." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:9 (September 1943) 242.
This is a very brief overview of the history of the Medical Woman's Journal, whose offices are in Cincinnati, Ohio.
[This note was apparently reprinted from the Cincinnati Times-Star on 12 July 1943.]
3535. Grigg, Tony. "Medical Woman's Society of New York State." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:12 (December 1944) 24.
Postwar medical education was the topic of discussion at the Society's meeting, held in November [1944]. Several speakers are quoted.
3536. Griscom, Mary W. "History of Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia. On Adventure Bound: 1861-1934." Medical Woman's Journal, 41:11 (November 1934) 291-295. photos.
The first article in a two-part account of the formative years of the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia extracts details from minutes of the early meetings of the institution's founders.
3537. Griscom, Mary W. "History of Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia. On Adventure Bound: 1861-1934." Medical Woman's Journal, 41:12 (December 1934) 318-325. photos.
The second and final article about the early years of the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia traces events up to the present (1934).
3538. Griswold, Bernice. "The New York Infirmary for Women and Children." Medical Woman's Journal, 36:11 (November 1929) 289-290. sketch.

This article discusses new-building plans for the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. A sketch of the proposed new building is included.

3539. "Hahnemann Medical College." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:8 (August 1941) 253.
This article, reproduced from the Philadelphia Inquirer of 23 May 1941, was written upon the announcement that the College would admit women students the next year for the first time in its 93-year history. Beginning in the fall, 10 per cent of approximately 150 students admitted each term were to be women. "'With more women in practice,'" Dr. Von Rapp is quoted as saying, "'it naturally will release more men for government service.'"
3540. Hale, Sarah J. "An Appeal to American Christians on Behalf of the Ladies' Medical Missionary Society." Godey's Lady's Book, 64:18 (March 1852) 185-188.
The preamble from the "Rules of the Ladies' Medical Missionary Society" is quoted to explain the purpose of the Society. The author then proceeds to discuss the propriety of admitting women to the study of medicine. The Female Medical Education Society in Boston and its consequent New England Female Medical College are covered.
3541. Hamilton, Edith Hulbert. "New York Medical College and Hospital for Women." Woman's Medical Journal, 26:3 (March 1916) 64-67. photo., port. ("The Field for Women of Today in Medicine: College, Hospital, Laboratory and Practice." Mary Sutton Macy, editor.)
Founded by Dr. Clemence Sophie Lozier in 1863, the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women was an institution where women who wanted medical training and practical experience could obtain it. This article includes a brief history of this school.
3542. Harvard University Medical Alumni Association. The First Decade of Women in the Harvard Medical School, 1949-1959. Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1959.
[Item not examined by editors.]
3543. Harvard University Medical School. [Majority and Minority Report Upon the Offer of Miss Marian Hovey, Made March 21, 1878, Proposing to Give the Sum of Ten Thousand Dollars to the Harvard Medical School, if its Advantages Can be Offered to Women on Equal Terms with Men. May 3, 1879]. [Boston, Massachusetts, 1879].
[Item not examined by editors.]
3544. "Health Legislation Promoted by Women Physicians." Medical Woman's Journal, 45:11 (November 1938) 342. (Editorial.)

The New York State legislature passed several laws that were advocated and worked out by the Women's Medical Society of New York State. Among those laws were ones requiring premarital couples and pregnant women to have Wassermann tests, and one which stated that "all birth control measures and advice be in the hands of physicians only."

3545. Heinz, Margaret S. "How the AMWA Can Help Me in the Pursuit of My Career." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 11:9 (September 1956) 322. This essay won second prize in the AMWA-sponsored contest for medical students, interns, and residents. AMWA can best help this recent medical graduate to secure her goals "by offering the woman physician intellectual stimulation, concrete aid, and sympathetic colleagues."
3546. "Help Finish This Job." Medical Woman's Journal, 28:3 (March 1921) 72-74. photos., ports. (Hospitals & Colleges.)
The work of Dr. Etta Gray and her associates in Serbia, and other activities of the American Women's Hospitals organization, are mentioned.
3547. Hewitt, Dorothy. "History of Branch Thirty-Eight." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 10:12 (December 1955) 431.
This article is a short history of the Long Beach, California branch of the American Medical Women's Association. This branch was organized in 1950.
3548. Hillman, Sara Frazer. The Founding of Scholarships in the Medical School of the University of Pittsburgh By the Congress of Women's Clubs of Western Pennsylvania and a Sketch of the Woman Doctor of Yesterday and Today. [Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania], 1916, 39 pp. ports.
This book, which is in recognition of the establishment in 1912 of scholarships for women in the University of Pittsburgh Medical School, includes sketches of the work of some women physicians in the early 20th century. There are photographs of several women, including Luba Robin Goldsmith, president of the Women's Medical Society of Pittsburgh (1913-14), and Evangeline Young, founder of the School of Eugenics, Boston.
3549. Hocker, Elizabeth Van Cortlandt. "The Laura Memorial Woman's Medical College." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:9 (September 1946) 46-49. sketch. (History of Women in Medicine, Bertha Selmon, ed.)
"The history of this college is a short, short story, but full of action." In 1887 the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery established a department known as the Woman's

Medical College of Cincinnati. In 1890 the College became an independent institution, but closed five years later. Its students were transferred to the newly-established Laura Memorial Woman's Medical College of Cincinnati which, in turn, lasted eight years. In 1903 the Miami Medical College absorbed it, and in 1910 the University of Cincinnati absorbed the Miami Medical College.

3550. Houghton, Dorothy D. "Woman's Opportunity for Service: A Mid-Century Look." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 10:5 (May 1955) 161-165. (Address, Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 9 June 1954.)
The past struggles are viewed as creating a present in which equality of opportunity for women physicians has arrived--"the dream materialized"; the future is seen as a medical challenge. Women physicians' work with the Foreign Operations Administration is highlighted.
3551. [Hurd-] Mead, Kate Campbell. "The American Medical Women's National Association, Inc." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (April 1933) 48-52.
The work of some of the Association's 16 committees is explained: the American Women's Hospitals; the committee of medical opportunities for women; the committees on public health and race betterment; the history of women in medicine committee; and the legislative committee. In conclusion, Dr. Mead informs her British readers that "America is over-supplied with doctors and surgeons, and ... women as a rule do better, financially, than men..."
3552. Hurd-Mead, Kate Campbell. "Forty Years of Medical Progress: Reminiscences and Comparisons." In: 75th Anniversary Volume of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Westbrook Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, [1925?], 171-183. photo., ports.
In a backward glance through the years since she graduated in 1888, Dr. Hurd-Mead finds "much to praise and very little to criticize" in Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Dr. Hurd-Mead's reminiscences include descriptions of many faculty members.
3553. Hurrell, M. Louise. "Most Interesting Report from Dr. Louise Hurrell, Director of A. W. H. at Luzancy." Woman's Medical Journal, 29[19]:3 (March 1919) 49. port., photo.
3554. Hurrell, [M.] Louise. "Thrilling Story of American Women's Hospitals in France." Woman's Medical Journal, 29[19]:11 (November 1919) 227-228. photo., port.
3555. "In Command of an American Woman Doctor." Medical Woman's Journal, 27:1 (January 1920) 20.

Dr. Virginia Murray's American Red Cross unit in Eastern Poland is discussed, as well as the work of Dr. Emily A. Pratt.

3556. "An Interesting and Pertinent Retrospect." Medical Woman's Journal, 42:3 (March 1935) 78-79. (Editorial.) This article gives a historical overview of the Medical Women's National Association and the Medical Woman's Journal.
3557. J. Mc. "The State Society of Iowa Medical Women." Woman's Medical Journal, 12:7 (July 1902) 170-171. The oldest if not the only state medical society composed entirely of women, the State Society of Iowa Medical Women disclaims all "idea of antagonism" to male physicians. The purpose of a separate society was to bind women together in "fraternal helpfulness."
3558. Jacobi, Mary Putnam. "Progress in Medical Education-- The Women Taking the Lead." Medical Record, 38 (21 November 1885) 584. Dr. Putnam-Jacobi writes this letter to the editor to inform readers of the separation of the study of therapeutics and materia medica at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.
3559. Johnston, Pauline. "College's Archives Preserve History of Women in Medicine." Alumnae News [Medical College of Pennsylvania], 26:1 (February 1975) 8-9. ports. The author, an archives assistant at the Medical College of Pennsylvania's Florence A. Moore Library of Medicine, describes the institution's historical collection. Books, personal correspondence, and artifacts tell the history of the College and the life stories of many of the women graduates. A sidebar to the article lists many of the more distinguished graduates of the College.
3560. "The Journal." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:6 (June 1945) 49. (Editorial.) A brief history of the Woman's Medical Journal is herein given.
3561. "The Journal and Directory of Alpha Epsilon Iota Fraternity." Woman's Medical Journal, 26:10 (October 1916) 246. The Alpha Epsilon Iota Fraternity, founded at the University of Michigan in 1890, has branches at other medical schools in the United States. This article announces that there is now a Journal and Directory of the Alpha Epsilon Iota Fraternity which will publish news of the programs and meetings of the various chapters of this medical women's society, as well as scientific articles.
3562. "The Journal's Platform for Women Doctors." Medical

Woman's Journal, 52:11 (November 1945) 33. (Editorial.)

The 11 "planks" which constitute this platform are listed. Among them are "encouragement of college women to enroll in medical schools," "establishment of a requirement that all institutions housing women patients or inmates have women physicians in attendance," and various demands for equal opportunities.

3563. Kandravy, Anna M. and Ahlum, Carol. "Programs of the Center for Women in Medicine." Alumnae News [The Medical College of Pennsylvania], 26:1 (February 1975) 10-11.

The Medical College of Pennsylvania's 1974 Summer Pre-medical Program, in which ten women pre-med students spent eight weeks attending seminars and observing routine at the College's hospital, is explained. Another project of the Center is a three-year contract to study physician inactivity. Funded by the Office of Health Resources Opportunity, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the study also includes a retraining program.

3564. Kanof, Naomi M. "Memo from the Editor." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 30:11 (November 1975) 436.

In the 1930s Bertha Van Hoosen suggested that the American Medical Women's Association create a doll collection depicting distinguished women physicians. In 1975 the dolls (some of which are portrayed on the cover of this month's Journal) were presented to the Smithsonian Institution. Included in this "memo" is a brief profile of Dr. Anna Dengel, the only living person represented in the doll collection.

3565. Kazmierczak, Mary J. "Mid-Year Meeting of the Women's Medical Society of the State of New York: Women Physicians go on Record as Opposed to State Medicine. Official Report." Medical Woman's Journal, 38:4 (April 1931) 97. (Meeting, Women's Medical Society of New York State, Buffalo, New York, 28 February 1931.)

Dr. Louise W. Beamis, president of the Women's Medical Society of the State of New York, urges women physicians to "present a solid front against the insidious attempts, made under the cloak of charity, to destroy our medical ethics and permit the State in its impersonal way to supplant the family physician." She speculates that with state medicine, "Our professional pride will slump to political expediency."

3566. Keene, Mrs. Charles M. "Women and Children's Hospital of Chicago." Medical Woman's Journal, 34:2 (February 1927) 49. illus.

The publicity chairman for the Women and Children's Hospital outlines the history of the hospital.

3567. Kittredge, Elizabeth. "Woman's Medical Society of District of Columbia: The History of Branch One of the A.M.W.A." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 6:11 (November 1951) 443-445.
3568. Kleinert, Margaret Noyes. "Medical Women in New England: History of the New England Women's Medical Society." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 11:2 (February 1956) 63-64, 67.
A history of branch thirty-nine of the American Medical Women's Association is presented.
3569. Lakeman, Mary R. "Annual Meeting of Association Women in Public Health: [Official Report]." Medical Woman's Journal, 42:11 (November 1935) 311-312.
A history of the Association is given, following its growth from its inception in 1920 in New York, through its successive annual meetings, to its accomplishments. The purpose of the organization, according to its sponsors, should be "to afford women who make public health their profession an opportunity of studying together the problems and inter-relationships of public health activities and to keep in touch with national and international developments in public health."
3570. Lakeman, Mary R. "Association of Women in Public Health." Medical Woman's Journal, 31:7 (July 1924) 212-213.
One-hundred and twenty-six women physicians belong to the Association of Women in Public Health, a composite organization that includes ten health professions: medicine, nursing, social work, teaching, laboratory technique, publicity, vital statistics, nutrition, oral hygiene, secretarial science. Women in these health fields and other fields which were beginning to open to women felt "that there was a growing demand for freer interchange of thought and experience among public health women than has been found possible within any existing organization ... more important than any material accomplishment the Association can point to in its four years of life may be counted its service in fostering the acquaintanceship of women workers in the field of public health endeavor--its own members--and in making them feel themselves a part of the great world-wide movement for a stronger and a healthier race."
3571. Lakeman, Mary R. "The Women's Field Army." Medical Woman's Journal, 45:2 (February 1938) 51-52.
Dr. Lakeman, regional director of the Women's Field Army of the American Association for the Control of Cancer, explains the organizational structure of the Army. Because many women will more readily submit to examination by another woman, the woman physician has special responsibility in the control of breast and cervical cancer. Medical women should lend their fullest support to the endeavors of the Women's Field Army.

3572. Leaman, William G. "Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania: Historical Sketch." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 2:10 (October 1947) 460-462. facsimis.

This article traces the history of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania from its charter, granted on March 11, 1850, to the article's present. Faculty, fees, enrollment, and geographical moves of the College are touched upon.

3573. "Legitimate Force." Medical Woman's Journal, 45:5 (May 1938) 140. (Editorial.)

Women's medical societies must unite and exert pressure to increase the educational and service opportunities available to medical women, and to direct legislation that affects women and children.

3574. L'Esperance, Elise S. "The Advantages of Women's Medical Societies." Medical Woman's Journal, 43:6 (June 1936) 150-151. (Presentation, 30th Annual Meeting, Women's Medical Society of New York State, New York City, 27 April 1936.)

"Segregation is not the purpose of a women's medical association." The purposes of such organizations include: uniting to influence legislation that is beneficial to women physicians; raising and distributing educational funds; and bringing to the attention of medical women the achievements of their counterparts.

3575. L'Esperance, Elise S. "The Future of the Woman's Medical Association of New York City." Medical Woman's Journal, 31:4 (April 1924) 87-89. (Read before the Woman's Medical Association of New York City, May 1923.)

The Woman's Medical Association of New York City has been in existence for 53 years. This Association was founded for two primary reasons: to assist and further the efforts of Drs. Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell with the struggling Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, and to give the alumnae of that school an opportunity to keep in touch with their alma mater. In 1885 three women decided to expand their intent "to promote the knowledge of science and medicine; to advance the mutual interest of its members, as well as those of the College and the Infirmary, and to secure regular, accurate and permanent records of the Alumnae." In 1900 the Association expanded membership to all women physicians. In answer to criticisms that women do not need to maintain a separate medical society, Dr. L'Esperance responds, "Undoubtedly we have far greater medical advantages than the brave, early pioneers, but I hasten to add--we are still a long way from attaining the opportunities granted our more fortunate brother medical men."

3576. L'Esperance, Elise S. "Influence of the New York Infirmary on Women in Medicine." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 4:6 (June 1949) 255-261. photos., ports. (Inaugural Address, American Medical Women's Association, Chicago, Illinois, 19 June 1948.)
The Infirmary was founded as part of the pioneer movement described in an 1855 address by Elizabeth Blackwell as "a revival in advanced form of work in which women had always been engaged, but in a form suited to the enlarged capabilities of women." A history of the establishment of the Infirmary is given, and distinguished alumnae are mentioned.
3577. L'Esperance, Elise S. "Suggestions for the Development of the Woman's State Medical Association." Medical Woman's Journal, 44:6 (June 1937) 175-176.
Dr. L'Esperance offers suggestions to increase the usefulness of the Women's Medical Society of New York State, the second organization for medical women in the United States.
3578. Lichtenstein, Julia V. "Address by President of Women's Medical Association of New York City (Branch Fourteen)." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 15:8 (August 1960) 778-779. (Presentation, Annual Spring Meeting, Women's Medical Association of New York City, 28 April 1960.)
During Dr. Lichtenstein's tenure as president of the Women's Medical Association of New York City, all the minutes and other written materials of the Association since its 1892 beginning were collected. The New York Academy of Medicine is storing these records. Dr. Romaine became the first woman to be elected to the Comita Minora of the New York County Medical Society. The Women's Medical Association of New York City should consider more active participation and show greater concern in working with the New York County Medical Society on legislative issues.
3579. Lichtenstein, Julia V. "Introductory Remarks at Fiftieth Anniversary of Women's Medical Association of New York City (Branch Fourteen)." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 15:8 (August 1960) 780.
3580. Longshore, Joseph S. Introductory Lecture Delivered in the Female Department of the Penn Medical University of Philadelphia, October 1, 1860, Being a Review of the Action of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, in Relation to Female Physicians and Female Medical Colleges. Published by the class, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1861, 18 pp.
Dr. Longshore begins his lecture with a tribute to Mary

Elizabeth Frost, a medical student at the university who had recently died. Following a discussion of the courses to be pursued and the various existing branches of medicine, Dr. Longshore reviews in general the struggle of women to obtain medical training, the objectives of Penn Medical University in particular. Finally, Dr. Longshore reviews the attitude toward women physicians held by the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and answers their remarks with his own.

3581. Loomis, Metta. "Medical Societies: Chicago Council of Medical Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 39:2 (February 1932) 44-45.
The Quine Library, College of Medicine, University of Illinois, sponsored a library display on the activities of women in medicine when the Chicago Council of Medical Women met there on January 8, 1932.
3582. Lovejoy, Esther Pohl. "American Women Physicians in Serbia." Medical Woman's Journal, 27:2 (February 1920) 44-57. photos., ports. (Newsletter.)
This report of the work of the American Women's Hospitals in Serbia, Turkey, Armenia, and France during 1919 includes portraits of and information on several women physicians.
3583. Lovejoy, Esther Pohl. "The American Women's Hospitals." Medical Review of Reviews, 37:3 (March 1931) 149-156.
Given is a history of the American Women's Hospitals, which was founded by the Medical Women's National Association during the world war. Past and current work in foreign countries and proposed activity within the U.S. are described. Also mentioned: the rewards American women reap while serving the organization, e.g., discovering that European and other peoples are similar to Americans.
3584. Lovejoy, Esther Pohl. "American Women's Hospitals." Medical Review of Reviews, 39:5 (May 1933) 204-214.
This article discusses the work of the Rural and Mountain Medical Service of the American Women's Hospitals (AWH). The article is divided into several sections, each written by a different woman physician. Dr. Rosa L. Gantt describes services of the AWH in North Carolina; Dr. Hilla Sheriff writes of AWH work in South Carolina; and Dr. Lillian South covers the Kentucky sector.
3585. Lovejoy, Esther Pohl. "American Women's Hospitals: Reconstruction Committee of the Medical Women's National Association. Headquarters, 637 Madison Ave., New York: Summary of Work of Year." Medical Woman's Journal, 27:4 (April 1920) 100-106. photos. (Hospitals and Colleges.)

3586. Lovejoy, Esther P[ohl]. "American Women's Hospitals: 637 Madison Ave., New York." Medical Woman's Journal, 29:8 (August 1922) 199-201. photos., port. (Hospitals & Colleges.)
A brief narrative and pictorial account of the American Women's Hospitals discusses in part the work of Dr. Etta Gray in Serbia.
3587. Lovejoy, Esther P[ohl]. "Annual Report of the American Women's Hospitals to the Medical Women's National Association." Medical Woman's Journal, 32:8 (August 1925) 215-218.
Dr. Lovejoy prints the communications received from the American Women's Hospitals representatives for 1924-1925, describing general medical service, the operation of hospitals and clinics, distribution of food and clothing for Greece, Turkey, Serbia, Russia, France, Japan, and Armenia. She also reports that during her chairmanship, despite the arduous and trying work of the American Women's Hospitals Committee, "no member of the Committee has resigned, but the spirit of devotion and loyalty to this service and to each other has grown stronger with the passing years."
3588. Lovejoy, Esther Pohl. "Annual Report of American Women's Hospitals to the Medical Women's National Association." Medical Woman's Journal, 36:8 (August 1929) 211-215.
In Dr. Lovejoy's annual report, the spread of tuberculosis is discussed. The work of American Women's Hospitals in various parts of the world is reviewed.
3589. Lovejoy, Esther Pohl. Certain Samaritans. The Macmillan Company, New York, New York, 1927, 302 pp. photos.
In this book on the American Women's Hospitals (AWH), Dr. Esther Lovejoy, former chairman of the AWH executive board, tells of her efforts in establishing the first American Women's Hospital in France in 1917 as an outgrowth of the desire of American medical women to contribute to the war effort. (The U.S. government would not commission women physicians in the medical reserve corps of the armed services.) More than 1000 American women physicians volunteered to serve the noncombatant population in France, Italy, Poland, and the Balkans. Several chapters deal with these hospitals in France and Serbia, but the bulk of the book describes the American Women's Hospitals founded after World War I in the Balkans, where epidemics followed hundreds of thousands of Christian refugees fleeing from Turkish-ruled Armenia and Anatolia. The author describes conditions as physicians and nurses from the hospitals moved with the refugees from island to island. Many women physicians are mentioned in the book,

and portraits are liberally scattered throughout. There is, however, no index to the book.

3590. Lovejoy, Esther [Pohl]. "Commendation of Work of American Medical Women in Turkey by a Rear Admiral of the United States. Also Letter from the Ministry of Serbia." Medical Woman's Journal, 28:12 (December 1921) 308-309. (Hospitals & Colleges.)
3591. Lovejoy, Esther Pohl. "Looking Backward." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 11:4 (April 1956) 137-139. ports. (Tenth Anniversary Section.) When the Medical Women's National Association was organized in 1915, the Medical Woman's Journal served as the official organ for its first seven years. Elmina M. Roys-Gavitt had founded this journal in 1893 to serve as a vehicle of communications between women doctors around the country and to further their progress. Many distinguished women doctors published in this journal, and it constitutes an historical record of a certain group of women in medicine through its publication history. In 1922, when Grace N. Kimball became president of the Medical Women's National Association, that organization severed ties with the privately owned journal and established its own official publication, the Quarterly Bulletin of the Medical Women's National Association. Grace N. Kimball served as manager and editor until 1926, when she became associate editor, in which capacity she served for 12 years. In 1934 this publication changed its name to Women in Medicine, and in 1946, when it became a monthly, it was changed to Journal of the American Medical Women's Association. When the Pan American Medical Women's Alliance was organized, the Medical Woman's Journal became its official organ.
3592. Lovejoy, Esther Pohl. "President's Address." Bulletin of the Medical Women's National Association, 37 (July 1932) 8-9.
This article advocates that women physicians support each other professionally and personally by forming local organizations. Such organizations, namely branches of the Medical Women's National Association, would facilitate the presentation of scientific papers which in turn would be polished for presentation at the American Medical Association--"practice on one another, as it were, and thus prepare excellent papers...." When women physicians from various branches and forms of medicine meet, there is more to be gained "... educationally, socially, and from the standpoint of travel, recreation, and personal relations."
3593. Lovejoy, Esther Pohl. "Report of American Women's Hospitals Reconstruction Committee M.W.N.A." Medical Woman's Journal, 27:5 (May 1920) 142-147. (Annual Reports: Committees of Medical Women's National

Association.)

Activities of American women physicians in Serbia, Turkey, Armenia, and France during 1919 are described.

3594. Lovejoy, Esther [Pohl]. "The Report of Medical Service Committee of Medical Women's National Association." Medical Woman's Journal, 28:12 (December 1921) 313. Work of the American Women's Hospitals in France, Serbia, Asia-Minor, and Russia is very briefly touched upon in this article, which consists of a letter from Elizabeth Bass.

3595. Lovejoy, Esther P[ohl]. "Report of the American Women's Hospitals." Medical Woman's Journal, 31:7 (July 1924) 202-208. (Presentation, Annual Meeting, Medical Women's National Association, Chicago, Illinois, 9-10 June 1924.)

In this, her review of the work of American Women's Hospitals for the fiscal year 1923-24, Dr. Lovejoy, chairman of the executive board of the American Women's Hospitals, highlights the contributions of this organization's members whose working conditions in foreign countries include inadequate supplies, funding, space, supportive medical personnel, and, of course, personal comfort. Included is a brief eulogy for Sue Radcliffe, who had been commissioner for the American Women's Hospitals to Europe in 1922. Dr. Radcliffe contributed much of her time and paid her own expenses in order to be an effective behind-the-scenes workhorse for this organization. Places serviced by American Women's Hospitals include Greece, Serbia, France, Japan, Constantinople, and Russia. Specific contributions of this organization include such activities as initiating antimalarial work, giving employment to large numbers of well-qualified physicians--men and women--in war-wrecked countries who might otherwise have been in the bread line themselves, contributing to the establishment of children's hospitals, and supplying medical care in obscure places that otherwise would have none. American Women's Hospitals works closely with the American Red Cross.

3596. Lovejoy, Esther [Pohl]. "Report of the Armenian Service of the American Women's Hospitals." Medical Woman's Journal, 28:4 (April 1921) 91-94. photos., port. The work done by the American Women's Hospitals in Armenia is recounted, especially that of Dr. Mabel Elliott, director of the cooperative work in Ismid. A large portion of this article consists of a letter from Dr. Elliott relating conditions.

3597. Lovejoy, Esther P[ohl]. "Report of the Chairman of the American Women's Hospitals." Medical Woman's Journal, 34:6 (June 1927) 175-178. port. (Report, Thirteenth Annual Convention, Medical Woman's National Association, Washington, D.C., 15-17 May 1927.)

Work performed by the American Women's Hospitals, founded in 1917 by the Medical Women's National Association, "constitutes the greatest achievement of any group of women in the world organized during this decade." Dr. Lovejoy summarizes the organization's activities within the U.S. and in foreign countries.

3598. Lovejoy, Esther P[ohl]. "Report of the Twelfth Annual Convention of the Medical Women's National Association: Report of the Chairman of the American Women's Hospitals." Medical Woman's Journal, 33:6 (June 1926) 161-163.

Activities of the American Women's Hospitals during 1925 and 1926 are detailed.

3599. Lovejoy, Esther [Pohl]. "A Report to the Executive Board of the A.W.H." Medical Woman's Journal, 28:10 (October 1921) 246-252. photos., port. (Hospitals & Colleges.)

Following an investigative visit to Europe, Dr. Lovejoy presents an overview of the work of the American Women's Hospitals, highlighting activities in Turkey and France.

3600. Lovejoy, Esther P[ohl]; Stewart, Clara; Campbell, Janet M.; and Barringer, Emily Dunning. "American Women's Hospitals." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:7 (July 1941) 215. (Correspondence.)

This correspondence from the Medical Women's Federation of Great Britain thanks the American Women's Hospitals Service for its generosity in providing financial assistance in the form of contributions. A list is included which shows the distribution of the funds.

3601. "Luvia Willard, M.D., F.A.C.P., F.A.A.P., Organizer and Founder." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:6 (June 1944) 22. photo., port.

In 1940 Dr. Willard suggested to American Women's Hospitals that lay women be trained as a medical assistance group to serve in times of disaster. She organized that group, the Reserve Corps of the American Women's Hospitals, which has grown to more than 10,000 members.

3602. Lyman, T., et al. "The Medical Education of Women at Harvard: Report on a Committee." Medical News (Philadelphia), 40 (1882) 476.
[Article not examined by editors.]

3603. M. "Northwestern University Woman's Medical School." Chicago Clinical Review, 3 (October 1893) 57-62. photos.

This article consists of a historical overview of the University.

3604. McCrea, Eppie S. "History of the State Society of Iowa Medical Women: Part II. From 1906 to 1935." Journal of Iowa State Medical Society, 26:1 (January 1936) 60-61. (History of Medicine in Iowa.) (Presentation, Thirty-eight Annual Session, State Society of Iowa Medical Women, Davenport, Iowa, 8 May 1935.)
3605. Macfarlane, Catharine. "The Department of Gynecology of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania." Women in Medicine, 78 (October 1942) 9-11.
For the 80 years the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania's Department of Gynecology has existed, it has always been "controlled by women physicians," and the head of the department has always been an alumna of this school. From 1862 until 1879, Emeline Horton Cleveland was professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children. In 1879 Anna E. Broomall became professor of obstetrics and gynecology. Diseases of children was assigned to someone else. In 1880 Dr. Broomall remained professor of obstetrics and Hannah T. Croasdale was appointed professor of diseases of women and children. Ella B. Everitt succeeded Dr. Croasdale in 1902. Catharine Macfarlane succeeded her in 1922. Women doctors who assisted her included Margaret Castex-Sturgis, Faith Skinner-Fetterman, and Dorothy Laing Ashton. The article also gives a description of the way in which gynecology is taught to third-year students. At the time this article was written, Dr. Sturgis, Dr. Fetterman, and Dr. Macfarlane were trying to determine the value of periodic pelvic examinations in the control of cancer of the uterus.
3606. [Macfarlane, Catharine]. "Presidential Address--Catherine [sic] Macfarlane, M.D., F.A.C.S.: Annual Meeting--June 7, 1937." Women in Medicine, 57 (July 1937) 19-20. port.
In this, Catharine Macfarlane's outgoing presidential address to the Medical Women's National Association, she summarizes her concerns about the direction she hopes this group takes: continuing membership drives; continuing to create an atmosphere where professional and personal friendships can be made; realizing the need for a salaried full-time secretary for publicity and recruitment of women to the field of medicine and to this organization; founding fellowships for demonstrated professional ability along clinical or research lines.
3607. Macfarlane, Catharine. "A Temple of Learning." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 2:10 (October 1947) 423-424. photos. (Editorial.)
Founded in Philadelphia, Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania was the first medical college for women and the only one that has survived. One out of six women physicians practicing in the United States is a graduate of this

school. Sixty per cent of the teaching staff are women. While there can be no doubt that women physicians have made invaluable contributions to medicine, perhaps women do best when they themselves control the institutions where they work, do research, and attend school.

3608. Macfarlane, Catharine. "The Woman's Medical College Faces the Future." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 11:4 (April 1956) 134-135. photo. A brief history of the College is given, and the need for a larger endowment is discussed: "Funds for endowment are more needed than funds for scholarships."

3609. Macfarlane, Catharine. "The Woman's College of Pennsylvania: The First Hundred Years." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 5:5 (May 1950) 194-195.

This article observes the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, the only women's medical college still extant. The author explores the questions, "What made it possible for this particular college to weather the various crises that beset educational institutions?" and "What made it possible for this college to meet the demands of the regulating bodies that control medical education?" A number of distinguished alumnae are mentioned and discussed briefly.

3610. McGrew, Elizabeth A. "The Junior Membership Program." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 21:1 (January 1966) 39. (Editorial.)

Elizabeth Kahler of Washington first directed the junior membership program of the American Medical Women's Association in 1950. The primary aim of this organization is to compete with the squandering of almost 50 per cent of the United States' intellectual talent on housewifery and to recruit women for medicine.

3611. McGrew, Elizabeth A. "The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 22:9 (September 1967) 659-660. (AMWA President's Message.)

Elizabeth McGrew, president of the American Medical Women's Association, was appointed to ex officio membership of the board of corporators of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

3612. McGuinness, Madge C. L. "The President's Address." Medical Woman's Journal, 45:6 (June 1938) 178-181. (Address, 32nd Annual Meeting, Women's Medical Society of New York State, New York City, 9 May 1938.) Incoming president Madge McGuinness reviews presentations made before the Society's annual meeting, including the scientific program and reports by the legislation committee,

the committee on medical education, and the committee on public health. Noting that the membership committee admitted little progress, Dr. McGuinness laments that the younger women physicians are too satisfied with their personal careers to help their medical sisters by supporting women's medical organizations. United bodies of women physicians can widen medical opportunities for women and can be instrumental in preserving the family and protecting the public.

3613. McGuinness, Madge C. L. "President's Address: Annual Meeting of the Women's Medical Society of New York State at Syracuse, April 23-24, 1939." Medical Woman's Journal, 46:10 (October 1939) 300-305.
This speech stresses the importance of medical women helping each other, attending organizational meetings, preparing papers and exhibits, urging women to patronize women physicians, and occupying leadership positions. The article concludes with a review of the activities of the Society's various committees.
3614. McKibbin-Harper, Mary. "Editorial." Bulletin of the Medical Women's National Association, 14 (October 1926) 8.
Men in medicine get appointed to the significant chairs in colleges and executive positions, while women in medicine do work without such honors. Women physicians need to develop an esprit de corps which will create many benefits by association on a national level and enable women to share in some of the honors and privileges of being in the field of medicine.
3615. McKibbin-Harper, Mary. "The New Women and Children's Hospital of Chicago." Medical Review of Reviews, 37: 3 (March 1931) 165-166. (Editorial.)
Following a review of the history of the Women and Children's Hospital (formerly the Mary Thompson Hospital, in honor of its founder), this editorial describes the institution's new five-story building.
3616. McKibbin-Harper, Mary. "The New York Infirmary for Women and Children." Medical Review of Reviews, 37: 3 (March 1931) 167-168. (Editorial.)
Along with a review of the history of the Infirmary and its founders, this editorial mentions the plans for erecting a modern 21-story hospital on the present institution's site.
3617. Macnutt, Sarah J. "Medical Woman, Yesterday and Today." Woman's Medical Journal, 28:8 (August 1918) 173-177. (Presentation, meeting, Women's New York State Medical Society, Albany, New York, 20 May 1918.)
This article was written in response to requests for "information regarding the woman doctor's preparation and ex-

periences." Dr. Macnutt draws from her experience at the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.

3618. Macy, Mary Sutton. "The Field for Women of Today in Medicine: College, Hospital, Laboratory and Practice." Woman's Medical Journal, 26:2 (February 1916) 41-42. photo.
Dr. Macy proposes in this introduction to the series she will edit, "The Field for Women of Today," that it will cover the general practice of medicine by women. Included in this article are extracts from "The Endowment Fund Campaign of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania."
3619. Magier, Nina G. "Careers in the Veterans Administration." The Woman Physician, 26:6 (June 1971) 314-316.
Veterans Administration hospitals welcome women physicians. As of October 31, 1967, the VA employed full-time 4,804 male physicians and 385 female physicians; as of January 31, 1968, 1023 male physicians and 62 females were employed part-time; 3,245 residents were male and 183 residents female. Marriage, years of study, and cost of education need not discourage women from entering medicine. A woman physician can marry "satisfactorily with careful planning, flexibility, good health, proper motivation, average intelligence, work endurance, emotional stability, plus some outside help when the children come along. An understanding husband is a blessing!" A woman working for the VA system receives various benefits: "continuous educational opportunity, comfortable salary, set hours, 30 days annual vacation, and 15 days sick leave annually, group insurance, and a retirement plan." She considers another benefit the fact that, "should your health or fancy require a change of climate, or should your husband relocate," there is probably a Veterans Administration facility at which to work nearby. Included is a biographical inset on Nina G. Magier.
3620. Malisoff, Vera. "Reflections on Our Past, Present and Future." Alumnae News [Medical College of Pennsylvania], 26:1 (February 1975) 1. port.
The president of the Medical College of Pennsylvania's alumnae association, Dr. Malisoff points out that although the College has gone coeducational, its historical importance in women's education and its commitment to women continue. She warns that women must not be naive about having achieved unshakable equality with medical men. Alluding to the country's economic difficulties, Dr. Malisoff reminds her readers that when society suffers, minority groups suffer most.
3621. Manning-Spoerl, Jacolyn Van Vliet. "Excerpts from an Argument Accompanying a Request that Women Be Re-Admitted to the Medical Department of Northwestern University." Woman's Medical Journal, 25:6 (June

1915) 130-131.

The author presents her retorts to the "arguments" that medical women are not desired by the faculty or the male students; that women physicians are not agreeable to man physicians or the public; that women are insufficiently prepared for medical study, and unable to practice medicine; and that medical study "unsexes" women and makes them unfit for the duties of wife and mother.

3622. Mara, Joy R. "Jefferson Alumnae: Making It." Jefferson Medical College Alumni Bulletin, 24:1 (Fall 1974) 10-13.

The history of women at Jefferson Medical College began with Elizabeth Blackwell's application for admission in 1846. One professor suggested that admission might be arranged--if she disguised herself as a man. Not until 1961 did Jefferson begin admitting women. To date it has graduated over 100 women. The new freshman class contains 39 women (17 per cent of a 223-member class), and there are 90 other female students in the school. About 65 women (one a full professor) are on the Jefferson Medical College faculty of over 1200. Most of the information contained in this article is based on questionnaire responses and personal interviews with Jefferson women graduates. All respondents practiced medicine after graduation, salary levels were for the most part equal to those of male alumni, and specialty selections conformed with nation-wide trends for women. Most of the women defer to their husbands' career plans, and report the use of household help as one means of managing marriage and career. Women students at Jefferson note instances of subtle discrimination, but no "substantive" opposition. A women's group on campus, the 1961 Society, "is not a raving, demanding enclave of medical Betty Friedans"; men regularly attend its programs, and through sharing experiences with other women, Society members receive peer support.

3623. Marble, Ella M. S. "The Real Facts." Woman's Medical Journal, 1:7 (July 1893) 149-150.

One year ago--after admitting women medical students for ten years--Columbian College in Washington, D.C. closed its doors to women. The faculty vote to exclude women was not unanimous, and there seems no substantial reason for this backward step. Women wanting to study medicine at the capital, however, can look to the National Medical and Dental University, which welcomes women to share all privileges with male students. Professors there feel no resentment or embarrassment in the presence of women. One even told Ella Marble that "there are only two stupid students in the College and neither of those are women."

3624. Marion, John Francis. "The Medical College of Pennsylvania: 3300 Henry Avenue." In: Philadelphia Medica:

Being a Guide to the City's Historical Places of Health Interest. Smithkline Corporation, 1975, 131-135. photo.

The author traces the history of the Medical College of Pennsylvania from its inception as an idea of William J. Mullen, to the present. The women who were trained in those early years after the College's 1850 opening are noted and their achievements set in the context of the College's history.

3625. Marshall, Clara. The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania: An Historical Outline. P. Blakiston, Son & Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1897, 142 pp. port.
- Clara Marshall, while dean of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, produced this overview of the history and development of the institution, "the first college in the world regularly organized for the education of women for the medical profession" (incorporated March 11, 1850). William J. Mullen was the first president of the College, and Mary E. Mumford was the first woman president 44 years later. "The idea of establishing a college for the medical education of women originated with Dr. Bartholomew Fussell, a member of the Society of Friends," and from humble beginnings ("the days of small things") arose an enterprise of unanticipated magnitude. The first faculty consisted of six men, and 40 students matriculated for the first session. "With the exception of a few annual donations from interested friends, there was not a dollar in the treasury for compensation of professors or illustration of lectures." In order to secure a manikin for the college, Dr. Elwood Harvey devised a daring plan leading to the collection of a reward of \$300. Two rewards had been offered for the return of a particular slave girl, one by her master and one by a New York friend of the antislavery cause. Dr. Harvey arranged for the girl to be taken to Philadelphia and then, via the Underground Railroad, to Canada and freedom. The duly earned reward for this perilous service made possible the purchase of the needed manikin. The work of Ann Preston and Emmeline H. Cleveland on behalf of the hospital and medical school is outlined, with liberal quotes from professional correspondence. The fight against various impediments to the study of medicine by women is chronicled, often via correspondence. Included is a list of institutions where graduates of the College have received appointments and a list of medical papers written by alumnae prior to 1897.

3626. "Martha Tracy Memorial Fund." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:10 (October 1942) 319.
- The June convention of the American Medical Women's Association voted to collect a fund to memorialize Martha Tracy, formerly dean of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania and assistant health officer of Philadelphia. The fund will be used to provide a health service for women medical students.

3627. Marting, Esther C. "The Whys and Wherefores of the AMWA." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 15:2 (February 1960) 147-148. (Editorial.)
3628. Mason-Hohl, Elizabeth. "Address of Retiring President Elizabeth Mason-Hohl: Annual Meeting, June 2, 1941." Women in Medicine, 73 (July 1941) 23-27.
Some issues of general interest to medical women that retiring president of the American Medical Women's Association, Elizabeth Mason-Hohl, identified in this address were: scholarship funds have to increase to be able to help all the medical women students who apply; funds must be appropriated for the AMWA Committee on Relief to Distressed Women Doctors in Europe and Asia as well as native United States women doctors; recognition in terms of equal rank, pay and veteran rights must be sought for women doctors who want to serve in the armed forces; scientific exhibits at American Medical Association conventions should be encouraged; recommendation should be made to the postmaster general that Elizabeth Blackwell be put on a postage stamp; relatives of Kate Mead should be aided in the publication of her uncompleted books; and AMWA should publish a monthly rather than a quarterly magazine.
3629. Mason-Hohl, Elizabeth. "Annie Sturges Daniel and the Cautious Experiment: Dr. Blackwell's Dream Come True." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:12 (December 1942) 372, 392.
Annie Sturges Daniel's "A Cautious Experiment" records the struggles and accomplishments of Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell, Harriot Hunt, and Marie Zakrzewska in founding the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary. Dr. Daniel bases her work on her memories as a colleague and friend of these women, as well as on the minutes of the board of trustees, on hospital records, and on medical, surgical, and outpatient yearly reports. Included in this article is a brief review of the Infirmary's 79th annual report (1941).
3630. [Mason-Hohl, Elizabeth]. "Loan Fund." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:5 (May 1947) 35-36. (Editorial.)
This article responds to comment received on the proposed loan fund for women as students and postgraduates. "The Journal's Platform for Medical Women of the Americas," in list form, precedes this article.
3631. [Mason-Hohl, Elizabeth]. "Our Platform--Plank Number Three." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:4 (April 1947) 35-36. (Editorial.)
The third plank in the Journal's platform concerns "acquaintance of women doctors with the medical work and aims of the Office of Inter-American Affairs."

3632. [Mason-Hohl, Elizabeth]. "Semi-Centennial." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:1 (January 1943) 13-20. illus., ports. (Editorial.)
Fifty years of continuous publication of the Medical Woman's Journal is herein celebrated with a biography of the Journal's first editor-in-chief, Dr. Elmina Roys Ganitt. Portraits of various other editors are also included: Dr. Elise Strang L'Esperance, Dr. Eliza Root, Dr. Eliza Mosher, Dr. Elizabeth Mason-Hohl, and Margaret H. Rockhill.
3633. Mason-Hohl, Elizabeth. "To the Women Physicians of America." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:2 (February 1942) 52. (Editorial.)
This editorial laments the loss to the Journal of two editors, Margaret H. Rockhill and Elise S. L'Esperance (through death and resignation, respectively).
3634. Mason-Hohl, Elizabeth. "Woman's Medical College of Baltimore." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:12 (December 1946) 58-63. port. (History of Women in Medicine, Bertha Selmon, ed.)
This article traces the history of the College, from its incorporation in 1882 to its closing in 1910. Commenting on the brevity of the school's career, one of its graduates, Johanna T. Zelwis Baltrusaitis, said, "the great mistake made in the founding of the college was to have men, man and steer the craft on which women expected to reach shore." The article concludes with biographies of many of the College's 129 graduates.
3635. Matthews, Margie R. "The Training and Practice of Women Physicians: A Case Study." Journal of Medical Education, 45:12 (December 1970) 1016-1024. tables.
Duke University Medical Center, complex institution that it is, has not been responsive to the needs of women who might have become physicians, or to those who might have required more flexible schedules. A study done at Duke during the academic year 1967-68, on the training of women physicians from the pre-medical through the post doctoral years and the situations women physicians face in Duke's immediate community, presented the following statistics: 23 per cent of freshman women at Duke in 1967 indicated some interest in medicine as a career. In the 1968 graduating class, 38.9 per cent of the women were science majors in what were traditionally held to be appropriate pre-medical programs, yet only 5.1 per cent applied to medical schools. In the fall of 1968, about the same percentage of total applicants (8.9 per cent) and of total acceptances (8.3 per cent) were women. In 1968, almost the same percentage of women applicants and of men applicants (11.6 per cent to 12.7 per cent) were accepted at Duke for entrance in 1968. In 1965-66 nationally, 47.7 per cent of women applicants and 48.2 per cent of men applicants were accepted.

In 1967-68, 8.8 per cent of the students enrolled in the Duke School of Medicine were women. This compares with 7.7 per cent women enrolled in 1966-67, which then ranked Duke University School of Medicine forty-third among the nation's 89 medical schools. Attrition in the sense of total dropouts has been almost nonexistent at Duke. In 1967-68, 42.8 per cent of the enrolled women were in the upper thirds of their classes, with 28.6 per cent each in the middle and lower thirds. In 1967-68 the women medical students at Duke ranged in age from 21 to 35: 24 per cent were married; only one had a child. At least 83 per cent planned residencies, and all juniors and seniors had chosen specialty fields. At least 59 per cent of the total expressed goals of full-time practice. During 1967-68 women in full-time training accounted for four per cent of the house staff at Duke. Their greatest perceived need as a group was for financial aid, followed equally by part-time schedules and child care. Those with family commitments saw child care centers as the greatest single need. When the chairmen of clinical departments in the medical school were questioned about their attitudes toward women in the profession, five of the nine were positive, two were neutral, and two were negative toward the possibility of increasing the flow of women into medicine. In 1968 there were 70 women physicians of pre-retirement age in Durham and Orange Counties, North Carolina. Of these women, 95.7 per cent were active professionally. At least 60 per cent were known to be in full-time activity. These included the women house staff members at the two university medical centers. Very few of the total group were in high-level posts. The United States with its 6.7 per cent of women physicians in 1967 does not compare well with the other major nations of the world. Reasons for the small number of women in medicine appear to be rooted both in the circumstances unique to the medical profession as it has been traditionally organized in this country, and in the conflicts American women have felt in adopting multiple roles. In recent years, women seem more willing to adopt more than marital roles and continue with education and careers. The situation at Duke appears to be a microcosm of the national picture.

3636. "Medical Education of Women at Harvard." Medical News, 40 (29 April 1882) 476. (News Items.)
 At an April 12 meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University, the committee on medical education of women presented the opinion of the medical faculty. While not opposing the medical education of women in general, the faculty strongly opposes it in the Harvard Medical School. Because the school was founded and endowed for men, the school's purpose would "be seriously perverted" if women were admitted. In addition, accommodations for women would probably result in a lowering of the school's standards. Only two out of 20 faculty members dissented in the report.

3637. Medical Woman's Journal, 30:1 (January 1923) 27-28.
This editorial reminds readers of the services the Journal has provided and gives a preview of services the Journal editors plan to offer.
3638. Medical Woman's Journal, 56:2 (February 1949) 55. (News Notes.)
This untitled news item discusses the American Medical Women's Association's book collection and its drive--co-ordinated by Bertha Van Hoosen--to raise funds for a library. The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania guarantees the site and care of the library if AMWA provides the building. A dollar from each sale of Dr. Van Hoosen's book, Petticoat Surgeon, goes to the fund.
3639. "Medical Women on the A.M.A. Program at Atlantic City." Medical Woman's Journal, 42:6 (June 1935) 166. (Editorial.)
This editorial was inspired by the "unusually large number of medical women [who] appear on the program" of the American Medical Association meeting. "The fact that so many women will take part in the Atlantic City sessions is indicative of the increasing interest in public affairs among women physicians."
3640. "Medical Women's Library Memorial Building." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:3 (March 1947) 41.
This article discusses the American Medical Women's Association's plans to raise funds for a medical women's library to house the literature and memorabilia of women physicians' collections. The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania has donated a site on its campus for the library. Names of women physicians working on the campaign are given.
3641. "The Medical Women's Press." Medical Woman's Journal, 39:6 (June 1932) 158. (Editorial.)
Founded in 1902, the Medical Woman's Journal in this editorial congratulates itself for being "the first [journal] in the field in this or any other country, and still retains the distinction of being the only scientific medical journal for medical women."
3642. "Medical Women's Society of New York State: Twenty-Seventh Annual Meeting." Medical Woman's Journal, 40:4 (April 1933) 90-91.
An official program of the meeting is included in this article along with "an important resolution pertaining to Amendment 365 introduced in the Senate of New York State." This amendment applies to Section 306 of the Civil Practice Act which reads "and if the party to be examined in action to recover damages for personal injuries shall be a female, she shall be entitled to have examination before a physician

of her own sex." The Society opposes striking this Section. A history of cases and debates appertaining to Section 306 is also included.

3643. "Membership List of Women's New National Association Growing Rapidly." Woman's Medical Journal, 26:3 (March 1916) 69.
The Medical Women's National Association is growing rapidly and should serve as a means of promoting efficiency and harmony as women physicians work together toward their common goal of serving mankind.
3644. "Memorial to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw: National American Woman Suffrage Association Helps Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania." Medical Woman's Journal, 27:3 (March 1920) 80-81. port.
A pledge of \$30,000 from the League of Women Voters and the National American Woman Suffrage Association will help establish a memorial for Dr. Shaw in the College's new Department of Preventive Medicine.
3645. Miller, Deborah W. "Sex Is the Issue." Harvard Medical Alumni Bulletin, 50:1 (September/October 1975) 9. (Editorial.)
Surveying "the precarious nature of women's liberation" at Harvard, the author notes the proportion of women students and faculty and the reasons for "a nascent optimism."
3646. Morse, Marion S. "President's Address." Medical Woman's Journal, 39:6 (June 1932) 155-156. (Address, Annual Meeting, Medical Women's Society of New York State, Buffalo, New York, 23 May 1932.)
The Women's Medical Society of New York State was founded in 1907 as a joint meeting for four women's medical organizations: The Physicians' League of Buffalo, the Women's Medical Association of New York City, the Blackwell Medical Society of Buffalo, and the Dr. Cordelia A. Greene Society of Castile. Medical meetings such as this one, where women physicians share health prevention insights as well as identify problems of health care, where women may give support to each other's professional ambitions, are important. Just as important is the consideration of how isolated many women physicians are from others and their meetings give them a chance to have "the companionship of women of their own profession."
3647. Mosher, Eliza M. "New England Hospital for Women and Children." Medical Woman's Journal, 30:6 (June 1923) 178-183. photos.
Dr. Mosher traces the history of the Hospital, from its opening in 1862 to the present. The contributions of the women physicians associated with the institution are emphasized.

3648. Mosher, Eliza M. "Report of the Annual Meeting of the Medical Women's Association of New York State." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 30:6 (June 1923) 173-174.
This report of the meeting held in May 1923 lists officers elected and names of a few of the 119 attendees who participated in the program. Among the scientific papers presented was one by Dr. Alberta Green concerning prison inmates; commenting upon the paper, Dr. Mosher states that from a eugenic standpoint, "the great army of defective girls and women loose in our cities should be legally segregated as promptly as possible." A member of the American Medical Association's Woman's Auxiliary (composed of wives of AMA members) asked that women physicians cooperate in the social activities of the AMA's meetings.
3649. Mosher, Eliza M. "The Smyrna Disaster and the Part Taken by the A.W.H. in the Relief of Appalling Conditions." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 30:1 (January 1923) 22-25. port. (*Hospitals & Colleges*.)
Under the direction of Dr. Mabel Elliott, the American Women's Hospitals will install and manage a facility in Greece to handle 10,000 refugees. The medical station on the island of Macronisi will be the largest of its kind in the world. Extracts of a report by Dr. Elliott are included in this article.
3650. Mosher, Eliza M. "The Value of Organization--What It Has Done for Women." *Woman's Medical Journal*, 26:6 (June 1916) 141. (Original articles.) (Address, Annual Meeting, Medical Women's National Association, Detroit, Michigan, 13 June 1916.)
Women, unlike men, have tended not to organize and band together. Now that preparedness is needed, it is important that medical women organize so that the organized unit will be able to exert a power that no individual standing alone can match. Such an organization not only will enlarge the power and opportunities of its individual members, but also will give intellectual companionship and common bonds of spirituality.
3651. Moyer, Elizabeth. "Women in the Female Medical College." *Boston University Medical Center Centerscope*, (July/August 1971) 5-6. port. (*Women in Medicine*.)
A brief history of the New England Female Medical College relates how the institution "fell apart" when Dr. Samuel Gregory died in 1872.
3652. "National Association of Medical Women." *Woman's Medical Journal*, 26:1 (January 1916) 14-15.
The history of women in medicine was marked by the formation of the Medical Women's National Association in Chicago on November 18, 1915, during the semi-centennial celebration of the founding of the Mary Thompson Hospital. The

officers included Eliza H. Mosher as honorary president, Bertha Van Hoosen as president-elect, Marion Craig Potter [first vice-president], Mary McLean as second vice-president, Mary H. Bates as third vice-president, Martha Welpton as recording secretary and treasurer, and [Margaret Hackedorn Rockhill] as corresponding secretary. The Woman's Medical Journal was chosen as the official organ of the Association.

3653. Natural Guardians of the Race. Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1926, 27 pp. photos., ports.
This booklet gives a history of the College and presents the plans for the new college and hospital on Henry Avenue in north Philadelphia.
3654. Nemir, Rosa Lee. "AMWA--Six Decades of Progress (in the Service of Women in Medicine)." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 29:11 (November 1974) 486-490. figs., tables.
Dr. Nemir considers a "few significant highlights" in the history of the American Medical Women's Association (AMWA). Tables show the geographic distribution and specialties of AMWA presidents. A graph illustrates the number and amount of scholarships distributed to women students.
3655. Nemir, Rosa Lee. "Women Doctors Educating Others: 50th Anniversary of the American Medical Women's Association Scholarship Loan Fund." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 28:9 (September 1973) 475-477. port.
A history of the AMWA Scholarship Loan Fund includes excerpted letters from various recipients as well as a photograph of the author.
3656. Nemir, Rosa Lee; Crawford, Mary M.; Guion, Connie M.; and Sharp, Dorothy J. "History of the Women's Medical Association of New York City (Branch Fourteen): 1909-1959." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 15:8 (August 1960) 781-783. ports.
The history of this Association is traced from its evolution out of the alumnae association of the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.
3657. "New Cancer Prevention Clinic." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:5 (May 1942) 151. (Editorial.)
Elise Strang L'Esperance--who with her sister founded, in 1937, the Kate Depew Strang Tumor Clinic at the New York Infirmary for Women and Children--is directing a new cancer prevention clinic at New York City's Memorial Hospital.
3658. "New Name Approved." Woman's Medical College: Today,

1:6 (March 1970) 1.

Following the decision to admit male students, the Board of Corporators of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania unanimously voted to change the College's name to the "Medical College of Pennsylvania." The committee reasoned that the new name "comes closest to maintaining the traditional name of the institution and removes only the word 'Woman's' from the title..."

3659. "The New Women and Children's Hospital of Chicago." Medical Woman's Journal, 36:2 (February 1929) 31-33. illus.
A history of the Women and Children's Hospital of Chicago is given on the occasion of the opening of the new hospital.
3660. Newman, Meta R. Pennock. "Twenty-First Annual Meeting of the Association of Women in Public Health." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:1 (January 1943) 8, 12. (Public Health Section.)
Proceedings of the meeting are briefly outlined in this article.
3661. "News Items from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:12 (December 1940) 375.
The "items" focus upon recent professional activities (appointments, papers presented, grants received) of faculty members.
3662. "Nineteenth Annual Banquet of Women's Medical Society of New York State in Honor Dr. Eliza M. Mosher's Fifty Years in Medicine; Monday Evening, May 11, 1925." Medical Woman's Journal, 32:8 (August 1925) 220-223.
At this banquet held in honor of Eliza M. Mosher's 50 years in medicine, Dr. Mosher reminisced about the great women physician teachers she had known whom she felt had helped her career: Elizabeth Blackwell, Emily Blackwell, Marie Zakrzewska, Lucy E. Sewall, Helen Morton, and Susan Dimock. She urged the women members of this society to speak at their meetings of those women physicians who have helped them become successful physicians. Susan Moody also spoke about women's health care in Persia where women physicians were especially needed because of the cultural practice specifying that women may only be seen by the men of their own families.
3663. "92nd Annual Commencement of Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:6 (June 1944) 36. (News Notes.)
Information is given on the 21 graduates and on the commencement exercise itself.
3664. "No Medical Women in House of Delegates of A.M.A."

Medical Woman's Journal, 28:6 (June 1921) 163.

The author of this brief reminder urges the matter to be taken up by the "Councillor and Executive Committee of our Association," and expresses the hope that next year a goodly number of women will be in the American Medical Association (AMA) House of Delegates.

3665. "No Woman Physician Desired in A.M.A. House of Delegates." Medical Woman's Journal, 46:7 (July 1939) 216. (Editorial.)
The Women's Medical Association of New York City requested the House of Delegates of the New York State Medical Society to recommend that the American Medical Association grant a seat in its House of Delegates to a woman. The resolution stated that the seat would be permanent and filled each year by a woman delegate. Although the New York State Medical Society favorably received the resolution, the AMA's House of Delegates voted it down, "and there will be no woman physician in that body this year."
3666. Noble, Mary Riggs. "The Women Doctors of the Children's Bureau." Medical Woman's Journal, 40:1 (January 1933) 5-10.
Upon the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, this article was written to commemorate the achievements of the Bureau and the medical women who had a share in its pioneering work. A history of the Bureau, its departments and organization, is given. The history is presented in terms of the women physicians who made it possible.
3667. Norris, Frances S. "Medical Womanpower." New England Journal of Medicine, 281:16 (16 October 1969) 910-911. (Letters to the Editor.)
In a criticism of medical school admission policies, Dr. Norris attacks recent events at the Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia, where, for the first time since 1850, men students will be admitted. "With virtually untapped national womanpower available to them, the male leadership at the College wish to restrict admission of women so that male applicants rejected elsewhere can be admitted." Dr. Norris adds that not only is the College promoting discriminatory policies now toward women applicants, but women faculty are being "programmed into extinction." She believes the government should withhold federal funds from the College because it is "so bent on mediocrity."
3668. "Northwestern University Woman's Medical School." Chicago Clinical Review, 3 (October 1893) 59-62. illus.
[Article not examined by editors.]
3669. "The Northwestern University Woman's Medical School." Woman's Medical Journal, 12:3 (March 1902) 56-57.
This article discusses the discontinuance of the school.

3670. "A Notable Record Service: Woman's Medical College."
Medical Woman's Journal, 55:5 (May 1948) 45-46.
(Notes from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.)
Professors and department heads for 1947-1948 are listed in this article, which presents a general history of the College. Also described is a dinner held in honor of Dr. [Catharine] Macfarlane, upon her completion of 50 years of medical achievement. "Dr. Macfarlane, being a woman, had the last word, and was charming and witty in her reminiscences of her early practice."
3671. "Notes from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania."
Medical Woman's Journal, 54:6 (June 1947) 50. table.
A table lists the names of foreign countries and the number of medical students from each country to attend the College between the years 1850-1945. Dr. Marian Shaffner Morse is also mentioned in this news column.
3672. "Notes from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania."
Medical Woman's Journal, 55:4 (April 1948) 49. photo.
Dr. Isabella H. Perry, a 1921 graduate of Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, will direct a new cancer teaching program at the College. A biography of her accompanies a description of that program. Also described in this article are the College's Founders Day ceremonies, during which a bust of S. Josephine Baker was presented.
3673. "Notes from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania."
Medical Woman's Journal, 55:9 (September 1948) 64.
The College's 1948 commencement, during which 35 women received degrees, is briefly described. Also mentioned in this article is Gerty T. Cori, M.D., who won the Nobel Prize in 1947.
3674. "Notes from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania."
Medical Woman's Journal, 55:11 (November 1948) 57.
Two women physicians named the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania as beneficiary to their wills: Margaret Delmore (class of 1899), in the amount of \$47,000; and Grace Sherwood (M.D., 1904)--\$17,000. Honorary degrees conferred, and other awards received are also included.
3675. "Notes from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania."
Medical Woman's Journal, 56:1 (January 1949) 55.
A new laboratory in Middletown, Connecticut's Middlesex Hospital has been named after Jessie Weston Fisher, an 1893 graduate of Woman's Medical College and a distinguished bacteriologist and pathologist. Awards, new appointments, and activities of several other College alumnae are mentioned in this column.
3676. "Notes from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania."

Medical Woman's Journal, 56:3 (March 1949) 56, 58. Founders' Day ceremonies are described and new faculty appointments are announced in this article.

3677. "Notes from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:8 (August 1949) 45-46. Among other College events mentioned in this article is a description of the [1949] commencement ceremony, during which 30 women received degrees.
3678. "Notes on the National Woman's Party Convention." Medical Woman's Journal, 49:12 (December 1942) 385. (Editorial.)
Dr. Catharine Macfarlane introduced a resolution at the eleventh biennial convention of the National Woman's Party which "urge[s] that the women physicians of this country be not discriminated against but that they be admitted to full membership in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army and Navy."
3679. O'Connor, Katheryn and Forbes, Lorna. "Student News." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:9 (September 1945) 54-55. photo., ports.
A cameo of the entering freshman class at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania is given, including names of undergraduate schools attended, number of women married, family backgrounds, and former occupations of the students.
3680. O'Connor, Katheryn and Forbes, Lorna. "Student News." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:12 (December 1945) 59, 64.
This article discusses the structural changes in course and clinical work at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Lectures by various women physicians at the College are alluded to.
3681. "Our Journal." Woman's Medical Journal, 1:5 (May 1893) 97-98.
Men as well as women are invited to subscribe to the Journal. The Journal provides a place where women physicians may write and be heard and thereby "bring their names before the public through meritorious articles," as male physicians have done to attain eminence.
3682. "Outline of Activities the American Women's Hospitals: Organized 1917." Medical Woman's Journal, 29:4 (April 1922) 78-80. (Hospitals & Colleges.)
This article briefly outlines the work of the American Women's Hospitals (AWH) in France, Serbia, Armenia, and Russia. Letters from Drs. Mabel E. Elliott and Lucy MacMillan Elliott as well as "letters from grateful patients" are reproduced.

3683. Pearce, Louise. "A Century of Medical Education for Women." Independent Woman, 29:4 (April 1950) 104-106, 122. photos.
The president of Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania (now celebrating its 100th anniversary), emphasizes the accomplishments of Clara Swain and other medical missionaries in this article about the College's early graduates. The life of Anandibai Joshee is highlighted as well.
3684. Peck, Phoebe. "Women Physicians and Their State Medical Societies." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 20:4 (April 1965) 351-353.
Early admissions of female practitioners to state medical societies was rarely accomplished without controversy. In 1872 Kansas, North Carolina, Michigan, and Rhode Island took the actual step of accepting women. Nine states followed suit in the subsequent three years. Circumstances surrounding these admissions are briefly summarized.
3685. "The Personnel and Scope of the Medical Women's National Ass'n." Woman's Medical Journal, 26:10 (October 1916) 245. (Editorial.)
The first slate of officers of the Medical Women's National Association is given.
3686. Pincock, Carolyn S. "New Horizons for the American Medical Women's Association." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 30:1 (January 1975) 9-11.
The American Medical Women's Association should adopt a unified program to provide change in discriminatory behavior towards women in medical schools.
3687. "Pioneer Medical Women of Cleveland and the Story of the Women's and Children's Free Medical and Surgical Dispensary." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 6:5 (May 1951) 186-189. photos., ports.
A history is presented (in narrative and excerpts of reports) of the Women's and Children's Free Medical and Surgical Dispensary of Cleveland, Ohio, founded by Dr. Myra K. Merrick in 1878.
3688. "Plastic Surgery Clinic: Director, Alma Dea Morani, M.D., F.A.C.S., F.I.C.S." Medical Woman's Journal, 55:1 (January 1948) 53.
Described is Philadelphia's first plastic surgery clinic, the Plastic Surgery and Hand Clinic of Woman's Medical College Hospital. Its director, Dr. Alma Dea Morani--one of the first women surgeons to specialize in plastic surgery--describes the work at the clinic.
3689. "Progress--Not Segregation." Medical Woman's Journal, 30:6 (June 1923) 190. (Editorial.)

The importance of medical women's organizations is emphasized.

3690. Purnell, Caroline M. "American Women's Hospitals: Organized by War Service Committee of the Medical Women's National Association." Woman's Medical Journal, 29[19]:2 (February 1919) 26-27.
3691. Putnam, James Jackson. "Women at Zurich." Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, 101:16 (16 October 1879) 567-568.

This letter to the editor supports medical education for women at Harvard, as proposed by Dr. Bowditch and Professor Rose. The medical coeducation experiment at Zurich has been a great success, contrary to what has been implied in the Journal. The author also objects to the Journal's protest that a female medical college at Harvard would oblige smaller colleges to close their doors. Harvard has never been influenced by such a consideration before. It is important to make first-rate practitioners of women, and not relegate them to inferior schools. An editorial note insists that the objection has been to medical coeducation alone.
3692. Qua, Julia Kimball. "President's Address." Medical Woman's Journal, 32:7 (July 1925) 195-197. (Address, Annual Meeting, Women's Medical Society of New York State, Syracuse, New York.)

In this address, the retiring president of the Women's Medical Society of New York State, Dr. Qua, reviews the reasons why a separate medical organization for women needs to exist and identifies some of the problems of medical practice to solve in the future. Women need their own medical organization because "in this smaller body the members would have more opportunity for presenting papers and be less timid in their discussions, a better chance of acquaintance with each other's aims and ideals, and by this interchange of thought be strengthened in our work."
3693. "A Record of the Work of Medical Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 29:10 (October 1922) 260. (Editorial.)

The Medical Woman's Journal "faithfully [records] the achievements of women physicians" and contains the only extensive history of this group. This article expresses hope for the support of medical women in the continuation of the Journal.
3694. Reid, Ada Chree. "Those Were the Days!" Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 11:4 (April 1956) 140-141.

An editor of the Journal describes the difficulties of the women who worked on the Journal for its first ten years: obtaining material, learning printing, editing information, meeting deadlines, etc.

3695. "Report of the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Medical Women's National Association Held in Atlantic City, June 9-10, 1919." Woman's Medical Journal, 29[19]:7 (July 1919) 137-149.

Dr. Angenette Parry, president, presided at this meeting. New officers elected included Etta Gray, president. Dr. Gray's speech, giving recommendations for Association work of the coming year, is printed. Also published in full are reports by Maude Glasgow (committee on opportunities for medical women), Kristine Mann (committee on industrial diseases of women and children), Emma Wheat Gilmore (committee, women physicians, general medical board, Council National Defense), Isabelle Thompson Smart (internship committee), and Willa F. Davis (committee on publications).

3696. "Report of the Semi-Annual Meeting Women's Medical Society of New York State." Medical Woman's Journal, 46:2 (February 1939) 55-57.

Among the debates of this thirty-third semiannual meeting was the question of general affiliation of state societies with the national medical women's organization. Resolutions adopted include the dissolution of the affiliation between the Women's Medical Society of New York State and the Medical Woman's Journal.

3697. "Report of World Fair Committee Women's Medical Association of New York City." Medical Woman's Journal, 46:3 (March 1939) 90-91.

The American Women's Association and the Women's Medical Association of New York City in cooperation will provide entertainment for women visiting the World's Fair. Among the arrangements are "Career Tours" of several city hospitals.

3698. "Representation for Medical Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 46:5 (May 1939) 148. (Editorial.)

At its April [1939] meeting, the New York State Medical Society unanimously adopted a resolution to urge the AMA to grant a permanent seat in its house of delegates to a woman delegate.

3699. "Resolutions Adopted at the Annual Convention." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:7 (July 1930) 196-197. (Meeting, Medical Women's National Association, Detroit, Michigan, 22-24 June 1930.)

Among the resolutions adopted at this convention were those in the following areas: women medical students must not be discriminated against because of their sex, and the MWNA "condemns the resolution against the participation of women in Olympic Games...." In addition, it was resolved that contraception counseling is a "wholly proper medical function." MWNA also endorses "the movement looking to the abolition of child labor."

3700. Ridlon, John. "Dr. Marie J. Mergler, Dean." Woman's Medical Journal, 9:4 (April 1899) 117-118.
The announcement of Dr. Mergler's appointment as dean of Northwestern University Woman's Medical School is incorporated into information on other changes in the School.
3701. Robinson, Alice. "American Woman's Association Clubhouse." Medical Woman's Journal, 38:6 (June 1931) 147-150. photo.
The 4500-member American Woman's Association (AWA) boasts a multi-facility clubhouse in New York City that attracts many prominent women physicians including Florence R. Sabin, and Mary M. Crawford. Explaining why the Association has special interest for women physicians, Dr. Crawford, a founder and vice-president of AWA, says "Here [at the AWA Club] we see people who are doing things so differently from us and we can listen and enjoy them without the slightest responsibility." The author adds that women physicians often prefer "when pleasure-bound to mingle with women not especially interested in medicine."
3702. Robinson, Daisy M. O. "President's Address." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:6 (June 1930) 166-168. (Address, Annual Meeting, Women's Medical Society of New York State, Inc., Rochester, New York, 2 June 1930.)
Women physicians have to band together to promote the interchange of ideas and to support the contribution and advancement of women in medicine. The early women pioneers of medicine give us models of character and service, and prove that women in medicine can make important contributions.
3703. Rochford, Grace E. "The New England Hospital for Women and Children." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 5:12 (December 1950) 497-499. photo., port.
From the premise that the history of the New England Hospital for Women and Children closely parallels the history of the progress of education of women in medicine in the United States, the author traces that hospital's history, from its stated purpose in 1863 through the approach of its centenary.
3704. Rockhill, Margaret H. "Report of the Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Medical Women's National Association Held in Detroit, Mich., June 22-24, 1930." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:7 (July 1930) 191-195.
Besides highlighting the social events and the program of this annual meeting, this article also points out the difficulty in raising scholarship funds for women medical students: that "medical women themselves, some of those formerly interested have withdrawn their support." As a result, the Medical Women's National Association should

look to more stable support from foundations to fund scholarships for women medical students.

3705. Rudd, Helga M. "The Women's Medical College of Chicago: Later Called the Northwestern University Woman's Medical College. 1870-1902." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:6 (June 1946) 41-46, 64. (History of Women in Medicine, Bertha Selmon, ed.)
The first of three articles about the College, this article traces the events leading up to the founding of the Women's Medical College. Dr. Mary Harris Thompson's role in establishing the school is described; other women who figured prominently in the school's history are also mentioned. In 1891 the College united with Northwestern University and assumed the name, Northwestern University Woman's Medical College. In 1902 the University declared the woman's school extinct.
3706. Rudnick, Sarah. "A Story of the Work Being Done in Serbia Under the Supervision of Dr. Etta Gray." Medical Woman's Journal, 28:11 (November 1921) 281. port.
The institution with which Dr. Gray is associated is part of the American Women's Hospitals organization.
3707. Sanford, Mary B. "Letters to the Editor." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:4 (April 1943) 110.
This letter was written in response to a request from the editor of the Journal for information about the Salvation Army. Dr. Sanford gives her personal feelings about the "army" and tells of one experience she had with the Salvation Army offering medical aid to storm victims in Ohio.
3708. Scarlett-Dixon, Mary J. Valedictory Address to the Twenty-Third Graduating Class of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Published by request, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1875, 16 pp.
Alluding to the religious and governmental evolution that gave rise to women's medical education, Mary Scarlett-Dixon reviews the history of the Woman's Medical College as well as its present organization. Also discussed are the special duties of women physicians, most of which have to do with exerting "purifying and refining" influences upon society. Following the text of this speech is an appendix which details the October 1874 ceremony commemorating the erection of the new building of the Woman's Medical College.
3709. Scharnagel, Isabel M. "Minutes of the Thirty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the Women's Medical Society of New York State." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:6 (June 1941) 164-166.

These minutes cover such topics as the resolution regarding the eligibility of women physicians in the U.S. Army and

Navy Medical Reserve Corps. A second resolution was passed which dealt with an expression of gratitude to Western Reserve University (WRU), Cleveland, Ohio (where the AMWA Convention was to meet in June of this year) for granting women physicians the privilege of graduating from WRU in 1854.

3710. Scharnagel, Isabel M. "Minutes of the Thirty-Fourth Annual Meeting of Women's Medical Society of New York State: New York--May 6, 1940." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:6 (June 1940) 185-187.
A resolution concerning efforts to have Emily Dunning Barringer appointed a delegate to the 1940 American Medical Association convention was passed at this meeting. Other business included: reports by the legislative committee and the committee on medical education; a debate of the question of amalgamation with the national women's society; and a discussion of the status of women physicians during wartime.
3711. Scharnagel, Isabel M. "Official Report Mid-Year Meeting: Women's Medical Society of New York State." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:2 (February 1940) 59-61.
During this meeting, it was agreed that the Medical Woman's Journal be made the official organ of the Women's Medical Society of New York State. Dr. Emily Barringer reported on the question of affiliation with the national women's society.
3712. Schlachter, Jo. "The American Women's Hospitals Reserve Corps." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:6 (June 1944) 18-21. photos.
The organizational structure, activities, and reward system of the corps (a semimilitary "lay" committee that aids the work of the American Women's Hospitals) is outlined.
3713. Schwartz, Neena B. "Why Women Form Their Own Professional Organizations." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 28:1 (January 1973) 12-15.
"Four functions are subserved when women form their own professional organizations. The first of these functions is an attempt to achieve equal opportunity and rights with regard to their professional aspirations. The second function subserved by women's professional organizations is to promote, recognize and act on women's own perspectives in their professional field. These perspectives do not always coincide with those of the men. The third function is to train women in the administrative and political aspects of their professions so that they are better able to move back into the parent professional organizations and achieve influence and power. Finally, women's professional organizations serve a 'consciousness arousal' function for women by means of sharing the common problems women have in achieving career goals." [Article abstract.]

3714. "Second Annual Meeting of Association of Southern Medical Women." Woman's Medical Journal, 25:1 (January 1915) 15-16.

The report includes biographical sketches of the Association's newly elected president Dr. Mary E. Lapham, vice-president Dr. Mary A. Parsons, and secretary-treasurer Dr. Rosa H. Gantt.

3715. "Second Century of Building Progress for the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 14:3 (March 1959) 240-241.

On December 9, 1958 construction began at the Medical College of Pennsylvania on a \$2 million research wing whose projected completion date was to have been 1961. This addition would provide teaching space to enable 20 per cent more students to enroll, as well as more room for laboratories. Renovations in the main building will provide additional space for diagnosis and treatment of patients. This additional wing is the third major expansion since 1950. In 1952 a nursing wing was completed, and in 1954 a preventive medicine wing was completed.

3716. Selmon, Bertha L. "The Homeopathic Medical College for Women: Cleveland--1868-1870." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:5 (May 1946) 29-32. facsim., ports. (History of Women in Medicine.)

Biographies are given of Cleora Augusta Seaman, M.D., principal founder of the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College for Women, and of Myra K. Merrick, M.D., president of the College. The institution merged, after three years' operation, with the Western Homeopathic Medical College.

3717. Selmon, Bertha L. "The New York Medical College and Hospital for Women (Homeopathic): 1863-1918." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:4 (April 1946) 43-46. port. (History of Women in Medicine.)

This article opens with a description of the differences of opinion between women in homeopathy--represented by Clemence Sophia Lozier--and the women who remained "strictly allopath"--represented by Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell. The professional antagonism between the "regular and irregular schools" contributed to the "icy gulf" between Lozier and the Blackwells. A history of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, founded by Dr. Lozier in 1863, was written by Cornelia Chase Brant and mentions the women who ran the institution. A biography is given of Dr. Lozier, written by her granddaughter, Jessica Lozier Payne.

3718. Selmon, Bertha L. "The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:7 (July 1945) 46-50, 55. illus., ports. (History of Women in

Medicine.)

This serialized history [continued in the October, November, and December 1945 issues of the Journal] begins with background information on the College and its early outstanding women physicians (e.g., Clara Marshall, Ann Preston, Hannah E. Longshore, and Emeline H. Cleveland, among others).

3719. Selmon, Bertha L. "Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania: 1888-1900." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:12 (December 1945) 45-48. (History of Women in Medicine.)
The growth and success story of the College concludes this four-part series. [The first three installments appear in the July, October, and November issues of the Journal.] Dean Clara Marshall's letter, an excerpt of which appears in this article, relates the story of the acceptance of a woman into the Philadelphia County Medical Society. Statistics on the College and a discussion of various departments are also included.
3720. "The Semi-Annual Meeting of the Woman's Society of New York State." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:2 (February 1941) 55, 57.
An outline of the proceedings of this meeting lists the presentations as "Women's Place in the Defense Program," by Judge Dorothy Kenyon, and "The Role of Physicians in these Historical Times," by Colonel Samuel Kopetsky of the U.S. Army Medical Corps.
3721. "Semi-Centennial Celebration of Mary Thompson Hospital of Chicago for Women and Children--1865-1915." Woman's Medical Journal, 25:12 (December 1915) 280-283. port.
3722. "Semi-Centennial of the Medical Woman's Journal." Medical Woman's Journal, 50:5 (May 1943) 128.
3723. "Seventy-Fourth Annual Commencement of the Woman's Medical College." Medical Woman's Journal, 33:7 (July 1926) 208.
Out of the 29 women graduating from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1926, ten expect to serve as medical missionaries; 17 will intern in Pennsylvania hospitals--four in Philadelphia. Since the first class in 1852, 1,600 have graduated from the college, which is the only U.S. school exclusively for the training of women doctors.
3724. "Shall the Identity of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children Established by Doctors Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell in 1857 Be Lost? Now Entirely Staffed by Women Physicians. Under Reorganization, But 5 Percent of Women Eligible as Members of Staff." Medical Woman's Journal, 33:4 (April 1926) 111. (Editorial.)

The proposed merger of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children--the only hospital in the city controlled by women--with Columbia University-Presbyterian Hospital, is firmly opposed in this editorial stand.

3725. Sinkoff-Goldstein, Jean. "Some Background on the Blackwell Chapter, AMWA." Michigan Medicine, 74:2 (January 1975) 19. port.
In addition to outlining the history and the current organizational structure of the 200-member Blackwell [Michigan] chapter, Dr. Sinkoff-Goldstein (the chapter's president) identifies the organization's goals and major concerns. Among the severe problems these Michigan women physicians are preoccupied with: the high cost of medical education and the difficulty of obtaining part-time residencies and proper household childcare workers.
3726. "Sixteenth Annual Meeting of Women's Medical Society of New York State Was Held at the Hotel Ten Eyck, Albany, on Monday, April 17, 1922." Medical Woman's Journal, 29:5 (May 1922) 95-96.
Proceedings of this meeting are herein recorded. Names of newly elected officers are given as well as titles of papers read by various women physicians.
3727. "Sixty-Sixth Annual Meeting of A. M. A. --Banquet of Medical Women--A Great Success." Woman's Medical Journal, 25:7 (July 1915) 158-159.
3728. Slater, Robert J. "Memorandum from the President on the 125th Anniversary of the College." Alumnae News, 26:1 (February 1975) 2-3. port.
As the number of women physicians increases, the impact of the woman's point of view on medical care will mean "accommodation and adjustment for men as well as women." Reflecting upon the College's move to coeducational status and its subsequent name change [from Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania to the Medical College of Pennsylvania], Dr. Slater asserts that the school's historical importance to women has not diminished. He further points out that coeducation "provides all of our students with experience more reflective of the situations they will be meeting in later life."
3729. "Some of the Women Physicians Expected to Attend the Medical Women's National Association." Bulletin Medical Women's Club of Chicago, 12:9 (May 1924) 6.
Dr. Martha Tracy, Dr. Elizabeth Thelberg, Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton, Dr. Mabel Elliott, and Dr. Maude E. Abbott are among those women expected to attend the Association meeting.
3730. "Something About Ourselves." Medical Woman's Journal,

44:6 (June 1937) 170. (Editorial.)

A rationale for the existence of the Medical Woman's Journal is presented.

3731. "The Southern Medical Women's Association." Woman's Medical Journal, 24:5 (May 1914) 103-104.
3732. Spencer, Everett R. "The Ten-Year Debate." Massachusetts Physician, (July 1972) 36-37, 42.
Basing his remarks on Walter L. Burrage's book, History of the Massachusetts Medical Society 1781-1922, this executive secretary of the Massachusetts Medical Society reiterates the debate and methodology of getting women accepted into the Society. He traces events from the application of the first woman, Susan Dimock, in 1872, until the acceptance of the first woman, Emma Louisa Call, in 1884.
3733. Spurlock, Jeanne. "New Recognition for Women in APA." American Journal of Psychiatry, 132:6 (June 1975) 647-648. (Editorial.)
Dr. Spurlock announced that the Committee on Women in Psychiatry--"a new member of the family of APA organizational components"--has become a part of the American Psychiatric Association's structure. This editorial further provides background information on women's membership in the APA.
3734. Starr, Sarah Logan Wister. "What the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania Stands For." Medical Woman's Journal, 31:11 (November 1924) 317-319. photo., port.
A history of the College is given, and of Ann Preston, a member of the first graduating class and subsequent dean of the faculty.
3735. Stephens-Walker, Hasseltine. "Report of the President of the Medical Staff of the Mary Thompson Hospital of Chicago." Woman's Medical Journal, 25:12 (December 1915) 283-286. (Presentation, Meeting, Chicago Woman's Club, 16 November 1915.)
3736. Storer, H. B. "The Gynaecological Society of Boston and Women Physicians: A Reply to Mr. Wm. Lloyd Garrison." Journal of the Gynaecological Society of Boston, 2 (1870) 28-38.
[Article not examined by editors.]
3737. "Student News." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:8 (August 1946) 60. photo., port.
Included in the "News" is the information that of the 77 U.S. medical schools, four do not admit women students.
3738. "Student News." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:11 (November 1946) 60.

This mention of the opening exercises of the ninety-seventh session of Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania includes data on the new students.

3739. "Student Women in White." Newsweek, (16 June 1947) 23-26. photos. (Picture Review.)

This review consists of photographs of women physicians and students performing various tasks at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

3740. Taylor-Jones, Louise. "President's Address." Medical Woman's Journal, 35:7 (July 1928) 189-190. port. (Address, Annual Meeting, Medical Women's National Association, Minneapolis, 10-12 June 1928.)

Incoming Medical Women's National Association president Louise Taylor-Jones reviews the advances the organization has made over the preceding five years.

3741. Tenney, Rachel. "New Medical Opportunities." Woman's Medical Journal, 1:8 (August 1893) 167.

Dr. Tenney writes of the value of coeducation in medical schools. She also announces the faculty appointments of women physicians at the Hering Homeopathic Medical College of Chicago.

3742. Thelander, H. E. "Children's Hospital of San Francisco." Medical Woman's Journal, 41:7 (July 1934) 184-186, 198. chart, photos., port.

A biography is presented of Charlotte Blake Brown, a principal founder of the Pacific Dispensary for Women and Children (now known as Children's Hospital). A history of that San Francisco-based institution is given along with a description of its current organization. "The physicians who have figured prominently in the history of the hospital's growth ... have been women of vision and ideals."

3743. Thelberg, Elizabeth B. "Report of Medical Women's National Association of the National Council of Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 28:12 (December 1921) 312.

A brief history of the Medical Women's National Association is herein given.

3744. "The Thirty-Third Annual Meeting of the Women's Medical Society of New York State." Medical Woman's Journal, 46:5 (May 1939) 149-151.

Among the business of the meeting held in Syracuse, April 23 and 24 [1939], the following resolution was passed: "Resolved, that the Women's Medical Association of New York City in Executive Session, respectfully request and urge the House of Delegates of the Medical Society of the State of New York to recommend to the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association that they grant a seat to a woman delegate in the House of Delegates."

3745. "This Journal." Medical Woman's Journal, 45:1 (January 1938) 18. (Editorial.)
The Journal's importance is emphasized in this article.
3746. "This Journal the Official Organ of the Organization of Iowa Medical Women." Woman's Medical Journal, 12:7 (July 1902) 171.
3747. "The Title in the Library and Memorial Building." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:6 (June 1947) 35-36.
This article on the proposed library and memorial building to be built by the American Medical Women's Association on a site donated by the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, contains a letter from George A. Hay, comptroller of the College. In his letter, Mr. Hay answers questions relevant to the title and use of the library.
3748. Tracy, Martha. "Address of Incoming President of Medical Women's National Association, New Orleans, April 28, 1920." Medical Woman's Journal, 27:5 (May 1920) 133-135. port.
"We exist, not for segregation from medical men in scientific work, but as machinery to accomplish certain things in the interest of women to which men have given scant attention, and which must be done by women if done at all."
3749. Tracy, Martha. "The Medical Student of Today." Women in Medicine, 55 (January 1937) 14-15.
Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania accepted 32 students from 100 applicants in the entering class of 1936. The qualities looked for in applicants were: capacity for amassing factual knowledge, potential of earning the respect of their teachers and the confidence of their patients, family background, native intelligence, college record, "reputation as to integrity of character, of poise and steadfastness of purpose," score on the Aptitude Test for Medical Students, health status, personality, and neatness in person and dress.
3750. Tracy, Martha. "Report of Chairman on Medical Opportunities for Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 33:5 (May 1926) 136-138.
Speaking before the twelfth annual convention of the Medical Women's National Association, Martha Tracy lists the credentials of recipients of the Association's scholarship fund. "In regard to the continuance and the increase of opportunities for women physicians ... I continue to believe there is no need or advisability for special drive. I am more embarrassed by the fact that I do not find women trained and ready to accept the opportunities now available.... There are more higher places for women physicians today than there are qualified candidates to fill them. The will to work and to qualify is our greatest need."

3751. Tracy, Martha. "A Retrospect." In: The 75th Anniversary Volume of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1926, 1-6. (Reprint.)
Dr. Tracy outlines the history of the College by describing the efforts of the personalities involved in its founding (Joseph S. Longshore, Bartholomew Fussell, and William J. Mullen) and the alumnae who returned to teach (Ann Preston, Mary Putnam Jacobi, Anna E. Broomall, Hannah T. Croasdale, Frances Emily White, and Clara Marshall).
3752. Tracy, Martha. "Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania." Bulletin of the Medical Women's National Association, 38 (October 1932) 17-18.
The establishment of a medical school for women in 1850 was the natural outcome of the "social, economic, and educational revolution which has been part of the so-called 'woman movement' of the past 125 years." A history of the College and common attitudes towards women in medicine at the time are given. A discussion of Drs. Ann Preston and Hannah Longshore is also included with mention of other eminent faculty members.
3753. Tracy, Martha. "The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania: A Glimpse at History and a Personal Retrospect." Bryn Mawr Alumnae Bulletin, (May 1935).
Dr. Tracy's account of the Medical College of Pennsylvania's history recalls the struggles and achievements of the first 25 years of the College: the hard fight to obtain funds for equipment and support, the fight for recognition in the county medical society, the part played by alumnae in medical missions, and the standardization of courses before schools like Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania had done so. Dr. Tracy concludes this article with comments upon her own years as faculty (appointed in 1907) and later as dean (appointed in 1918) of the College.
3754. Tracy, Martha and Potter, Ellen C. "The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania; Its Relation to All Women in Medicine." Woman's Medical Journal, 29[19]:10 (October 1919) 202-208.
An examination of the social climate of the times and the struggle of women elsewhere to obtain medical education and establish women's schools provides context for this history of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Ann Preston, Emeline Cleveland, and Hannah Longshore are profiled as representative of some of the "refined, cultured, beautiful" women of the college's early years who were "insulted in the streets [and] spat upon...." The article concludes with a listing of the College's contributions that more than justify its perpetuation as an exclusively female medical school.

3755. "Transactions of Annual Meeting of Medical Women's National Association, Tuesday June 13, 1916--4 p.m., Hotel Statler, Detroit, Mich., Dr. Eliza Mosher, Presiding." Woman's Medical Journal, 26:6 (June 1916) 163-164.
At this meeting, Mary Thompson, the founder of the hospital named after her in Chicago, was honored for having established a place where women and children could receive medical care and where medical women could work and train.
3756. "Twenty Women Enrolled for Study of Medicine at New York University." Medical Woman's Journal, 27:1 (January 1920) 22. (Notes and Comments.)
3757. "The Value of Organization to Medical Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 29:5 (May 1922) 92-93.
3758. [Van Hoosen, Bertha]. "Address of President at Second Annual Meeting of the Medical Women's National Association. Held in New York, June 5 and 6, 1917." Woman's Medical Journal, 27:6 (June 1917) 129.
This speech stresses the necessity for women's organizations and the necessity for cooperation among all medical organizations.
3759. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "The Children's Mercy Hospital." Medical Woman's Journal, 35:6 (June 1928) 172-173.
port.
Biographies are given of two sisters, Dr. Alice Berry Graham and Dr. Katherine Berry Richardson, who together founded the Children's Mercy Hospital in Kansas City, Missouri.
3760. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "The Clinical Congress of the American College of Surgeons From the Viewpoint of a Woman Surgeon." Medical Woman's Journal, 29:12 (December 1922) 305-308.
Women have always been freely admitted to membership in the American College of Surgeons whenever they could meet the requirements. In 1922 there were 30 women members. Dr. Van Hoosen lists the names of the new members at the Boston convocation in October 1922 and gives a description of the Congress itself. One of the "clinical attractions" was the program offered by the New England Hospital for Women and Children. Dr. Van Hoosen's description of this program is complete with case histories.
3761. [Van Hoosen, Bertha]. "Do Women Doctors Need Their Own Medical Journal?" Medical Woman's Journal, 36:1 (January 1929) 16.
In 1926 the Journal printed five-eighths of all the articles that had been produced by medical women in America. The

Journal stimulates medical women to unite, and reflects each month the growing history of women in medicine.

3762. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Looking Backward." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 5:10 (October 1950) 406-408.

Dr. Van Hoosen offers a brief accounting of women physicians' efforts to organize within the American Medical Association and a reminiscence of the incipient American Medical Women's Association's War Service Committee struggles.

3763. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Medical Women's National Association--Reasons for Its Existence--Its Scope and Its Work." Woman's Medical Journal, 26:4 (April 1916) 97-98. (Editorial.)

Medical women as a class have problems that cannot be solved in the already existing medical societies. Functions which a medical woman's society could serve include: fostering a better communicative spirit; setting up a reference service so that women physicians may refer patients to other women, hear about job openings, and exchange professional information; obtaining and publishing information about where women can get training in the specialty of their choice; establishing support systems so that women will be more active in the various medical societies and associations; establishing a fund to take care of women physicians and medical students in need; and working to increase the opportunities and choices of women in medicine.

3764. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Opportunities for Medical Women Internes." Medical Woman's Journal, 34:1 (January 1927) 4-7. illus.

A description of the growth of the Women and Children's Hospital of Chicago includes a salute to its founder, Dr. Mary Thompson. The author also calls for contributions for the institution's current fund drive.

3765. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Opportunities for Medical Women Interns." Medical Woman's Journal, 34:2 (February 1927) 36-39. photo.

Established by the "Jean [sic] d'Arc of Temperance," Dr. Mary Weeks Burnett, the Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital in Chicago forbids the use of alcoholic medications. Managed by women, the hospital has accepted 11 women interns over the past seven years, although it has "been unfortunate in its selection in many instances. One woman interne was a drug addict; another left after serving a month in order to marry; two others were foreign-educated and unable to adapt themselves to American life; still another left after three months' service to take a salaried position. In spite of these discouragements the medical staff (all men with one exception) still give to women

internes every advantage and treat them absolutely without prejudice." The article concludes with a plea for women physicians to wrestle with and drive the "curse alcohol" from its "final stronghold": the medicine chest of the physician.

3766. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Outline of Work for Year. Instructions to Committee." Woman's Medical Journal, 26:6 (June 1916) 159-160. port. (Address, Annual Meeting, Medical Women's National Association, Detroit, Michigan, 13 June 1916.)

The priorities of the committees of the Medical Women's National Association are identified. The committee on women's hospitals is to report on the activities of the various women's hospitals and on the opportunities for postgraduate work. The committee on internships, by publishing a list of hospitals that accept women as interns, provides a broader base from which to choose a place that offers good training. The committee on scholarships could organize scholarships and loan funds from funds contributed by wealthy women physicians and appreciative wealthy patients. The committee on state society transactions and on city and district committees will share news, reports, and abstracts of the activities of medical women. The committee on postgraduate work will publish the names and addresses of women in medical centers where postgraduate work may be done, in order that women physicians may know where to seek help and advice from other women physicians. The committee on publications will use the Woman's Medical Journal as its official organ.

3767. Van Hooseen [sic], Bertha. "Shall Medical Women Hold Official Positions in the A.M.A.?" Medical Woman's Journal, 34:10 (October 1927) 287-288. (Feature Article.)

Inspired by the debate over whether the American Hospital Association should elect a woman president, Dr. Van Hoosen advocates that women become officers within the American Medical Association.

3768. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Why Not Women Speakers?" Medical Woman's Journal, 35:7 (July 1928) 205.

At a National League of Woman Voters convention, a "score of men [speakers] had such a wonderful opportunity to talk down to the women and receive their adoration," despite the fact that "woman speakers are more enthusiastic, briefer, more entertaining, and can hold an audience much better." Dr. Van Hoosen hopes that the Medical Women's National organization will continue to have meetings for and by women.

3769. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Woman's Hospital of Detroit." Medical Woman's Journal, 35:12 (December 1928) 352-353.

Detroit's Woman's Hospital began 40 years ago as "a small affair ... in a disagreeable part of the city," with one woman physician playing multiple roles: no task was too menial. "The Board of Women Managers were indefatigable in their attention and interest to the institution." Although at present this hospital affords women physicians a better representation than most other institutions, "it is deeply to be regretted that [it] is not entirely staffed by women...."

3770. [Van Hoosen, Bertha]. "Women Doctors as Members of Medical Societies." Medical Woman's Journal, 36:10 (October 1929) 276-277.
This article was written upon the sixteenth anniversary of the American College of Surgeons. Dr. Van Hoosen reminisces about her experience with this association, of which she was a member.
3771. "WMC Becomes Co-Educational." Woman's Medical College: Today, 1 (October 1969) 1. photo.
Mrs. Paul Kaiser, chairman of the Board of Corporators at Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, announces the College's plan to begin admitting male students. Benefits of coeducation include increased financial support and the ability to attract "high caliber" faculty, interns, and residents. A photograph introducing the first male students, and captioned "Girls Meet the Boys," accompanies this article.
3772. Waite, Frederick C. History of the New England Female Medical College: 1848-1874. Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, Massachusetts, 1950, 132 pp. facsim.
This short history of the New England Female Medical College attempts to trace the history of the school as related to the general history of medicine in the U.S. The school was founded in 1848 by Samuel Gregory for instruction in midwifery. The first session in which a full course was offered was 1852, and the first M.D. degrees were awarded in 1854. The school awarded degrees to 98 women until it merged with the Boston University, then a homeopathic institution, in 1874. Appendixes to this work list all trustees, directors, teaching staff, graduates, and some non-graduated students during the life of the school. The history is based on manuscript records, reports, catalogues, legislative records, and articles in medical journals and newspapers.
3773. Waite, Frederick C. "Medical Education of Women at Penn Medical University." Medical Review of Reviews, 39 (1933) 255-260.
[Article not examined by editors.]
3774. Waite, Frederick C. "The Pioneer Medical College for

Women." The Pharos, 12:1 (May 1949) 7-8. (Presentation, Installation Beta Chapter, Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, Massachusetts, 12 November 1948.)

Highlights of the history of the New England Female Medical College are given, from its inception to its consolidation into Boston University.

3775. Waitzkin, Evelyn D. "Sex at Harvard." Harvard Medical Alumni Bulletin, 49:6 (July-August 1975) 21-22. photo., port.
Dr. Waitzkin, a general psychiatrist, presents in capsule form statistics on the number of women who have attended Harvard Medical School. In 1949, the first year women were admitted, 13 of 112 students were women. The 1975 class admitted 54 women in a total of 165 students. Dr. Waitzkin sees the problem of "femininity and medicine" as one involving both males and females. "All of the ways in which men and women relate to each other are subjected to scrutiny," and the sexual relationship is a major area of concern. As people often go to physicians for sex information, and as physicians do not necessarily know more about sex than any other college graduate, Harvard Medical School, in response to requests from students, began a course in human sexuality (in 1971). Dr. Waitzkin discusses this course and its dynamics.
3776. Wakefield, Alice E. "New York Infirmary for Women and Children: A Sketch of its Past and Plans for its Future." Woman's Medical Journal, 29[19]:9 (September 1919) 186-190. photos., plans.
3777. Walker, Gertrude A. "Many Happy Returns!" In: 75th Anniversary Volume of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Westbrook Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, [1925?], 162-170.
Following a history of the College and the women associated with it, Dr. Walker (class of 1892) urges alumnae to think of their alma mater "as a spiritual entity of vastly greater importance than any one person or group of persons...."
3778. Walker, Gertrude A. "The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania." Woman's Medical Journal, 26:2 (February 1916) 42-44. photo., ports.
Written in the sixty-sixth year of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, this article reviews a portion of the College's history and gives a description of its physical facilities. In several instances this college has led others in the advance of medical education. In 1888 an obstetrics outpatient department was established and later, ward cases were received which enabled students at this college to have clinical experience. Besides enabling women to hold faculty

positions, the College has also contributed up to one-fourth of all medical missionaries sent out each year by the United States. As a woman's college, this school has been active in securing the rights of women.

3779. Walker, Stella Ford. "A Library of the Writings of Medical Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:6 (June 1930) 149.
In order to collect a comprehensive library of materials by women physicians that could be used not only as a practical working library but also as "a source of inspiration to women thinking of entering the medical field," Bertha Van Hoosen helped to direct the establishment of a collection at the Library of the American College of Surgeons.
3780. Wallace, Ellen A. "The New Hampshire Memorial Hospital for Women and Children." Medical Woman's Journal, 35:10 (October 1928) 275-276. photo.
The growth of the New Hampshire Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, founded by Julia Eastman Wallace-Russell in 1876, is traced to the present.
3781. Waugh, Elizabeth S. "History of the Library Trust Fund." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 28:11 (November 1973) 590-594. port.
Dr. Waugh traces the history of the American Medical Women's Association Library Trust Fund from Dr. Julia Donahue's initial \$75 contribution to the building of the Florence A. Moore Library of Medicine at the Medical College of Pennsylvania.
3782. Waugh, Elizabeth S. "The Pioneer Spirit." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 5:10 (October 1950) 409. (Inaugural Address, American Medical Women's Association, Pebble Beach, California, 21 June 1950.)
This article is a very brief tribute to Dr. Bertha Van Hoosen, the first president of the American Medical Women's Association.
3783. Wells, Mrs. S. E. F. "Women in Medicine and Their Colleges." Medical-Literary Journal (San Francisco), 4:3 (1881-1882) 9-14.
[Article not examined by editors.]
3784. "What Price--The M.W.N.A.?" Medical Woman's Journal, 36:6 (June 1929) 152.
The benefits derived from having formed a separate association for women physicians are discussed. This article appears fifteen years after the organization of the Medical Women's National Association.
3785. "A Wise Decision." Woman's Medical Journal, [8]:7 (July

1899) 247-248.

The formal announcement of the "wise decision" to close the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children is reprinted along with excerpts of remarks by Dr. Emily Blackwell. The College, which has been in existence for 40 years, "fulfilled its purpose" and women can now obtain medical education with men on an equal basis.

3786. "Woman's Medical College." Medical Woman's Journal, 33:10 (October 1926) 299.
The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania began its seventy-seventh year with exercises at which Dr. Ellen C. Potter, the Pennsylvania State Secretary of Welfare, warned the 30 entering students against isolation from cultural interests. In 1926 Dr. Ai Hee Kim became the first Korean woman to study at the College.
3787. "The Woman's Medical College of Penn." Woman's Medical Journal, 5:11 (November 1896) 297-298.
Quotes from the student handbook of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania provide historical background and reasons for the importance of the institution.
3788. "The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania." Club Woman's Journal, 6:3 (February 1940) 7.
On the occasion of its 90th year, the history of the Woman's Medical College is reviewed.
3789. "The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 1:1 (April 1946) 22. photo.
After the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania was founded in March 1850, Ann Preston was in the first graduating class and was the first woman given a faculty appointment: the chair of physiology and hygiene. In 1867 she became dean of the faculty. Since Emeline H. Cleveland was appointed to the chair of obstetrics in 1862, women have held that position. Nineteen hundred women have been graduated from this college in its 95-year history. Faith S. Fetterman is medical director of the hospital affiliated with the College. Margaret D. Craighill, the dean of the College, was the first woman ever to be commissioned as an officer in the U.S. Army. After serving as chief of the Women's Health and Welfare Unit of the Office of the Surgeon General, she received the Legion of Merit and rose to the rank of lieutenant-general. She was appointed consultant for the medical care of women veterans.
3790. "The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 14:3 (March 1959) 240.
The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, founded in

1850, has given women a chance to study medicine when other medical schools would not accept them. Currently, only 50 students per entering class are admitted, which makes classes small enough for individual teaching and large enough for stimulating and lively discussion. Students get clinical experience not only at the College hospital but also at other Philadelphia hospitals. Students came from all over the United States and from many foreign countries, as well as from Pennsylvania, to attend Woman's Medical College.

3791. "The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania." Medical Woman's Journal, 37:4 (April 1930) 85-86. photo.
After first meeting in rented rooms when it was founded in 1850, the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1875 erected the first building in the world to be used exclusively for the education of women in medicine. The College, which is about to celebrate its eightieth anniversary, has outgrown its former building and is about to complete its latest structure which is to accommodate students, nurses, doctors, patients, modern equipment and "numerous memorials to the women who were pioneers in the profession of medicine and surgery."
3792. "Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:10 (October 1940) 311.
At the opening of the College's ninety-first annual session, Dr. Catharine Macfarlane announced minor faculty changes and reported an enrollment of 115 students, including 41 in the first-year class.
3793. "Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:1 (January 1941) 27.
Announcement is made of faculty activities at the Woman's Medical College.
3794. "Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:4 (April 1941) 119. (News of the Month.)
News of the College is given which includes mention of a lecture course during 1941 in applied medico-genetics. This was believed to be the first symposium on this subject sponsored by a medical school in the United States.
3795. "Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:5 (May 1941) 150.
This brief announcement concerns the appointment of Dr. Ellen C. Potter as acting president of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Margaret D. Craighill as dean of the College.
3796. "Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:10 (October 1941) 324. (News of the

Month.)

A list of new appointments to the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania is given. At the time of this article, 115 students were enrolled in the College.

3797. "Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:3 (March 1946) 34.
The 36 women who received degrees at the College's ninety-fourth annual commencement are listed. Information is also provided on Margaret D. Craighill, who returns from military duty as dean of the institution.
3798. "Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania [sic]." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:8 (August 1946) 22-23.
This report includes details of a merger proposed by Margaret D. Craighill, dean of Woman's Medical College, with Jefferson Medical College. All assets of Woman's Medical College and its hospital (valued at over \$3 million) were to be turned over to Jefferson. In return, women would be admitted to Jefferson on a 20 per cent quota basis; no provisions were made for staff members. Dr. Craighill's proposal was rejected at an April 10, 1946 meeting of the board of corporators. On April 24, 1946, Dean Craighill's resignation was presented and accepted.
3799. "The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania: Founded 1850." Medical Woman's Journal, 55:6 (June 1948) 59-60. (Notes from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.)
The College's importance to women is the subject of this article, which also reports on a testimonial dinner in honor of Catharine Macfarlane, grants received by the College, and the inauguration of a chapter of the Association of Internes and Medical Students.
3800. "Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania: News of Activities." Medical Woman's Journal, 45:4 (April 1938) 115-116.
The "news" consists of recent lectures, ceremonies, and other activities held at the college.
3801. "The Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia." Medical Woman's Journal, 39:11 (November 1932) 285-286.
The Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia which merged with the West Philadelphia Hospital for Women in 1929 continues both institutions' tradition of having women interns. The Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia, founded in 1861, is probably the oldest hospital to employ women interns.
3802. "Woman's [sic] Medical College of the New York Infirmary." Medical Record, 7 (1925) 215. (Medical Items and News.)
Eight ladies received degrees during the recent commence-

ment exercises. This report of that ceremony includes summaries of the main address, delivered by Professor Mary C. Putnam, M.D., as well as a speech by Joseph H. Choate, Esq.

3803. "Women at Mayo: a Steady Climb up a Steep Staircase." Mayovox (August 1974) 1-4. photo., ports.
Female residents comprise five per cent of Mayo physicians-in-training. Citing some reasons why women are not found in large numbers in the medical profession, the author admits that "unconscious chauvinists attitudes on the part of some male physicians" is a factor. Women have also "been held back by their own preconceived notions of what their role in business should be." The article then discusses three successful women at Mayo: Margaret Thompson, a political activist and Mayo Medical School's first registrar (in 1971); Diane Casper, administrator in research services; and Dr. Ann Schutt, a Mayo Clinic consultant.
3804. "Women Hold Positions of Responsibility." Medical and Professional Woman's Journal, 40:9 (September 1933) 275.
A large number of women hold positions of responsibility at the Medical Center of the New York Hospital, Cornell Medical College Association. Thirty-three are associated with the faculty and 42 women hold "responsible" positions in the hospital departments. The number of women in each department is given as well as the names of many of the women at the organization. Mentioned are Dr. Connie M. Guion, Dr. Evelyn Holt, Dr. Phyllis Greenacre, Dr. Mary G. Wilson, and Dr. Lucy Crawford.
3805. "Women in Medicine at the University of Michigan Medical School." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 18:7 (July 1963) 566-568.
Historical notes and faculty reaction to women as medical students are included in this article about the University of Michigan Medical School. The article concludes with a roster of distinguished medical alumnae.
3806. "Women in Medicine at UNM: A Better Place in Transition." University of New Mexico School of Medicine Alumni News, 1:3 (December 1974) 4. photo., port.
Women number 63 of 265 medical students at the University of New Mexico School of Medicine. On the 292-member faculty, 40 (or 13 per cent) are women; in administration, there is one woman dean, one associate dean, four assistant deans, and no women department chairpersons. Men receive proportionately more financial aid than women students, because more men have non-working spouses and have greater financial need. While special women's service, such as daycare and gynecological health care, are not specifically provided, very few other medical schools offer such

services. Some women students report encountering subtle discrimination, such as "female pin-up slides used to 'en-liven'" lectures, and female patients sometimes prefer male doctors: one woman patient said "she'd feel 'absolutely queer' if she were treated by a woman." Most UNMSOM women students feel, however, that medical school is a good place for a woman.

3807. "Women in Medicine: Philadelphia Has Solely Female Medical School." See, (July 1949) 33-35. photos.
A brief introduction to the history and outstanding graduates of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania precedes a photo essay of the College's students and facilities. The College, to date, has graduated 2,142 women, including 212 from 30 foreign countries.
3808. "Women in Science." Medical Woman's Journal, 44:1 (January 1937) 19-20. (Editorial.)
Of the 45 medical officers on the staff of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), one third are women. The work of several women scientists at NIH is cited, including the research in bacteria by Drs. Alice Evans and Alda Bengtson.
3809. "Women Man the White Coats." Case Western Reserve University INSIGHT, 3:1 (Fall 1974) 27-28. port.
This article is primarily about women attending the medical school of Western Reserve College (WRC) in Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Nancy Clark was the first woman student at the College (M.D. 1852) and the "second woman doctor in the world." Five other women physicians who attended WRC are discussed: Emily Blackwell, Sarah Chadwick, Cordelia A. Green, Marie Elizabeth Zakrzewska, and Elizabeth Griselle. "These six women medical graduates constitute the 'Golden Age' of coeducational medical training."
3810. "Women of Pennsylvania." The 1970-71 Pennsylvania Manual, 100 (1972) 847-857.
Under the "Women and Medicine" section of this manual (pages 850 and 851) a brief history is given which focuses upon the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.
3811. "Women Praised as Physicians: Baruch Speaks at Opening of Infirmary Drive." Medical Woman's Journal, 53:6 (June 1946) 53. (News Notes.)
At a fund-raising dinner for the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, Bernard Baruch (United Nations Atomic Energy Commission representative) asserted that woman is "a natural" physician because she "knows about the beginning of life, about bringing up children." Norman T. Kirk (army surgeon-general) discussed how women physicians have proved their worth in the army.
3812. "Women's [sic] Medical College of Pennsylvania Celebrates

Its Ninetieth Anniversary." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:4 (April 1940) 101.

Since its founding to the present, the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania graduated more than 2,000 physicians, more than 150 of whom became medical missionaries. The institution's anniversary program included a series of lectures on genetics.

3813. "Women's Medical Society of New York State." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:11 (November 1941) 351.

This article consists of a fund-raising letter sent out by the Medical Education Committee of the Women's Medical Society of New York State. The letter is sent to each of the 1500 women physicians in the state of New York. The amounts received annually in the past 15 years of this drive would not support one medical student in the United States, "but it will help a few in Korea...."

3814. "Women's Medical Society of New York State: Annual Meeting May 19, 1941, Buffalo." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:12 (December 1940) 375.

This article, consisting of a scholarship fund-raising announcement, states that although the Society is supporting the medical education of three women in Korea, it has not received enough money to support any students in this country.

3815. "Women's Medical Society of New York State: 31st Annual Meeting, Rochester, N.Y., May 24, 1937 (Official Report)." Medical Woman's Journal, 44:6 (June 1937) 173-174.

3816. "Women's Rightful Place in Medicine: Board Certifications won by CME-LLU Alumnae." Alumni Journal [Loma Linda University, School of Medicine], 44:3 (May 1973) 16-17.

The names and locations of 58 alumnae of the College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda University, who have been granted certification by an American board, are listed according to specialty. Notes on various "firsts" are given, and it is noted that 20 women are in residency training, preparing for certification.

3817. Woodside, Nina B. "What is CWIM?" Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 29:5 (May 1974) 222-226.

The organization as well as the objectives of the Center for Women in Medicine at the Medical College of Pennsylvania are discussed, i.e., research and information, recruitment, training, elimination of discrimination, and placement. In addition, current and proposed activities, such as workshops, premedical student summer applications, and a program for high school students are reviewed.

3818. Woolley, Alice Stone. "'United Front': Address by Dr. Alice Stone Woolley, President of the Women's Medical Society of New York State, in a Joint Banquet Meeting with the New York State Medical Society." Medical Woman's Journal, 47:6 (June 1940) 188, 171.
Following a justification for women physicians maintaining separate medical societies, Dr. Woolley calls for men and women physicians to unite "to help break down a disabling apathy" that currently characterizes the American youth.
3819. "Work of American Women's Hospitals in Serbia and the Near East: President of National Association Goes to Serbia to Organize this Field." Woman's Medical Journal, 29 [19] 8: (August 1919) 162. photo.
3820. "World Institution, The Woman's Medical College: A Century of Service." American Soroptimist, 24:8 (April 1951) 5-7. photos., ports.
The history and services of the Woman's Medical College [of Pennsylvania], 100 years old in 1950, are given in this article.
3821. Wright, Elizabeth S. "Federation's Gifts to Woman's Medical College: Salute to Women in Medicine." American Soroptimist, 28:9 (June 1955) 5-6. photo. (Service Objectives--Phase VI.)
3822. Wright, Katharine W. "President's Message." Journal of American Medical Women's Association, 14:3 (March 1959) 242.
The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania is a place for women medical students and teachers to work together, learn together, and cooperate together. It serves as a model for women physicians to pool their interests, time, and abilities in working for the American Medical Women's Association.
3823. Wynekoop, Alice Lois Lindsay. "The Relation of the Woman Physician to Social Service." Woman's Medical Journal, 25:12 (December 1915) 272-274. (Presentation, Semi-Centennial Celebration, Mary Thompson Hospital of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, 18 November 1915.)
In addition to discussing the responsibilities of medical women in social services, Dr. Lindsay-Wynekoop reminisces about the women who were associated with the Mary Thompson Hospital.
3824. X. "The Admission of Women to the Philadelphia County Medical Society." The Polyclinic, 1 (15 October 1883) 62-63. (Correspondence.)
This article ridicules the results of secret balloting in which the Philadelphia County Medical Society voted 95-70 to continue excluding women physicians. Because state and

national associations will not admit practitioners unless they belong to county organizations, the author hopes to change minds by presenting arguments in favor of women. To the argument that women would interfere with discussion, the author replies, "what cannot be properly said in the presence of women had better not be said in the presence of men," and calls for freedom of speech in medical societies.

3825. Young Women's Christian Associations. International Conference of Women Physicians and Convention of Delegates from National Women's Organizations: By Invitation of Social Morality Committee, War Work Council, National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations. Conference: September 15-October 25. Convention: October 17-24. [n.p.], [1919?], 32 pp. ports.

"This conference is called that it may bring women physicians together from all nations to consider ways in which the physical condition of women may be improved and their ignorance and immaturity of attitude toward sex and emotional health eliminated." Portraits and thumbnail sketches are given for several women physicians who were speakers at the conference.

GENERAL

The literature cited here mentions multiple aspects of women in medicine, and gives overviews of the situation for women physicians.

AFRICA

3826. Klempman, Sarah. "Women Doctors." South African Medical Journal, 44:15 (11 April 1970) 460. (Letters to the Editor.)

If women doctors take a leave of absence, it is temporary. When male doctors emigrate, as they do in great numbers, their absence is permanent. The Medical Council and Medical Association of South Africa should open up enough medical schools so that every one who fulfills the requirements, regardless of sex or color, may acquire medical training.

ASIA

3827. Balfour, Margaret I. "Medical Women in India." Hospital Social Service, 11 (1925) 239-243.

Dr. Balfour explains why India needs medical women, the organizations which supply India with medical women, the conditions under which one must practice in India, and the medical education available there.

3828. Barrett, (Lady). "Impressions of India." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (July 1929) 26-29.

In this article [reprinted from the Journal of the Association of Medical Women in India, February 1929], Dr. Barrett describes poverty in India, the people's subsequent health problems, and the country's great need for women physicians.

3829. Beals, Rose F. "The Woman Doctor in India." Medical Woman's Journal, 33:7 (July 1926) 204-207.

Although there is a tremendous satisfaction and "professional thrills enough" for the woman doctor practicing in India, there are "drawbacks to life in these Eastern countries." "Learning the language and understanding the people are equally difficult and also exceedingly necessary. Next, one must be willing to live in a rather primitive way ... But one can have as many books and magazines as in America. One can have one's own piano and typewriter and sewing machine." Dr. Beals gives anecdotes about the patients she administers to at the hospital in Wai, India.

3830. Cambel, Perihan. "The Status of Women Physicians in Turkey." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 4:1 (January 1949) 25-28. ports.

Perihan recounts her first meeting with Müfide Kâzım (one of the first women in Turkey to study medicine) at a tea party where Müfide Kâzım (later Müfide Küley), at that time

a medical student, and her friend Süreyya Agaoglu, a lawyer, arrived in tailor-made black suits, and advocating dress reform. Women's struggle for admittance to medical school and residencies is briefly discussed as well as the lives of Dr. Rasim Kizi Suat, one of the first women physicians in Turkey, and Dr. Suat Giz, who practices surgery in a private hospital. Pediatrics, internal medicine, and gynecology and obstetrics head the list of specialties for Turkey's 277 women physicians, which indicates that "Turkish women prefer certain branches where they are relatively more assured of individual freedom and success." Memberships of Turkish women physicians in professional organizations and government posts is reviewed, and the author states that "there never has been any discrimination against women by medical societies" in Turkey. Certain points of the Turkish woman's "historical evolution" are highlighted.

3831. "Chinese Women Good Doctors. Commission Finds Remarkable Ability--Three Medical Colleges for Women in China." Bulletin Medical Women's Club of Chicago, 4:1 (September 1915) 5.

The three medical colleges for women in China are listed: Hackett Medical College, North China Union Medical College, and the Women's Medical College at Soochow.

3832. "Education for Medical Women in India." British Medical Journal, 1 (20 January 1923) 128.

This very brief news item concerns a proposed medical school for women in Madras, India. It is noted that in 1920 there were only 135 qualified women medical practitioners for India's female population of more than 21 million.

3833. Fischer, Golda. "Medical Women in Israel: Historical Background." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 7:4 (April 1952) 137-138.

Part I in a series of three articles gives a historical background of Israel itself as well as information on women physicians in Israel, and the formation of the Israeli Women's Medical Association in 1936 in the home of Dr. Anna Jacob[-Peller]. Currently, 20 per cent of the total number of physicians in the country are women. [Part II of this series deals with biographical data, and Part III considers professional activity.]

3834. "Four Hundred Million Women in Asia Appeal for Relief from Physical Suffering." Medical Woman's Journal, 30:[4] (April 1923) 117-121. photos., port.

A review of the work of Dr. Ida Scudder initiates this article, which discusses, in addition, the native Indian woman physician. Various women's colleges in the Orient are described.

3835. Gomez, Trinidad. "Demand for Philippine Medical Woman-power." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 22:7 (July 1967) 478-480.
This paper, presented at the tenth Congress of the Medical Women's International Association, discusses the great demand for medical power in the Philippines, a demand which women physicians can help meet. The problems of the country are reviewed, e.g., malnutrition and public health. Women constitute 25 per cent of the Philippines medical population. The author concludes with a list of Filipino women physicians who have achieved national and international fame.
3836. "Japanese Medical Women." Medical and Professional Woman's Journal, 41:1 (January 1934) 31.
The three women's medical colleges in Japan annually graduate approximately 150 doctors each. Other general observations about Japanese professional women are given.
3837. Kawai, Yaeko. "Medical Women in Japan." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 6:9 (September 1951) 352-353. photo., port. (Status of Women Physicians.)
The efforts of Dr. Yaoi Yoshioka, a pioneer medical woman in Japan, are presented. Dr. Yoshioka (although not the first woman licensed to practice medicine in the country--Dr. Ginko in 1890 was the first) concerned herself with, and contributed greatly to, the education of medical women in Japan. Japanese women are socially considered inferior to men, and this status affects women in Japan in a way United States women cannot fully appreciate. Dr. Yoshioka established, in 1899, the Tokyo Women's Medical College, the buildings of which were twice destroyed in 20 years--by the earthquake of 1924 and by air raids in 1943. At the time of this article, the Tokyo Medical Society for Women boasts 5000 members (out of 10,000 women doctors). There are five medical colleges for women. Specialties chosen most frequently are internal medicine, pediatrics, and gynecology and obstetrics. "All Japanese medical women admire and envy the social position ... of our colleagues in the United States."
3838. Lloyd-Green, Lorna. "Supply." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 22:5 (May 1967) 337-338.
This article consists of a report to the Medical Women's International Association on the countries of the Western Pacific and Southeast Asia. The author had difficulty collecting the data because the directories of the various countries did not list physicians by sex. No charts are included; the report is a brief narrative highlighting conditions for women physicians in various countries.
3839. Lovejoy, Esther P. "Philippine Medical Women." Journal

of the American Medical Women's Association, 7:8 (August 1952) 304-306. ports.

There are over a thousand women doctors registered for practice in the Philippine Islands. Because women students were not admitted to Santo Tomas University until 1930, many of these women received their degrees from the College of Medicine of the University of the Philippines established in 1908. Manila Central University allowed women to enroll for M.D. degrees in 1931. By the late 1940s, these three schools were graduating about 70 women yearly. Included are portraits of Dr. Honoria Acosta-Sison and Dr. Olivia Salamanca, both of whom attended Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania and graduated in 1909 and 1910; the former is considered the first Philippine woman physician, and became professor of obstetrics and gynecology at the College of Medicine, University of the Philippines and head of its Department of Obstetrics; Dr. Fe del Mundo, president of the Philippine Medical Women's Association and editor of its official organ, The Philippine Medical World; Dr. Marie Paz Mendoza-Gauzon, in 1912, was the first woman to receive an M.D. degree in the Philippines and was the first dean of women at the University of the Philippines and the first president of the Philippine Association of University Women. Her field was pathology.

3840. McKibbin-Harper, Mary. "Medical Women in India." Medical Woman's Journal, 33:10 (October 1926) 287-289. Dr. McKibbin-Harper complements a sketchy account of the work of women physicians in India with her impressions of that country's religious and social customs. Dr. Turner-Watts heads the Cama and Albless Hospitals "with only native assistants," who include surgical assistants Miss Jhirad, M.D., and Miss Dadabohg, M.D., M.R.C.P. Margaret Balfour, an English physician, does research in maternal morbidity and infant mortality. The Countess of Dufferin's Association funded the training of Indian women as nurses and sub-surgeons. The Servants of India Society and the Poona Seva Sadan Society have trained 150 women doctors: "Thus it will be seen that the Indians are doing something for themselves." The greatest obstacle for medical women to overcome is "the dense ignorance of the mass of Indian humanity, built up through many generations of superstition and religious fanaticism."

3841. "Medical Women of Japan." Medical Woman's Journal, 40: 3 (March 1933) 67. In 1900 there were four women doctors in Japan; in 1933 there were 1,247 practicing [women] doctors in Japan, China, Korea, Formosa, and "other neighboring countries." This increase is credited to the Tokyo Women's Medical College. The Japanese Medical Women's Society is described, also.

3842. Morrow, Laura E. "Women Physicians of Israel." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 18:4 (April 1963) 312-313. photos.
This article is a review of data on women physicians in Israel. The data are gathered from a meeting of the author with six leading women physicians of Tel Aviv and from an informative letter prepared by one of these six women, Dr. Krieger, "a grandmother." The aims of the Medical Women's Association in Israel are discussed.
3843. Morton, Rosalie Slaughter. "Report of Work of Women Physicians in the Near East." Medical Woman's Journal, 43:8 (August 1936) 203-214. (Presentation, 30th Annual Meeting, Women's Medical Society of New York State, New York City, 27 April 1936.)
The professional activities, status, and difficulties faced by women physicians in the Middle East are discussed, and the work of specific women is mentioned.
3844. Ohara, Kazue. "Women Doctors in Japan: Past and Present." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 12:6 (June 1957) 175-180. tables.
Before World War II, there were three women's colleges in Japan and about 15 per cent of the medical students in Japan were women. Since the war, every medical school of a university has at least one woman student and the total percentage of women students in all medical schools in 1956 was 8.4 per cent. While women are found in every area of medical specialty, their salaries are lower than men's. There was a medical school for women in Japan more than 1200 years ago.
3845. "Opportunities for Women Physicians in Far East." Medical and Professional Woman's Journal, 40:11 (November 1933) 338. (Editorial.)
The fact that women physicians in the Orient seem to be gaining equality more rapidly than women in the United States is attributed, in part, to the tradition which prohibits women there from consulting men physicians. "Even in China ... the position of women physicians has become more secure."
3846. "Opportunities in Korea." Medical Woman's Journal, 42:4 (April 1935) 107. (Editorial.)
Esther Kim Pak was the first Korean woman physician. This and a few other facts relating to medical women in Korea are given in this editorial.
3847. Pak, Rhoda Kim. "Medical Women in Korea." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 5:3 (March 1950) 116-117. port. (Status of Women Physicians.)
Esther Kim Pak, in 1900, was the first Korean physician (man or woman) to practice Western medicine in Korea.

In 1914 two women succeeded in obtaining admission into the Government Medical College in Seoul, and in 1918 three other women graduated from the College which, shortly thereafter, closed its doors to women. In 1928 Dr. Rosetta Hall founded the Women's Medical Institute in Seoul. At the time of this writing, there are four coeducational medical colleges in Korea and 476 women physicians (compared to 2,934 men physicians). While theoretically men and women have equal opportunity now to obtain a medical education and practice, "there are in Korea certain old customs which tend to limit, somewhat, the practice of medicine by women."

3848. Pennell, Alice M. Sorabji. "A Medical Woman in India." Medical Women's International Journal, 1:2 (November 1925) 52-56.
The author talks in general terms about opportunities for women physicians in India. A major portion of this article, however, relates anecdotes about a particular woman doctor's experiences in India, a woman referred to only as "Doctor Miss-Sahiba."
3849. Platt, Kate. "The Annual Reports for 1925 of Four Indian Medical Activities." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (March 1927) 33-35.
This report includes some statistics on women in Indian medical schools as well as a general discussion of women's work in hospitals.
3850. Richey, Margaret C. "Medical Opportunities for Women in China." Medical Woman's Journal, 45:5 (May 1938) 124-125.
Following a generalized discussion of the educational opportunities for Chinese medical women, the author (director of the Church Hospital, Changshu, Kiang Province, China) addresses the need for additional woman physicians to become "fellow-workers with our Chinese friends."
3851. Scott, Agnes C. "Medical Work for Women in India." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (March 1927) 29-32.
Based upon her personal observations, Dr. Scott reports on the education and the professional activity of Indian women physicians. In addition, she offers advice to the British woman physician who wishes to work in India.
3852. "A Survey of Medical Women's Work in India: Government Medical Work for Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 36:12 (December 1929) 326-327.
In India, two colleges and one medical school (The Lady Hardinge Medical School in Delhi) are maintained exclusively for the training of women. The Countess of Dufferin Fund devotes its funds chiefly to the training of Indian women as

doctors and gives grants to hospitals for women in India. Indian medical women's service under the government and in the medical college is discussed. Other funds and organizations, which in some way support the training and work of women physicians in India, are also mentioned.

3853. Tao, S. M. "Medical Education of Chinese Women." Medical and Professional Woman's Journal, 41:3 (March 1934) 73-76.

"Information on the medical education of women in China is very meagre," and although general histories of modern medical education in China are available, the most recent report--by Faber to the League of Nations (1931)--contains no reference whatsoever to women in any of its discussions or recommendations. There are, however, over 550 qualified women physicians in China. The Chinese Medical Association estimates that the proportion of women to men doctors is about one to ten. Out of China's 23 coeducational and two women's medical colleges, women make up 16.9 per cent (619) of the total student registration (3,655). "Medicine is the only profession in this country in which women have thoroughly established themselves." Stressing the need for China to make more educational opportunities available to women, the article discusses the history of Chinese medical women, and the social traditions which have affected them. (This article was reprinted from the Chinese Medical Journal, xlvii (1933) 1010-1028.)

3854. "A Terrible Memorial. Fifty-Five Lady-Doctors, Missionary and Otherwise, Petition the Indian Government on the Subject of Child-Marriage." Medical Missionary Record, 6:12 (December 1891) 271-272. (Woman's Needs and Woman's Work.)

These women presented a petition which catalogues 24 cases of bodily injury done to female children by adult Indian males who have had sexual intercourse with them (as their prerogative in marriage).

3855. "The Woman Doctor in India." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:11 (November 1944) 24, 30.

This generalized discussion of Indian women physicians touches upon social conditions, i.e., the purdah system, medical education opportunities for women, and the status of women MDs in the military.

3856. "Women Doctors in Japan." Literary Digest, 101:48 (20 April 1929).

Following a review of the history of Japanese medical women, Dr. Yayoi Yoshioka is quoted on the founding and the present activity of the Tokyo Women's Medical College.

3857. Wynen, Elise. "Women Surgeons in India." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 8:7 (July 1953)

248-249.

There is a tremendous doctor shortage in India, and due to the traditional modesty and strict seclusion of women, women physicians are much in demand. Missionary hospitals in India and the medical specialties that are needed are discussed.

3858. Yamazaki, R. ["Current Status of Women Physicians in Japan"]. Journal of the Japan Medical Association, 56: 5 (1 September 1966) 527-528. (Jap)

3859. Yamazaki, Rinko. "The Demand for Medical Women." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 22:7 (July 1967) 485-487.

Comparative data on men and women physicians in Japan is cited, where women at the time of this article represented 9.3 per cent of the total physician population. The author also looks at "what types of specialties are best suited for women physicians" in relation to the socioeconomic conditions of a given country. In discussion of aptitudes, Dr. Yamazaki submits that "Japanese women physicians, because of their natural aptitudes, are best suited for work as general practitioners, pediatricians, gynecologists or obstetricians."

3860. Yoshioka, Yayoi. "The Story of Medical Education for Women in Japan." Medical Woman's Journal, 36:3 (March 1929) 69-71.

Ginko Ogino became, in 1885, the first woman doctor in Japan. The author received her M.D. degree in 1892 from the Saisei Gakusha (Saisei Medical School). Some facts about the Tokyo Women's Medical College are also given.

AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND

3861. Dawson, Elizabeth. "Medical Women of Australia." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:1 (January 1949) 43-47. photos.

Although Australian universities did not admit women medical students until the 1890s, Australian women physicians now have distinguished themselves in most branches of the profession, and they have no difficulty obtaining appointments in any hospital. The "firsts" of Australian medical women are reviewed, and several notable physicians are profiled. Hospitals staffed and conducted by women for women are also described in this article.

CANADA

3862. Abbott, Maude E. "Women in Medicine." University Magazine [Toronto], (April 1911).
[Article not examined by editors.]

3863. Corbet, G. G. "The Profession of Medicine for Women." Maritime Medical News (Halifax), 16 (1904) 54-57.
[Article not examined by editors.]
3864. Gray, Jessie. "Women's Place in Medicine." University of Toronto Medical Journal, 18 (November 1940) 46-49.
[Article not examined by editors.]
3865. "Women and Medicine." Canadian Association of Medical Students and Internes Journal, (February 1964) 8-10.
[Article not examined by editors.]

EUROPE, EASTERN

3866. Child, Richard Washburn. "Professional Women in Russia." Woman's Medical Journal, 26:7 (July 1916) 183.
(From the August Century.)
Because Russian medical schools were closed to women, a Russian woman had to attend medical school in Zurich to receive her medical degree (in 1867). By 1876 there were enough women surgeons to distinguish themselves in military service at the front in the Serbian-Turkish War, the Russo-Japanese War, and World War I. "Today women physicians are as prominent as men, and in some cities there are more female than male dentists."
3867. Conta, (Mme.). ["The Medical Woman in Romania"]. Cong. Internat. d. Oeuvres et Inst. Fém. 1900 (Paris), 4 (1902) 167. (Fre)
[Article not examined by editors.]
3868. ["Female Doctors in Bosnia"]. Wiener Medizinische Wochenschrift, 30 (1896) 1349-1351. (Ger)
Female doctors work in Bosnia and the Herzegovina, hired by the state government to treat Muslim women. For a fixed salary they provide free medical care for the poor and collect information on the sanitary conditions among female Muslims. The article lists the number of patients and the diseases treated in different cities. Under the influence of these women physicians the general health of Muslim women and their attitude towards modern hygiene markedly improved, underlining the advantage of having female doctors in Bosnia and the Herzegovina, as Muslim women could not be treated by male physicians.
3869. Fremenville, Bernard de. ["Medicine and the Modern World: Medical Students in the USSR"]. Concours Medical, 87:5 (30 January 1965) 755-762. charts, photos. (Fre)
The author was one of a group of French exchange students who recently visited the USSR, spending eight days in the provincial city of Ryazan, southeast of Moscow, and eight

days in Moscow. In the USSR, 80 per cent of physicians are women, as compared to about 40 per cent in 1926. Women make up more than half the medical chiefs and directors of various institutions and more than 80 per cent of the dentists. The majority of the medical candidates are or have been nurses, who continue to work and take evening courses for the first two years and then follow the same course as the other students. All students receive a stipend, although medical students receive less than chemistry or physics students--35 rubles a month plus supplements for extra or especially good work. Many of the students live in communal lodgings which they manage themselves. The French students visited the Institute of Medicine in Ryazan and the Sechenov Institute in Moscow, and de Fremenville compares the two schools with French teaching institutions. He also discusses the health care system in the USSR, with some statistics on hospital beds and numbers of patients. No further details are given on women specifically.

3870. ["More on the Question of Female Doctors in Russia"]. Med. Vestnik (St. Petersburg), 3 (1863) 261-263. (Rus)
[Article not examined by editors.]
3871. Murav'eva, E. F. ["Women-Physicians in Russia and Soviet Graphic and Fine Arts (On the Occasion of the International Woman's Year)"]. Sovetskaia Meditsina (Moscow), 12 (December 1975) 112-118. (Rus)
[Article not examined by editors.]
3872. "One Way to Meet the Doctor Shortage." Independent Woman, 26 (February 1947) 44-46, passim.
[Article not examined by editors.]
3873. Waite, Lucy. "A General Resumé of the Moscow Meeting: The Women Delegates." Woman's Medical Journal, 6: 10 (October 1897) 309-310.
Dr. Waite reports that the most interesting feature of an international medical congress held in Moscow was a banquet given by the Russian women physicians to all the female delegates. The Russian women were jubilant because the University of Russia is being reopened to women. Dr. Waite calls the Russians a "fine appearing body of women ... in every sense the 'new woman,' as the champagne and cigarettes conclusively proved [that] evening..." There are 50 women physicians in Moscow and about 100 in St. Petersburg.

EUROPE, WESTERN

3874. Berwig, Elsie. "Berlin Letter." Woman's Medical Journal, 14:8 (August 1904) 174-176.

The third quinquennial of the International Council of Women, held in Berlin, Germany, in 1904, included a session on women in medicine. Dr. Agnes Bluhm of Berlin reviewed the history of German women's entrance into the profession. Dr. Ellen Sadelin of Stockholm lectured on the status of Swedish women physicians. Dr. Tiburtins [sic] of Germany spoke on German women's medical education and present status. Other speakers and topics are also reported.

3875. Bono, Silvia Maria. [The Swiss Woman Physician]. Medizin-Historisches Institut der Universitaet Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland, 1958, 60 pp. tables. (M.D. thesis.) (Ger)

The author was born in Zurich, completed her secondary education in Basel, and studied medicine in Basel and Zurich, taking the state examination in the spring of 1956. Her dissertation contains a historical review of medical activities of women from antiquity to the present, with emphasis on the role of Swiss schools and of Zurich in particular. Chapter 2 describes the prerequisites for medical study and the curriculum in Switzerland. Chapter 3 covers the postmedical school options and the course followed by most women graduating from Swiss schools. Of 7665 registered physicians in the country in February 1958, 942 were women; of these, 173 were in general practice, 215 in specialty practice, 13 in salaried positions, 138 were not in practice, and 403 were hospital assistants. Tables in the text include numbers of females taking the state examination in certain years, practitioners by the various cantons, and practitioners by specialty.

3876. Bonsignorio, (Mlle.). ["The Real Situation of the Women Doctor in Medicine: What Has Been Done, What Is Left to Do."] Cong. Internat. d. Oeuvres et. Inst. Fém. 1900 (Paris), 4 (1902) 135-144. (Fre)
[Article not examined by editors.]

3877. Carpuppino-Ferrari, (Dr.). "The Work of Women Physicians in Italy." Medical Woman's Journal, 29:12 (December 1922) 323-325. (Presentation, Convention, Medical Women's International Association, Geneva, Switzerland, 6 September 1922.)

During the last 25 years in Italy, women have been permitted to study medicine without restriction. The author discusses current attitudes which create the favorable situation; she suggests also that women physicians locate themselves where they can be contacted easily in case of emergencies, and not simply cling to large city practices. Dr. Carpuppino-Ferrari very briefly reviews the history of women in medicine in Italy and the founding and activities of the National Italian Association of Women Physicians.

3878. D'Ancona, Silvia. "Women in Medicine: Italy." British

Medical Journal, 4 (17 November 1973) 404-405.

In Italy today, most women doctors work in large towns, and many specialize in pediatrics. No obstacles are imposed on the employment of either married or single women, but "it is still relatively difficult for women to get university jobs." In some medical schools, 40 per cent of the student enrollment are women.

3879. Darcagne-Mouroux. "French Medical Women Have Done Such Excellent Work as to Change Public Opinion. Many Young French Women Are Now Studying Medicine." Medical Woman's Journal, 29:5 (May 1922) 85.
This letter to the editor was written in response to a request for information on the work of women physicians in France. A history of French medical women is given. In 1900 it was not the "fashion" for a French girl to study medicine, as it is in 1922. Since the war, the public opinion has been entirely won over to the cause of the woman physician. In 1901 there were 95 women physicians practicing throughout France. In 1922 there were 150 in Paris alone.
3880. Darcagne-Mouroux. ["Women Doctors"]. Le Siècle Médical, 3:44 (1 March 1929) 1-4. (Fre)
[Article not examined by editors.]
3881. Dorveaux, P. ["Women Physicians: Notes by Mademoiselle Biheron"]. Journal de Méd. de Paris, 13 (1901) 322. (Fre)
This article also appears in Med. Anecdote, (1901) 1965-1971. [Article not examined by editors.]
3882. Esch, Margaret, comp. [The Academic Professions: The Woman Doctor]. Academic Information Office in Berlin, in cooperation with the Office for Vocational Education and Management in the German Labor Front, Berlin, Germany, 1939, 16 pp. (Ger)
This small booklet is part of a series titled Academic Professions for Women, compiled by Dr. Margaret Esch of the Academic Information Office. The publication contains an introductory section on the problems and demands of the medical profession for women ("of all the academic professions, that of physician is the most womanly and motherly"). A brief statement on the prerequisites, courses, examinations, probationary year, licensing, doctoral examination, and costs of education and examinations follows. Sections on the professional paths open, the economics of medical practice, and professional prospects are included next. The information on courses required is current as of 1939.
3883. Esch, Margaret, comp. [The Academic Professions: The Woman Doctor]. Academic Information Office in Berlin, in cooperation with the Office for Vocational Education

and Management in the German Labor Front, Berlin, Germany, 1940, 20 pp. (Ger)

This publication is a revised edition of a booklet by the same title published in 1939. The material is unchanged from the first edition, except for Section 2: "Course of Education and Examinations" has been updated and expanded to cover additional requirements for wartime service. Women are required to put in six months of nursing service with the Red Cross or in a hospital before starting medical school, and several periods of prescribed service in clinics, with a practitioner, or on a rural post between semesters and before qualifying for practice.

3884. "Facts and Figures About Dutch Women in Medicine." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 13: 6 (June 1958) 251-253. table. (Special Article.)

Twenty per cent of the physicians in the Netherlands are women at the time of this article: most are married and are in general practice. Data is given on Dr. Aletta Jacobs, the first woman physician in the Netherlands (1879), as well as on Dr. J. W. van den Blink-Rolder, the first woman elected president of the Royal Netherlands Company for the Promotion of Medical Science. Midwifery in the Netherlands is also discussed.

3885. Forkl, Martha and Koffmahn, Elisabeth. [Women's Studies and Academic Work of Women in Austria]. Wilhelm Braumüller, Vienna, Austria, 1968, 128 pp. charts, tables. (Ger)

This book contains statistical data and a historical survey of women in academe and in professions. For each profession, the author first deals with the evolution of women's education, then discusses the situation of women in actual professional work. Two short chapters deal specifically with Austrian women in medicine. Following a survey of the main steps in women's admission to medical school, the situation of practicing physicians is illustrated.

3886. Fragan, Till. ["The Question of Women as Service Physicians"]. Allm. Sven. Läkartidn., 3 (1906) 769-775. (Swe)

[Article not examined by editors.]

3887. Freitas Pereira, Maria Joana de. "Medical Women of Portugal." Medical Woman's Journal, 57:1 (January 1950) 45-46, 54.

Of the approximately 5,000 doctors in Portugal, 390 to 400 are women, according to Dra. Maria Joana de Freitas Pereira, herself a radiologist and one of Portugal's pioneers in this field.

3888. Gundersen, Herdis. "The Status of Women Physicians: Medical Women in Norway." Journal of the American

Medical Women's Association, 6:7 (July 1951) 281-282.
port.

In 1882 women were first admitted to the University of Norway, and in 1893 Norway's first woman physician, Marie Spaangberg Holth, obtained her medical degree from the University. In 1951 women comprised approximately 9 per cent of the medical profession in Norway. Of this 9 per cent, only 19 per cent specialized as compared with 30 per cent of the men. Sixty per cent of the women physicians were married and had one or more children. "Medical women in Norway have better working conditions than those in many other countries."

3889. Hellstedt, Leone McGregor. "Interrelationships." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 22:6 (June 1967) 413-414.

"Women physicians as a group have little influence on Scandinavian culture." The women physicians in Sweden face such favorable environment that they do not feel the need to organize for female colleague support (25 per cent of the medical students are "girls"). Yet there are only eleven women in top clinical or research posts in Sweden, and only 45 women in second to top posts. A major socio-cultural factor affecting the life of women physicians in Sweden is the paucity of domestic and child help. "Concrete factors" preventing the recruitment of women physicians do not seem to exist, yet the author feels that psychological factors do exist--factors related to role stereotypes and the need to postpone marriage for a woman who enters medical training. Finally, the author explores the questions "What are our goals in life for our little daughters?" and "How ... as women doctors can we help and encourage more young girls ... to choose medicine as a life profession?"

3890. Hurd-Mead, Kate Campbell. "Medical Women in Spain." Bulletin of the Medical Women's National Association, 16 (April 1927) 19-20.

"Ideas and points" on medicine in Spain and Portugal are presented in this article. In these countries "men and women study together under exactly the same conditions, except that the number of women students is always very small." The leading medical woman in Madrid is Dr. Elise Soriano whose article "Why do not more women in Spain study medicine?" provides the source for this author's facts. Martina Castello was the first woman in Spain to receive a degree in medicine (1883). In the next 35 years, only 12 other women had taken degrees in medicine, while in Madrid alone, 1700 men had been made MDs. Dr. Soriano feels that "the young women and their parents fear the dissecting room work; fear that a girl's morals would be tainted and that she would not have as good chances of marriage, the goal of every Spanish girl; fear that as doctors their working hours would be too long, and meal times too

often interrupted; fear that they would see unpleasant cases of skin disease or even syphilis; fear that they would lose social prestige if they were known to be able to examine urine; fear that seven years of study would unfit them for domestic work at the family altars." The women who do go into medicine are "individualistic." Dr. Soriano says that "although they belong to the Federation of University Women they do not consult with one another but with men who usually take all the 'plums' and leave the 'stones' for the women who have to be satisfied with anything."

3891. Kühn, Wilhelm. ["Female Physicians in Foreign Countries"]. Muenchener Medizinische Wochenschrift, 52:34 (22 August 1905) 1644. (Ger)

Woman doctors were not uncommon in France in the Middle Ages, being officially permitted to practice surgery in Paris in the 14th century. In the 19th century, noblewomen who studied medicine included the anatomists Marquise Voyer d'Argenson, Countess Coligny, Mme. Staal de Launay, and Mlle. Thecle-Felicite du Fay. A Mlle. Biheron made artificial anatomical preparations so natural that "all they lacked was the smell." A Mme. d'Arconville published a number of articles in surgery, physiology, and other fields. Among the midwives, Boivin and Lachapelle were well known. At present, however, only a few women doctors practice in France; of the 77 in Paris, less than half are Frenchwomen. Austria only recently opened medical practice to women and so far only 29 have received degrees there. Spain has no women physicians, but midwives and practitioners give basic care in areas without doctors. (The information in this article is taken from a review published in the British Medical Journal.)

3892. Lollini, Clelia. "The Italian Medical Women's Association: Held the First Congress of Italian Medical Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 29:5 (May 1922) 82-84. photos.

A short history of women in academia in Italy is followed by a discussion of, and statistics on, Italian women physicians, of which there were about 300 in 1922. The work of specific Italian medical women is reviewed.

3893. McKibbin-Harper, Mary. "Medical and Other Women of Norway." Medical Woman's Journal, 33:3 (March 1926) 74-77.

Dr. Harper's study of medical women in northern Europe includes the following observation: In Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, medical women occupy positions on an equality with men.

3894. McKibbin-Harper, Mary. "Medical Women in France." Medical Woman's Journal, 33:4 (April 1926) 105-107. Dr. Harper discovered that French medical women "work

very quietly, for I had to hunt them out, seek and pursue them, so I conclude that they are modest..." Men and women enter medical school "and work on equality and together." In 1926, 4,158 men and 803 women were enrolled in France's medical schools. Currently less than 1000 women practice medicine in France. No woman does general surgery. No woman has yet been appointed to a chair or professorship "though there is no ruling to prevent them from competing" in the examinations. Dr. Harper observed that French newspapers bewail the fact that English and American women have a bad influence upon young French women, "teaching them independence." Several notable women physicians are mentioned.

3895. McKibbin-Harper, Mary. "Medical Women in Sweden." Medical Woman's Journal, 33:2 (February 1926) 47-49. photo.

From Stockholm University, the only medical school in Sweden, approximately 50 or 60 graduate each year, and two or three of these are women. In 1888 Karoline Widerstrom became the first woman to graduate in medicine. Alma Sundquist--one of the leading physicians in Stockholm --was connected with the Polyclinic Hospital's Department of Venereal Diseases for 16 years. In Sweden, "there is no organization of medical women, and none needed or desired, for women are members of all medical organizations and have the same standing and opportunities as men."

3896. McKibbin-Harper, Mary. "Medical Women of Denmark." Medical Woman's Journal, 32:11 (November 1925) 302-305.

The first woman to earn her medical degree in Denmark was Mathilde Nielson who graduated in 1885. Fifty women who are practicing medicine in Denmark do not have a separate medical society for women. "It is generally considered that the opportunities for men and women are equal. The women of Denmark have never had to make any fight for recognition, and they account for this by co-education, and doubtless it is a strong factor."

3897. "Medical Women in Spain." Medical Woman's Journal, 39: 10 (October 1932) 259.

When Spain's first woman physician, Martina Castaneda, was graduated in Madrid in 1882, all the schools were closed and the students had parades. Today about 100 women are registered as physicians in Spain. Drs. Elise Soriano and Garcia de Cosa hold positions in the Spanish civil navy.

3898. Nilsson, Hjordis. "Status of Medical Women in Sweden." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 4:8 (August 1949) 345-346. port. (The Status of Women Physicians, IV.)

Women have been allowed to practice medicine in Sweden since 1870. Karolina Widerstrom, Sweden's first woman physician, did not begin her medical studies until 1879 and did not open her practice in Stockholm until 1889. Women physicians were not employed in public service until 1907 and then were only appointed to inferior posts. A portrait of Nanna Svartz, Sweden's first woman professor with a doctor of medicine, is included. The present generation of medical women is concentrated in children's diseases and psychiatry.

3899. Odier-Dollfus. "Status of Medical Women in France." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 3:10 (October 1948) 413-414.

While women had begun to practice medicine in France in the second half of the nineteenth century and attend the same medical schools as men, receive the same diplomas, and practice under the same conditions, "custom" has in fact excluded most women from hospital appointments and the practice of surgery; no woman has yet been elected to the French Academy of Medicine. Women who do practice tend to take jobs that fix hours, such as in dispensaries, in schools, or in industrial plants. Some work in government service. The highest proportion of women are concentrated in pediatrics and gynecology.

3900. "Official Report of Dr. Esther Clayton Lovejoy." Woman's Medical Journal, 28:5 (May 1918).

This report of Dr. Lovejoy is made to the members of the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense. The report deals with the conditions of women and children before, during, and after childbirth. Dr. Lovejoy writes particularly about the sage-femmes (learned women) of France and the "valuable literary contributions" relating to obstetrics made by women such as Marie Bourgeois.

3901. Pereira-d'Oliveira, E. [Women Feminists Who Practiced Medicine: About Women Physicians in the Netherlands]. Wetenschappelijke Uitgeverij, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 1973. 123 pp. photos., ports. (Dut)

This book was published in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Society of Women Physicians of the Netherlands in November 1933. The author, a practicing family doctor, is also a writer of medical books for the general public. She traces the emergence of women as physicians in the Netherlands, starting with the first eight who began their studies before 1900, through the "second generation" (1900-1910), the pre-World War II period, the occupation and postwar recovery. Included are tables of entering medical students in the years 1900-1970. The founding of the Society of Women Physicians is described, along with its cooperation with the International Association of Medical Women. The problems of combining medicine

with marriage and a family are discussed briefly. The author's introduction mentions early problems of discrimination; a later chapter is titled "A Doctor is Still Always 'He'." A number of chapters are devoted to statistics or discussion of individuals: practicing outside the country, family doctors, women specialists, other fields of practice in the Netherlands, and Dutch women with professorial or other high status at home and abroad. One chapter includes a list of papers published by women in the Netherlands Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde from 1907 to 1931. There is no bibliography and there are no indexes. Illustrations are used, including 16 portraits.

3902. Petersen, Julius. ["Women Physicians in Past and Present"]. Ugeskrift for Laeger, 36 (1905). (Dan)
[Article not examined by editors.]
3903. Poli, U. ["The Italian Woman in Medicine"]. Ann. di Ippocrate (Milano), 3 (1908-1909) 590. (Ita)
[Article not examined by editors.]
3904. "Present Position of Medical Women in Germany." Medical and Professional Woman's Journal, 40:12 (December 1933) 367. (Editorial.)
Women physicians in Germany deeply resent the Nazi-unification-inspired segregation of men and women, and their consequent relegation to the classification of trade and office workers if they wish "a place in the front." Since their hard-won equality with men physicians was wiped out by the Hitler government, an attempt was being made to organize a woman's medical group in Germany.
3905. Schindler-Baumann, Jida. "Interrelationships." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 22:6 (June 1967) 419-421.
The first female medical student at the University of Zurich was a Russian named Nadya Suslova. The first Swiss woman to study medicine was Marie Vogtlin. Switzerland presents a paradoxical situation in that although the "canton of Zurich distinguished itself [100 years prior] by an outstandingly progressive attitude [toward educating women] ... today, on the question of female suffrage, it has to be considered as shamefully reactionary."
3906. Selvini, Mara Palazzoli. "Medical Women in Italy." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 5:11 (November 1950) 460-461. ports. (Status of Women Physicians.)
As early as the eleventh century women were allowed to teach as well as to practice medicine in Italy. Anna Morandi Manzolini held the chair of Ordinary Professor of Anatomy at Bologna in the eighteenth century. Until the turn of the century, only women "of exceptional character

and ability" were allowed to enter medicine. From 1942 to 1947 approximately 15 per cent were enrolled at the Faculty of Medicine at Milan University and of these, ten per cent took their degrees. More women enter medicine from northern and central Italy than from the south. Fewer women enter obstetrics and gynecology in Italy than in other countries. Until the present era women were excluded from holding posts of director and vice-director in hospitals. Only one woman holds the position of Ordinary University Professor: Angela Borrino, Professor of Pediatrics at the University of Perugia.

3907. Seppanen, Anni. "Medical Women in Finland." *Journal of American Medical Women's Association*, 5:7 (July 1950) 291-293. ports. (The Status of Women Physicians.)

Rosina Heikel became the first woman physician in Scandinavia in 1875. Not for another 20 years did any other women try to become doctors. Women physicians are still having difficulty obtaining positions as assistant physicians in special clinics. At the beginning of 1949, there were 361 women physicians. Prominent Finnish women physicians include Laimi Leidenius, Gota Tingvald-Hannikainen, and Rakel Jalas. Dr. Leidenius was appointed professor of obstetrics and gynecology in 1930 and was active in the planning and building of the Women's Clinic in Helsinki. Dr. Tingvald-Hannikainen started regular tuberculosis examinations of Helsinki State University students in 1932 which was later extended to include all schoolchildren, and helped organize Student Health Welfare in 1946-48. Dr. Jalas, a psychiatrist, was the first woman doctor elected to the Finnish Parliament. An important law she helped to prepare was one concerning state-supported maternal allowances for all women who want to apply for it. She is a Finnish delegate to the World Health Organization.

3908. Tiburtius, Franziska. "The Development of the Study of Medicine for Women in Germany, and Present Status." *Canadian Practitioner and Review*, 34 (August 1909) 492-500. (Presentation, Meeting, International Council of Women, Toronto, Canada, 30 June 1909.)

Dr. Tiburtius, who began her medical studies in 1870 in Switzerland and started practice in 1876 in Berlin, draws upon personal experience to discuss the social and economic conditions responsible for the "relatively late" appearance of German women physicians. The resistance of German universities to admitting women medical students, partially attributed to the German "tendency to conservatism and respect for everything of historical growth," came to a legal end in 1904. The idea of women's medical colleges was fought by women physicians who feared that graduates of such institutions would be considered second-class. "Now it is as easy for women to enter on the study of medicine in Germany as it is in [Canada]," says Dr. Tiburtius, who

goes on to outline the current position of German women physicians. The work of women as school physicians is especially detailed.

3909. Vallinkoski, Jorma V. "Some Features of the Medical Science in Finland in Former Times and Now." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:8 (August 1947) 17-21. chart, ports.
This history of medicine in Finland is followed by a brief history of women in medicine in Finland. Dr. Karolina Siidonia Eskelin was the first degreed woman physician. Dr. Laimi Leidenius was the first woman physician to receive the title of university professor.
3910. "Women and the Medical Profession in Germany." Woman's Medical Journal, 1:4 (April 1893) 76.
Although four German women who obtained medical degrees abroad are practicing in Berlin, the German medical profession still refuses women the right to take the state examination. Essentially, women are refused admission to the medical profession.

GREAT BRITAIN

3911. Aldrich-Blake, L. B. "London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women." Woman's Medical Journal, 11:3 (March 1901) 88-91.
In addressing a class of students just beginning their work at the London School of Medicine, Dr. Aldrich-Blake chose to speak in general terms on the subject: "Our Common Work, the Preparation for the Practice of the Profession of Medicine." Her advice for becoming a good doctor was to be the best person you possibly can be--in terms of kindness, thoroughness, courage, intellect, energy, and self-reliance.
3912. "Bits of News." Woman's Medical Journal, 6:2 (February 1897) 48-50.
News of the activities of 11 women physicians is briefly stated. Included is a quote from a review of Elizabeth Blackwell's book, Pioneer Work in Opening the Medical Profession to Women, and an appeal for funds by Elizabeth Garrett-Anderson to support the New Hospital for Women and the London School of Medicine for Women.
3913. Breakell, Mary L. "Women in the Medical Profession: By An Outsider." Nineteenth Century, 54 (November 1903) 819-825.
After describing the work of Agnodice, a woman physician of ancient Greece, the author discusses medical women in England in historic perspective. She also covers the prevailing attitudes of the public to men and women physicians.

3914. Crosse, V. Mary. "Interrelationships." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 22:6 (June 1967) 410-412.
The author shares the knowledge about recruitment, training, and the practice of medicine of women physicians in the United Kingdom which was gained through two nationwide surveys and from an advisory service run by the Medical Women's Federation.
3915. "General Memoranda." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (November 1926) 79-91.
A variety of appointments, accomplishments, and issues concerning medical women in England are covered. In 1924 the Cancer Research Committee of the London Association of the Medical Women's Federation was formed. Reprinted is a paragraph from The Vote for September 3, 1926, which deals with discrimination against women physicians in hospitals.
3916. "General Memoranda." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (November 1927) 72-76.
Notes on several women physicians describe their various appointments and awards. The article briefly mentions the resolution by the British Medical Association (BMA) affirming the right of medical women to marry and to share equal status and salary with medical men. Dr. Laura Fowler is mentioned as one of the earliest women members of the South Australia branch of the BMA. A list of recent papers and publications by medical women is given. A final note describes a meeting on maternal mortality which was attended by political and social reform workers and led by Lady Barrett, M.D.
3917. "General Memoranda." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (April 1942) 71-75.
The award of the MBE (Civil Division) was given to Dr. Adaline Nancy Miller, ship surgeon aboard the *Britannia*, for her courage in battle. This and other general news items constitute this article.
3918. "Interesting London Letter [From Our Own Correspondent]: Medical Women in Great Britain." Medical Woman's Journal, 28:5 (May 1921) 126-128.
A discussion of the situation of medical women in Great Britain is followed by a notice that Serbian medical students are being offered scholarships to the London School of Medicine for Women.
- 3918a. Ivans, Frances. "An Address to Junior Members." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (March 1925) 13-18. (Presentation, Meeting, Junior Branch, Liverpool and District Association of the Medical Women's Federation, 18 March 1925.)

The author advises women entering the medical profession on how to obtain the best training and how to best make use of that training. She recommends postgraduate courses abroad after a "good general education" and training at a medical school chosen with discrimination. Public health appointments are scarce, but "there is ample scope for women in general practice." Good gynecological training is expected of women physicians. She warns of the difficulty in obtaining capital to start a practice and the necessity of accepting the standard remuneration fixed by the British Medical Association and Society of Medical Officers of Health. She mentions the alternative of medical missions as an opportunity for women.

3919. Jex-Blake, Sophia. "The Practice of Medicine by Women." Fortnightly Review, 23 (1 March 1875) 392-407.
No monopolies can be tolerated in the British Empire, yet many occupations are restricted to one sector of the community as completely as if there were a law. The author gives several examples of such restriction and then discusses the one instance in England where the law supports "a stupendous monopoly," i.e., "the forcible exclusion of women from the legalized practice of medicine." This exclusion is effected by abuse of the Medical Act of 1858 which limits the legal practice of medicine to those whose names appear on the government medical register. The purpose of the act and the flaws in its construction are discussed by the author, who feels that in spite of its flaws, it was not intended by Parliament to produce a monopoly of any special body of practitioners. She relates how the act has been abused and women excluded from medical practice. Jex-Blake then covers the history of the admittance of women to the medical courses at the University of Edinburgh. The Cowper-Temple bill, which would make it legal for any Scottish university to instruct and graduate women, is reviewed. Jex-Blake closes her discussion with a quote from "Mrs. Mill": "The proper sphere for all human beings is the largest and highest which they are able to attain to."
3920. Kelynack, Violet. "Women in the Medical Profession: A Retrospect for the Year 1929." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (March 1930) 55-58.
This article [reprinted from Woman's Leader, 3 (January 1930)] generalizes about the position of women physicians within Britain and its Commonwealths. Issues discussed include different treatment of women medical officers, discrimination against married women physicians, and the effects of the "great rush of women, many wholly unsuitable, into the medical profession" after the war.
3921. Keyes, Muriel. "The Value of Insurance to Medical Women." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (October 1932) 56-58. (Correspondence.)

3922. Laurie, Jean. "More About Women in Medicine--In England." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 18:5 (May 1963) 402-403. (Letters to the Editor.)

Despite different economic systems, the difficulties women physicians face are similar in the United States and England. Proceedings of the Council at Bournemouth are reported.

3923. Martindale, L. The Woman Doctor and Her Future. Mills & Boon, Limited, London, England, 1922, 196 pp. illus., photos.

This book, written when Dr. Martindale was an honorary surgeon at the New Sussex Hospital for Women and Children in Brighton, reviews the history of medical women, especially in Great Britain, to the time of this writing. Elizabeth Blackwell's life is presented as characteristic of women's struggle for education and licensing. Appended is a list of women registered in Great Britain from 1858 to 1885. An overview of the work of women army surgeons during the world war includes details of the work of the Scottish Women's Hospitals in Royaumont, France. Also discussed: the current position of women in private practice, government service, and hospital work (commented, in the appendix, by lists of woman-staffed hospitals); and the activities of women physicians in government, research, as teachers and lecturers, in India and selected foreign countries. Recommendations for education and training programs and speculation about the woman physician's future conclude the book. An undated bibliography is included, as is an index.

3924. Richelot. ["Women Physicians in England"]. L'Union Médicale, (1875) 219-220. (Fre)

A news note reports that the General Medical Council in London has received and approved a report from a commission appointed to consider the questions, posed by the government, of admitting women to practice and of accepting diplomas earned in foreign schools by women. The commission concluded that women should give up the idea of becoming doctors, which requires qualities of strength, perseverance, and lack of feeling, foreign to their nature; but if they persist in their determination to have a medical career, they should not be excluded. If one of the 19 authorized bodies admits women to its examination, the Council will register their diplomas; if not, special examinations might be established for women. At present the only woman legally qualified to practice medicine in England is Elizabeth Garret [sic] Anderson, a diplomate of the Society of Pharmacy; no other women have been admitted to the examinations because they are not from "recognized" schools.

3925. Scharlieb, Mary. "The Medical Woman: Her Training, Her

Difficulties, and Her Sphere of Usefulness." Nineteenth Century, 78 (November 1915) 1174-1185.

The struggles of Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake and the "ladies of Edinburgh" are recalled, after which Dr. Scharlieb reviews the history of the Royal Free Hospital in London and its admitting of medical women. The author then proceeds to describe medical women's struggle for an education, for hospital staff positions, and for public acceptance; she also describes the work of women physicians in various areas during World War I.

3926. Wilson, Robert. "Aesculapia Victrix." Fortnightly Review (London), 45 (January 1886) 18-33.

The author gives examples of contributions made by Elizabeth Garrett-Anderson and her counterparts in England, America, and other countries. He presents a thorough history of the London School of Medicine for Women and a review of the success of the Countess of Dufferin's Association in India. Wilson concludes with an affirmation of woman's right to study and practice medicine.

INTERNATIONAL

3927. Balfour, Margaret I. "The Medical Women's Overseas Association News." Medical Women's Federation Quarterly Review, (April 1942) 62-63.

The government of India will recruit European women medical officers to serve in the India medical services.

3928. Baumgartner, Leona. "Optimal Utilization of Medical Womanpower." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 21:10 (October 1966) 832-837.

Addressing the Xth Congress of the Medical Women's International Association, Dr. Baumgartner suggests that doctors are "illiterate" about social and economic factors, the understanding of which is basic "to any real understanding of the problems of utilization of human resources." The author identifies these factors and discusses them, after which she asks: since women are human resource that can be tapped to meet the world's health care demands, "what ... stands in the way?" The customs and conditions in various countries are discussed and a plea for appropriate guidance counseling, greater flexibility, and better utilization of all physicians is made.

3929. Bowers, John Z. "Wife, Mother and Physician." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 22:10 (October 1967) 760-764. (Commencement Address, Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 6 June 1967.)

A cursory overview of women physicians in other countries is followed by a generalized discussion of the socioeconomic factors governing the situation in the United States.

3930. Bowers, John Z. "Women in Medicine: An International Study." New England Journal of Medicine, 275:7 (18 August 1966) 362-365.
The medical schools and teaching hospitals should "face up to the question, should there be a higher percentage of women entering medicine." If the answer is affirmative, measures should be taken to attract larger numbers of women and make it possible for them to complete their training. Having gathered data on women physicians in other countries during overseas visits and from colleagues, Bowers discusses the factors which contribute to the percentage of women entering medicine in Europe, Australia, Asia, Africa (south of the Sahara), Latin America, and the United States.
3931. "Demand for Women Physicians Is Increasing in All Parts of the World." Medical Woman's Journal, 42:4 (April 1935) 106. (Editorial.)
The Journal is continually receiving communications from all countries regarding the need for women doctors. "The evidence would seem to indicate that medical women are coming into their own."
3932. Ernest, Elvenor. "The Present Status of Women in Medicine." Bulletin of the Medical Women's National Association, 31 (January 1931) 11-14. (Read before the Annual Meeting, Kansas Medical Society, Topeka, Kansas, May 7, 8, and 9, 1930.)
After reviewing the international achievements of women in medicine since Elizabeth Blackwell became the first woman doctor in modern times, this author feels that the arguments against women being in medicine are best answered by looking at the accomplishments of outstanding women in surgery, scientific research, the specialties, literature, at the lecture platform, and as heads of colleges and hospitals, AMA sections, government offices, etc. In 1929, 4.43 per cent women were admitted as medical students, but the average admittance of women for the last ten years has not been above four per cent. Included is a summary of Kansas medical women's practice patterns.
3933. Fontanges, Haryett. [Women Doctors in Medicine Throughout the World: Historical, Statistical, Documentary, and Anecdotal Studies of Medicine as Exercised by Women]. Alliance Cooperative du Livre, Paris, France, 1901, 275 pp. illus., photo., ports. (Fre)
The first half of this study of women in medicine reviews women physicians in France. Along with anecdotes of their careers, lists of publications and prize-winning theses at the Medical Faculty in Paris are given. A list of French medical faculties which accept women also includes statistics on the number of students now studying at these faculties. There are also chronological lists of theses presented

by women for the doctorate, beginning with "Mlle. Garret" in 1870, the addresses of women physicians in Paris, and a brief description of prizes available. The second half of the book gives a very brief resumé (including lists of names) of women physicians in America, Russia, the British Isles, India, the Near East, Europe, Africa, South America, and the Orient. The book finishes with a brief look at women physicians active in Paris in 1292, and others in Germany, Poland, England, and Constantinople. The book includes several illustrations of French doctors and their hospitals. There is no index.

3934. MacMurchy, Helen. "Medicus et Medica [Part II]." American Medicine, 7 (13 February 1904) 270-272. (Special Articles.)

Information is provided on the historical background and current activity, including enrollment figures of the following medical schools: London School of Medicine for Women, Edinburgh School of Medicine for Women (which operated only from 1887-1898), Medical College for Women (Edinburgh), and the Queen Margaret College of the University of Glasgow. The article goes on to survey the situation of medical women in Canada, India, Germany, Russia, and other countries.

3935. Nemir, Rosa Lee. "Interrelationships: Rapporteur." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 21:10 (October 1966) 839-841.

Reported are the proceedings of a session on the interrelationship of the woman physician and her environment, as presented at the Tenth Congress of the Medical Women's International Association. The author reviews salient points of the session which touched upon socioeconomic, cultural, religious, and political factors "that affect the supply of women medical students, and the practice of medicine by women in various countries."

3936. "Personal." Woman's Medical Journal, 6:5 (May 1897) 132-134.

Contained in this column are many news items concerning women's medical education and the work of specific women. Among items reported: Baroness Possaner von Ehrenthal recently became Austria's first woman physician; Emma Wakefield became the first woman of her race to receive a medical license in the South; trustees of Des Moines' Drake University reversed the medical faculty order excluding women students; and the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary suffered a devastating fire.

3937. "Personal." Woman's Medical Journal, 6:10 (October 1897) 315-319.

Mention is made of Dr. M. Isabella French, a medical missionary to China; the death of Dr. Amelia Lange; and

the work of Dr. Maria Keith, house physician and superintendent of the Phyllis Wheatley Sanitarium and Training School for Nurses. The exclusion of women medical students in New Orleans receives criticism, and the advances of the North India School of Medicine for Christian Women (Ludhiana) is discussed, along with several other short news items.

3938. "The Record of Advance." Woman's Medical Journal, 5:4 (April 1896) 101-102.

General news items include information on the status of women's admittance to German medical schools, as well as the latest appointments granted Dr. Eliza Maria Mosher (literary department dean at the University of Michigan) and several other physicians.

3939. Sanderson, Susanne. "Women in Medicine." Journal of the Michigan State Medical Society, 30 (May 1931) 339-344.

Reviewing the history of medical women of Europe and the United States, Dr. Sanderson identifies the years during which medical coeducation was initiated in various countries. The work of several notable personalities is mentioned. The second half of the article summarizes the history and current activities of Michigan women physicians.

3940. Schultze, Caroline. [Female Physicians in the 19th Century]. Peter Hobbing, Leipzig, Germany, 1889, 65 pp. port. (Ger)

This article describes the situation of women in medicine in Europe and elsewhere at the end of the nineteenth century. The author reports the difficulties encountered by Madeleine Bres in Paris where she fought for recognition as a physician, and by Tkatcheff and Ribard in Montpellier where female students were still a problem. Concerning the situation in Russia, the author describes the political and social problems leading to the foundation of an academy for female studies which was closed after a short time. This closing led to massive emigration of Russian medical students to other European countries. In Great Britain, the main problem was resistance of professors and male fellow students to women in clinical training, creating considerable hardship for Miss Jex-Blake and her fellow women students. In the U.S., Elizabeth Blackwell found more support from faculty and peers. Germany had very few women doctors, most of whom, like Franziska Tiburtius, had studied abroad. [A French edition of this work was also published in Paris, France, 1888, 76 pp.]

3941. "Women-Doctors in Switzerland and Melbourne." Medical Times and Gazette, 2 (1872) 111, 261.
[Article not examined by editors.]

SOUTH, CENTRAL, LATIN AMERICA
AND MEXICO

3942. Delgado de Solis Quiroga, Margarita. "Mexico and the Women in Medicine." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 11:10 (October 1956) 355-356.

Summarized is a paper presented during a symposium on "Women as Medical Students and Physicians in the Countries of the Americas." There is still much prejudice to be overcome for educated women in the work force, especially among the wealthy classes. "We should strive for woman to get an adequate preparation for life; and develop a vigorous personality, a sense of responsibility, and a consciousness of her rights. Thus there will be no incompatibility with home, love, and motherhood." In 1887, Matilde Montoya "opened the breach" in Mexico and received her title of medical surgeon.

3943. Finkler, Rita S. "The South America Women Doctors I Met." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:7 (July 1947) 23-29, 56.

There are about 300 women doctors in Chile: 130 of them are in Santiago. Many government jobs (which pay very little) are open to women physicians. In Chile, the law requires a certified midwife to attend every obstetrical case and therefore the physician spends comparatively little time with obstetrical cases (only if complications arise). Fees charged by physicians range from three dollars to five dollars per visit. Dr. Finkler's visits to various other cities in South America are detailed.

3944. "Medical Women of Uruguay: They Are Only Eight in Number, but Full of Enthusiasm and Zeal. Letter from a Medical Woman of Montevideo." Medical Woman's Journal, 29:5 (May 1922) 86.

This letter to the editor was written in response to a request for information on women physicians in Uruguay. There are eight women physicians in Uruguay, and a reception was given recently for the two newest graduates. At this reception, there were several males in attendance, which "goes to prove that men no longer consider professional women in the light of rivals, but rather as co-workers and companions." The names of these eight physicians are given, as well as the specialty of each.

3945. Morton, Rosalie Slaughter. "Work of Medical Women in Mexico." Medical Woman's Journal, 36:11 (November 1929) 293-295.

Dr. Morton gives an account of women physicians in Mexico, the status and activities of whom she learned through her visit as "Ambassador of Good Will" of the Women's Medical Society of New York State.

3946. Shepherd, Gwendolyn. "Medical Women in Argentina." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 9:1 (January 1954) 20.
There are four medical schools in Argentina; all are national (not private). Women constitute 15 to 20 per cent of the medical school population. While women have no difficulty entering medical school, they do have a problem securing internships. "Senorita Paso" in 1879 was the first woman to be admitted to a medical school in Argentina. Dr. Cecilia Grierson was the first woman to graduate as a "medica" in Argentina (1889).
3947. Tichauer, Ruth W. "Problems of the Woman Physician in Bolivia." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 11:10 (October 1956) 359-361.
Versatility is necessary for the woman physician working in Bolivia. Characteristics of the fewer than 50 women physicians practicing in Bolivia indicate that most come from local families, marry, and practice in cities (mainly gynecology and pediatrics). Feelings about women physicians are never indifferent, but are either approving or disapproving. Patient-physician relationship is discussed as well as Bolivian customs. Two professional duties which are almost exclusively relegated to women physicians in Bolivia are those of childbirth and mental hygiene.
3948. Vargas, Tegualda Ponce de. "Women Doctors of Chile." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 7:10 (October 1952) 389.
There are 225 women doctors in Chile. Women have been allowed to enter medicine since 1877 when a government decree declared women should be able to obtain degrees, provided they fill all the requirements that men are expected to fill. Eloiza Diaz Inzunza received her medical degree in 1887 and in doing so became the first woman physician in Latin America. Ernestina Perez Barahona graduated shortly after her. Agrupacion Medica Femenina was founded in 1938 by government decree to be the organization of women doctors in Chile. It serves two functions: scientific education of its members and the promotion of maternal and child welfare. In 1950 it opened a cancer detection clinic for women in downtown Santiago.
3949. "Women Physicians in Ecuador." Journal of the American Medical Association, 78:5 (4 February 1922) 365.
(Foreign Letters.)
Matilda Hidalgo of Ecuador just obtained a medical degree from Quito University. Three women have so far practiced medicine in Ecuador.
3950. Wright, Katharine M. "Supply--The Americas." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 22:5 (May 1967) 340-342.

This article gives statistics for women physicians in Argentina, Brazil, Columbia, and Peru; also given are comparative data on the United States and Canada. The report is sketchy and brief.

UNITED STATES

3951. Ahlem, Judith. "Fruits of the Spirit." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 8:9 (September 1953) 305-307. (Inaugural Address, American Medical Women's Association, New York, 31 May 1953.)
A review of past inaugural addresses and a recounting of the "spiritual rewards" of being a woman in medicine are given.
3952. American Medical Women's Association; The President's Study Group on Careers for Women; and U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Conference on Meeting Medical Needs: The Fuller Utilization of the Woman Physician. Washington, D.C., January 12-13, 1968. Report. U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, Washington, D.C., [1968], viii, 104 pp. photos., ports.
Various speakers' thoughts and recommendations on women in medicine are herein given. Speakers refer to statistics contained in a previously distributed booklet, not included with this publication. [The booklet is entitled U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, Wage and Labor Standards Administration. Facts on Prospective and Practicing Women in Medicine, and appears elsewhere in this bibliography.]
3953. "Armistice Day Reflections." Medical Woman's Journal, 36:11 (November 1929) 298. (Editorial.)
Where are the women physicians eleven years after the Armistice was signed? "... only in isolated instances are individual women doctors being accorded such recognition as [their splendid war service] record deserves." Women doctors should utilize their organized "power of concerted action" to achieve the professional success to which they are entitled.
3954. Ashby, T. A. "Abstract of an Address on the Medical Education of Women, Delivered at the Opening of the First Course of Lectures of the Woman's Medical College of Baltimore." Maryland Medical Journal, 9 (15 October 1882) 267-275.
The reasoning behind the founding of the Woman's Medical College of Baltimore (Maryland) is given, followed by a history of woman's place in medicine over the centuries. Dr. Ashby gives arguments against the admission of women to the medical profession and refutes these arguments. A history of woman's struggle to obtain a medical education fol-

lows. Statistics on the number of women studying medicine in various countries are given. In conclusion, Dr. Ashby cites statistics and responds to questions considered by Dr. Rachel L. Bodley in her valedictory address to the 29th graduating class of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania [1881].

3955. Atkinson, Dorothy W. "'Give Us the Courage-'" Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 4:9 (September 1949) 374-377. (Inaugural Address, Annual Meeting, American Medical Women's Association, Atlantic City, New Jersey, 5 June 1949.)
"... to demand of our women physicians, and from them, more adequate training freed from a sense of group frustration; for a tenacious and unyielding belief in the dignity of our profession in its stand against all the marshalled forces of bureaucracy...."
3956. Baker, S. Josephine. "Address of the Eighty-Eighth Annual Commencement of the Medical College of Pennsylvania." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:4 (April 1941) 95-100.
This address, delivered in the 1940's turn-of-the-decade tension, reflects medical concerns of the time, i.e., preventive medicine, general practice, and uncertainties of choosing a specialty.
3957. Barringer, Emily Dunning. "Address Delivered at the Eighty-Seventh Opening of W.M.C. of PA." Women in Medicine, 55 (January 1937) 15-17.
Women physicians have occupied a "mentally isolated, truly colonial position" in the medical field of the United States. "... now that prohibition has gone the cocktail has lost its lure, but Lady Nicotine is getting in much deadly work." Dr. Barringer also warns the students about the occupational hazard of narcotic addiction.
3958. Beshiri, Patricia H. The Woman Doctor: Her Career in Modern Medicine. Cowles Book Company, Inc., New York, New York, 1969, xiv, 240 pp.
Statistical answers have been sought to statistical problems of the number of women physicians in the United States. This book attempts to present the "personalized information" on women physicians which has been lacking for so long. The author addresses the questions: "what are the personal requirements for a medical career as they specifically apply to women? What are the personal experiences of such a career? What are the personal rewards for such effort?" The book is indexed.
3959. Blackman, Julia Cole. "Address to the Graduating Class of the Northwestern University Woman's Medical School." Woman's Medical Journal, 10:7 (July 1900) 289-291.
(Address, Alumnae Association, Northwestern University

Woman's Medical School, 20th Annual Meeting, 14 June 1900.)

Dr. Blackman offers words of advice and encouragement to the graduating class. She urges patience in diagnosis and restraint in the use of medications. A physician must learn to "think in her profession" the way one learning a foreign language must learn to think in that language. She must be discrete, and if she feels a "stronger call in another direction--even a matrimonial one," she should not feel "abashed or abased," for whatever one decides to do, the years of study have not been wasted.

3960. Branson, Laura H. "The Woman Physician." Woman's Medical Journal, 15:4 (April 1905) 74-75. (First Annual Mid-Winter Banquet, Johnson County Iowa Medical Association, Johnson County, Iowa, 8 February 1905.) In this host of general comments concerning the status of women in medicine, Dr. Branson mentions the work of Dr. Margaret Cleaves, Dr. Margaret Sharp, and Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee. She also describes the unveiling in Chicago of the first statue ever erected to the memory of a woman physician in the United States: Dr. Mary H. Thompson.
3961. Brodie, Jessie Laird. "The Woman Physician in the United States Today." World Medical Journal, 11:1 (January 1964) 25-28. tables.
What can be done to encourage women to enter medicine? What can be done to keep women in the profession once they begin their studies or obtain their degrees? The author speaks to these questions by discussing on a general level such areas as recruitment, motivation and counseling, scholarship loans, graduate training opportunities, part-time residencies and medical work, and income tax relief. Statistical data from other sources on women physicians in the United States is reported.
3962. Brown, Edith Petrie; McGrew, Elizabeth; Christine, Barbara; Kerr, Charlotte; Mermod, Camille; Gilmore, Marguerite; Nemir, Rosa Lee; and Helfand, Toby. "Medical Womanpower--Can It Be Used More Efficiently?" Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 17:12 (December 1962) 973-985. ports.
This article is based on a panel discussion for women physicians held at the American Medical Association annual meeting, June 24, 1962, in response to Dr. A. P. Ingegnio's article, "The Case Against the Female M.D.," published in Medical Economics, December 1961. Seven women physicians discuss the problems women face going through medical training and entering practice. Women face heavy competition getting into medical school because such a low percentage of women are accepted. There is a lack of part-time hospital jobs. One panel member suggests that when any physician stops practicing for more than 12 months,

she should be reexamined for medical licensure. Women physicians "risk the success of marriage and motherhood," and feel the conflict of "selfishly curing humanity" while depriving their children of their presence. Another problem for women physicians is finding the right man to marry (one who is proud to have his wife in medicine and glad she has something all-consuming to occupy her time and energy so he might be spared the excessive attention of "henpecking"). Another difficulty is finding reliable household help. As one women physician on the panel points out, "There are many domestic workers who like to work for a professional woman. They feel that they are fulfilling themselves, in part through their employer's fine work. It is also extremely important to select domestic help that will give one a feeling of approval and not a feeling of guilt."

3963. Burnet, Anne. "The Status of Medical Women in Iowa." Woman's Medical Journal, 14:7 (July 1904) 148-149. In 1903 there were 28 women members of the Iowa State Medical Society. Women physicians have a better standing in Iowa than in any other state, and the opposition of male physicians "is a delusion in the majority of, if not in all, cases." In this address to the seventh annual session of the State Society Iowa Medical Women, Burnet enumerates the contribution of a number of contemporary women physicians in Iowa.
3964. Bryn Mawr College. Bryn Mawr Alumnae Bulletin: An Issue on Medicine. Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, 1974, 48 pp. ports. In this issue, several women physician graduates of Bryn Mawr College contribute original articles on women in medicine. Topics covered include "The Applicant Explosion"; "Affirmative Action"; "The Doctors' Dilemma," a discussion of the criteria of death; and a historical view of women (especially Bryn Mawr women) in medical schools.
3965. Campbell, Elizabeth. "Medical Reforms (Valedictory Address)." Woman's Medical Journal, 6:5 (May 1897) 140+. Dr. Campbell was the first woman physician in Cincinnati, Ohio chosen to deliver the valedictory address at the commencement exercises of Laura Medical College. Her remarks make liberal use of allegory to illustrate the search for truth, which is the lifelong occupation of the dedicated physician.
3966. Center for Women in Medicine, comp. Resource Booklet Prepared by the Center for Women in Medicine, the Medical College of Pennsylvania for Use of Participants at Its First Workshop Women in Medicine: Action Planning for the 1970s. March 14 and 15, 1974. Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,

[1974], 156 pp. charts, tables.

This booklet contains four types of information. The first is a compilation of statistical data covering undergraduate and graduate medical education of women, women physicians in the U.S., foreign medical graduates, and studies of students at the Medical College of Pennsylvania. This section of more than 60 pages pulls together and reproduces data and tables from published studies and articles in professional journals. Among the findings highlighted: (1) accepted women students increased from 10.1 per cent of the total students in 1967-68 to 13.7 per cent in 1971-72; (2) in 1973-74 first year women students filled almost 20 per cent of the U.S. medical school places; (3) in 1973-74 women comprised 15.4 per cent of all medical students; (4) in 1973 women represented eight per cent of the total U.S. physician population; (5) women represented 21.3 per cent of all pediatricians in the U.S. and 18.8 per cent of all physicians in public health in 1971; (6) the percentage of active women physicians in western European countries ranged from 7.3 per cent in Spain to 36 per cent in Austria; and (7) in 1970, 15.3 per cent of the foreign medical graduates in the U.S. were women. The booklet's second section summarizes recent relevant literature on medical women in their various professional, personal, and social roles. A third section is devoted to highlights of conferences: the 1968 workshop on the utilization of the woman physician sponsored by the AMWA, the President's Study Group on Careers for Women, and the Woman's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor; the 1968 study on the woman physician in training and practice conducted at Duke University; and the 1973 Carnegie Commission on Higher Education findings. The booklet closes with a bibliography, taken from MEDLINE searches.

3967. Center for Women in Medicine. The Medical College of Pennsylvania. Women in Medicine: Action Planning for the 1970s: Report of a Workshop, Philadelphia, March 14 and 15, 1974. Center for Women in Medicine, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, [1974?], 84 pp. Reports and recommendations from each of five groups at the workshop are summarized. Each group focused on a different major issue: (1) recruitment, education, and retraining, (2) specialization, practice, and career, (3) family and professional responsibilities, (4) communications and coordination, and (5) interaction with other agencies and organizations. Group leaders were Mary Howell, June Klinghoffer, Jeannette Haase, Doris Bartuska, Nancy Roeske, Doris Howell, Mary Hartman, Amber Jones, Maggie Matthews, and Gerald Escovitz.
3968. Chappell, Amey. "The Obligations of a Medical Woman." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 5:3 (March 1950) 107-108. (Editorial.)

Obligations to one's profession, patients, and continuing education, as well as to one's family and community, are discussed.

3969. Chenoweth, Alice Drew. "Exploring Medical Talent." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 23:1 (January 1968) 22-26. (Inaugural Address, Annual Meeting, American Medical Women's Association, Atlanta, Georgia, 2 December 1967.)

A review of both the statistics on women in medicine and possible etiology for the relatively few numbers of women physicians is given.

3970. Cornell, William M. An Introductory Lecture Delivered to the Class of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, September 13th, 1852. Published by the class, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1852, 16 pp.

Beginning with comments upon female education in general, Dr. Cornell states that he is not an advocate of "Ultraism" (i.e., woman's rights) although he is not opposed to them having their rights. He proceeds to catalogue the qualities women possess which make the practice of medicine a natural sphere for them: they are gentle, persevering, less easily disheartened than men, and more understanding of children. The medical curriculum is next reviewed; and finally Dr. Cornell refutes the various oppositions to women in medicine. In conclusion, Dr. Cornell talks briefly of the opportunities open to women physicians.

3971. Craighill, Margaret D. "An Analysis of Women in Medicine Today." Women in Medicine, 71 (January 1941) 7-8.

This article reviews the statistics of women in medicine from 1905 to 1940. The summary includes the facts that the number of women studying medicine is not increasing rapidly; men's and women's applications are being accepted in almost equal proportion; a slightly smaller percentage of women than of men is graduated; there are adequate opportunities for women to study medicine in the United States; relatively fewer women than men are being qualified as specialists.

3972. Dodge, Eva F. "Women Physicians of Arkansas." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 19:10 (October 1964) 865. (Editorial.)

While the University of Arkansas School of Medicine was organized in 1879, the first woman did not graduate until 1901 and then, of the 90 women who have attended this school, 80 have received their degrees since 1935. This article is a report of a survey taken of the women who could be found from this group. Some of the highlighted careers include one woman from the class of 1938 who served in the navy during World War II as a psychiatrist

and who remained to make her career there. Her promotion to captain in 1957 made her the second woman physician to achieve that rank. A member of the class of 1934 became the first woman doctor in Panama.

3973. Fay, Marion. "The Woman Doctor." In: Listen to Leaders in Medicine. Edited by Albert Love and James Saxon Childers. Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, New York, New York, 1963, 299-320.
- Dr. Fay reviews the progress of women in medicine in the U.S. since the mid-19th century and emphasizes the opportunities for medical study and practice currently available. She discusses the problems unique to women selecting medical careers (e.g., combining a career and family), and suggests ways to handle these problems, frequently citing examples of practicing women physicians. Attributes, such as integrity and stamina, of a good physician are reviewed; examples of how these characteristics are demonstrated by both students and practitioners are given. Dr. Fay makes suggestions for evaluating one's interest and ability to cope with medical study and a career and indicates how admissions committees and advisers assess students. Financial planning suggestions are included. The chapter concludes with a bibliography of books, mostly biographies, that would familiarize an interested student with the history and contributions of women in medicine.
3974. Fay, Marion; Travell, Janet; Powell, Virginia; Means, James H.; and Ryder, Claire F. "Women in Medicine --Letters from Other Desks." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 16:5 (May 1961) 394-396.
- A selection of letters reprinted from other sources constitutes this article. By appointing Janet Travell as his personal doctor, President Kennedy helped to give a positive role model to younger women who might now consider medicine as a career. A child of a woman physician writes, "Mom takes vacations from her work, not from us." A male M.D. is "worried about whether the married ones [women physicians] really do enough for medicine as the great cost of their education really demands of them.... The spinsters ... do excellent and complete professional jobs." Dr. Claire Ryder responds that fewer women drop out of medical school than men so that part-time service by a woman physician means more service than that provided by a male dropout. Women physicians do invaluable volunteer service that male physicians cannot afford to do because males perceive themselves as carrying full family support responsibilities.
3975. Fishbein, Morris. "Women in Medicine: Breaking the Sex Barrier." Medical World News, 15:31 (23 August 1974) 56. (Editorial.)

Dr. Fishbein looks at the increasing number of women entering medical school and contemplates the changes one can expect to see in medicine as a result (e.g., the availability of doctors for deprived areas and rural districts). Fewer women than men are among the foreign physicians coming to the U.S. Dr. Fishbein states that "if ... society is to benefit from the services of highly trained women in any field, it must recognize woman's role as a mother and keeper of the household." Certain specialties are, however, by their nature, not constituted to be practiced by women, e.g., orthopedic surgery.

3976. Florence, Loree. "Women in Medicine." Journal of the Medical Association of Georgia, 31 (1942) 1-14.
[Article not examined by editors.]
3977. Gloeckner, M. Louise C. "The Challenge of Medicine for Women Today." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 15:3 (March 1960) 271-274. (Opening address, Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.)
From history we know women were comforters, healers, and midwives. Women lost the position of being the primary healers. Now the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania has given young women physicians models of good woman-physician health care. General practitioners are needed. Women physicians should consider becoming active in professional organizations. Physicians should be prepared to serve their communities: in civil defense, in natural disasters, in responding to cultists, in educating about serums, in learning more to solve the problems of diseases whose cures are not known today. The physician should take as careful care of herself as she does of her patients.
3978. Gordon, Burgess. "Women in Medicine." Minnesota Medicine, 36 (July 1953) 724-725, 735.
A serious shortage of doctors makes it desirable to fully integrate women into the field of medicine.
3979. Gordon, Burgess. "The Privileges of Medicine." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 6:12 (December 1951) 472-473. (Address, opening exercises, Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 12 September 1951.)
In his first opening exercises as new president, Dr. Gordon discusses the achievements of Woman's Medical College graduates and also mentions the contributions of women educators and researchers in the basic sciences.
3980. "Governor to Proclaim Women in Medicine Week: Mrs. Paul R. Kaiser to Accept Governor Shafer's Proclamation at Commonwealth Committee Luncheon in Harrisburg on March 4." Viewpoint: The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 22:1 (Winter 1967) 1. photo.

3981. "Great Day in Harrisburg Launches 'Women in Medicine Week.'" Viewpoint: The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 22:2 (Spring 1967) 3. facsim., photos.
3982. Hall, Wesley W. "Ms. and M.D." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 27:4 (April 1972) 179-180, 196. (Address, Annual Meeting, American Medical Women's Association, New Orleans, Louisiana, December 1971.)
A general discussion, by the president of the American Medical Association, is given on the health-care system.
3983. Haycock, Christine E. and Weiss-Schwartz, Sandra. "New Jersey Women Physicians--Their Opinions on Today's World." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 28:6 (June 1973) 296-312. ports.
Results of a survey sent to 184 active members of the New Jersey Medical Women's Association on a number of social and medical questions. A 33 per cent response was received. "The attitudes appear to be relatively conservative." Questionnaires and number of total responses are included as well as narrative summaries.
3984. Hill, Lister. "The Challenge to Women in Medicine." Philadelphia Medicine, 51:50 (13 July 1956) 1619-1621. (Commencement Address, Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 7 June 1956.)
Senator Hill (Alabama) opens his lecture by discussing the role of government in health care. He speaks of the central position health care has in society today and the doctor as the central figure in the battle for better health care. The challenges this situation presents to women in medicine involve maintaining intellectual integrity and high standards, the challenge of understanding the importance of close and continuing contact between the scientist and the doctor. A third challenge is to preserve "the wonderful missionary spirit" characterized by graduates of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Senator Hill, in conclusion, expresses surprise that out of 28,000 medical students in the U.S. in 1955, only 1,500 of them were women. He calls for more women to enter medicine.
3985. Hintze, Anne Augusta. "Women in Medicine." Clifton Medical Bulletin, 11:1 (March 1925) 12-25.
[Article not examined by editors.]
3986. Hurd-Mead, Kate Campbell. "Women Doctors: Today and Yesterday." Independent Woman, (May 1939) 138-140, 150-151. ports.
Many contemporary women physicians are given mention in this general article on women in the medical profession. The article focuses on contemporary situations for women in medical schools, in hospitals, and in practice.

3987. [Hurd-]Mead, Kate C[ampbell]. "No Other Vocation for Women as Useful." Woman's Medical Journal, 29[19]: 1 (January 1919) 12.
[Article not examined by the editors.]
3988. Hurd-Mead, Kate Campbell. "Women Have Arrived: And They Intend to Hold Their Place in Medicine." Medical Economics, (January 1936) 23-26. ports.
An overview of women's struggle to gain a place in the medical profession is followed by a report of the current status of women in the profession. In the United States in 1936 there were over 7,000 licensed women doctors. In 1932, eight per cent of the medical women had incomes of \$10,000. The names of leading women in medicine in the United States are given and their work discussed: Dr. Florence R. Sabin, Dr. Anna W. Williams, Dr. Bertha Van Hoosen, Dr. Yung Ting, and Dr. Alice Hamilton, among others.
3989. H[uth], E[dward] J. "Women in and out of Medicine." Annals of Internal Medicine, 66:5 (May 1967) 1022-1023. (Editorial.)
This editorial introduces the Rosenlund and Oskii study on women physicians which appears in this issue of the Annals. The editor also makes a few general comments upon the numbers and percentages of women "in and out" of medicine.
3990. James, Selwyn. "What's the Matter with Women Doctors?" Redbook, (June 1949) 36-37, 89+. photo.
The reasons that so few women practice medicine in the United States (less than 8,000) can be found in the "myth of male superiority"--a mixture of "professional jealousy and lay superstition." Women first face medical school quota systems. Then, "guardians of male supremacy will do their best to embarrass the girls." Even after earning medical degrees, women discover that the men have only just begun to fight. Training opportunities and hospital staff positions for women are limited. Organizations of medical specialists often bar women members. Finally, there are the arguments that women do not remain in active practice, and that a medical career and marriage do not mix. The author of this article affirms women's contribution to medicine, concluding that "good medicine knows no barrier of sex."
3991. Jones, Harriet B. "The Woman Physician." Transactions of the Medical Society of West Virginia, (1896) 1329-1336.
[Article not examined by editors.]
3992. Kaplan, Harold. "Challenge to AMWA." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 19:7 (July

1964) 577. (Editorial.)

Women physicians are urged to "inform their male peers how they feel" about the need for special programs to facilitate women entering medicine and utilizing their medical educations. "Women physicians should not feel reluctant, ashamed, or guilty to ask for special treatment because they are women and mothers ... they should be proud of their multiple roles and their unique ability to assume them as well as they do."

3993. Larsson, Elisabeth. "Women's Rightful Place in Medicine: The Role of Women in Medicine." Alumni Journal [Loma Linda University, School of Medicine], 44:3 (May 1973) 10-15. illus., photo.

Dr. Larsson, professor emeritus at Loma Linda University, has divided her remarks into three parts: past, present, and future. Past: She discusses the medical contributions of two Hebrew midwives mentioned in Exodus 1:15-21, of Agnodice of Athens, of Trotula of Salerno, of Elizabeth Blackwell, and of Mary Putnam Jacobi. Present: Armed with statistics, especially regarding Seventh-day Adventist medical schools, she asks why there are so few women doctors, concluding that the prospects for women doctors in America are improving. Future: Quoting several authorities, Dr. Larsson predicts that women, "who have one-half of the nation's most valuable resource--human talent," will soon make up half of America's medical profession. Special flexible training programs for women doctors with small children will help to make this possible.

3994. Longshore, J. S. An Introductory Lecture, Delivered Before the Class, At the Opening of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania: October 12th, 1850. James Young, Printer, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1850, 28 pp.

Dr. Longshore opens his lecture with a discussion of the laws of progress in chemistry, electricity, and medicine. Concerning this latter field, Dr. Longshore reviews the various practices prevalent: homeopathy, mesmerism, hydropathy, and allopathy, the latter of which is the school embraced by the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania. A discussion of the fields of medicine which might interest women and be appropriate to their study follows (e.g., obstetrics and pediatrics). A justification of women in medical practice is followed by comments on the propriety and safety of the practice. Concluding his introductory remarks, Dr. Longshore impresses upon the students the uniqueness of this institution and their unique position as students there: "Do the women of Pennsylvania, of America, duly appreciate the relation in which they stand to this magnificent enterprise? Can they realize the vastness of the project? Have they yet become impressed with the great truth--that in this Institution is the germ of their emancipation from mental

bondage and physical suffering?" An appendix to the lecture expresses Dr. Longshore's experiences after the lecture was delivered and those in the medical profession learned of his views. He discovered there is much more evil in the medical profession than he had even anticipated--evil he hopes women physicians can rectify. Extracts "from legitimate sources" follow, which express the favorable opinion and high hopes of others as well as himself, regarding the entrance of women into medical practice.

3995. Lopate, Carol. *Women in Medicine*. Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Maryland, 1968, xvii, 204 pp. tables. The Macy Conference on Women for Medicine held in 1966 provided the impetus for this book, and the author's intention: "to communicate what it is like to be a woman in medicine in the United States." Data from statistical studies (taken from other sources) illustrate women's experience in medical education and practice. The book also incorporates personal interviews with women physicians and Lopate's critical examination of the social systems that influence medical women. Lopate's inquiry into the nature of women physicians' lives begins with a historical overview of the struggles faced by the modern medical woman's professional ancestors. While early prejudice found its basis on assumptions concerning women's biology and intelligence, Lopate notes that more recent objections to recruiting medical women take more subtle forms ("often indistinguishable from 'official planning'"), i.e., women's lower practice rates. The forms of that resistance and its effects are discussed in relation to: influences that motivate women to become doctors ("and why many do not"); the role of high school and premed counseling; problems of coeducational and sex-segregated medical schools; stresses of graduate education and specialty selection. A separate chapter is devoted to marriage and medicine, in which Lopate suggests how the medical profession and the government can be more responsive to the woman's "double burden." Many suggestions are offered throughout the work for the improvement of women's position: increased scholarship aids, more flexible scheduling during the training years, and child-care tax deductions. In her conclusion, however, Lopate points out the futility of demanding, for example, that medical schools increase their admission of women: "What seems necessary is that the national climate of opinion concerning sexual roles be changed so that many more high-caliber women will, of their own choice, decide to become doctors and will squeeze their way into the medical world." Lopate admits the difficulty of accomplishing such a task in the United States, "a country meek about taking committed action to resolve its social problems." Sweeping reform within the medical profession itself may also be necessary to make the field more inviting to women. This book contains a foreword by John Z. Bowers and a preface by Mary

Bunting. Appendixes (containing statistical tables) and an index conclude the work.

3996. McGrew, Elizabeth A. "The 'Fair Sex.'" Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 22:1 (January 1967) 32-34. (Inaugural Address of AMWA President, Annual Meeting, Washington, D.C., 2-5 November 1966.)

After Elizabeth McGrew defines the Fair Sex as "not really more 'pleasing to the eye'--at least, the eyes of most of us are more likely to be pleased by men," she goes on to say that women physicians, "unencumbered by power and undazzled by glory, can play a crucial role" in helping medicine serve "those citizens least able to pay." She then goes on to say that to make it easier for women to practice medicine, "high priority" ought to be given to "obtaining tax relief for women who can practice only if they can hire suitable people to care for their families, and modifying medical training programs so that women with family responsibilities can become qualified specialists."

3997. McGrew, Elizabeth A. "The History of Women in Medicine; A Symposium: The Present." Bulletin of the Medical Library Association, 44:1 (January 1956) 23-24.

In the days when medicine was "a highly strategic and stoutly defended ... citadel of male supremacy," women had to be fighters, scientists, as well as humanitarians to become physicians. Now, any serious girl can obtain an M.D. degree (only two medical schools--Jefferson and Dartmouth--do not admit women). Today, women physicians' identity as women is lost in the exciting activity of modern medicine.

3998. McKibbin-Harper, Mary. "Contemporary Women in Medicine." Medical Review of Reviews, 41:8 (August 1935) 381-388. (Foreword.)

In this "foreword" to this journal's "Woman's Number--III," Dr. McKibbin-Harper mentions journals, collections, and books devoted to the subject of women in medicine. Contributions of specific women physicians are recounted, along with the activities of the Medical Women's National Association and women physicians in California. Affirming that women are not "invaders in medicine," the author reasons that women's difficulties in entering the profession have been due to generalized competition rather than sex-based prejudice. Women have been excluded from medical schools because schools are crowded, and medical schools have difficulty securing internships for women graduates since some hospitals refuse women on the ground of not having suitable accommodations. "I do not believe that men have ever been less generous with women than they have been with each other," Dr. McKibbin-Harper writes. She points out that "men have not kept women from posts of

honor or emolument except as they have needed them for themselves."

3999. "Mary Putnam Jacobi Fellowship Fund." Women in Medicine, 71 (January 1941) 18-19. port.

This article includes a description of how to apply for a fellowship which is named in honor of Mary Putnam Jacobi, and is made available by the Women's Association of New York City. The fellowship is for medical research and is open to any woman doctor, either American or foreign. An appreciation by Clara Raven of Mary Putnam Jacobi's life as a pioneering international medical woman, as well as of her understanding of the fruitlessness of nationalist wars of aggression for material gain, is included.

4000. "The Mary Putnam Jacobi Fellowship of the Women's Medical Association of New York City." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 15:8 (August 1960) 784-785.

In honor of Mary Putnam Jacobi, the Women's Medical Association of New York City established a fellowship to enable graduate women physicians from America to study abroad and foreign women physicians to study in America. One award is given each year.

4001. Mason-Hogle, Kate A. "Annual Address." Woman's Medical Journal, 18:7 (July 1908) 137-139. (Original Articles.) (Presentation, 11th Annual Meeting, State Society of Iowa Medical Women, Des Moines, Iowa, 19 May 1908.)

Dr. Hogle reviews the struggle of women for the right to practice medicine and expresses the opinion that women physicians should be sought because of their worth, and not because of their sex.

4002. Mott, Lucretia. A Sermon to the Medical Students, Delivered by Lucretia Mott at Cherry Street Meeting House, Philadelphia, on First-Day Evening, Second Month 11th, 1849. W. B. Zeiber, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1849, 21 pp.

[Item not examined by editors.]

4003. Nemir, Rosa Lee. "The American Woman Physician: Doorway to the Second Century." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 19:1 (January 1964) 45-50. (Inaugural Address, Annual Meeting, American Medical Women's Association, San Antonio, Texas, 15 November 1963.)

Dr. Nemir reviews major developments in the "community" served by women physicians: developments in infectious disease, health care, and the use of paramedical personnel. She reviews the status of women in medicine and asks why there are so few women entering medical schools when

"there seems to be no appreciable discrimination against women who apply for admission." An overview of women pioneers in medicine follows. A discussion of recruitment yields four possible deterrents for women entering medicine: finances, length of medical studies, role conflict, and lack of reliable information about a medical career.

4004. "News Notes." Medical Woman's Journal, 56:8 (August 1949) 43.
Among the medical women mentioned in this article are the first four women to obtain medical degrees from Harvard and Dr. Sushila Nayar, who was once physician to Mahatma Gandhi.
4005. "Notes and Comments." Medical Woman's Journal, 30:6 (June 1923) 192-193.
The topics reported in this column include: the resignation of Dr. S. Josephine Baker as director of the Bureau of Child Hygiene, New York City Department of Health; the building of a women's medical school in Madras, India; the merging of the North China Union Medical College for Women with the Shantung Christian University; and the appointment of Dr. Blache N. Epler as contract physician to Coast Guard stations.
4006. "Notes and Comments." Medical Woman's Journal, 30:10 (October 1923) 311-312.
Among the announcements appearing in this news column: the founding of a \$5,000 scholarship for women of Italian descent to study at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania and the appointment of Canadian physician Winifred Blampin to the faculty at that college.
4007. "Number of Women Physicians Increasing." Medical Woman's Journal, 36:4 (April 1929) 100.
According to Dr. Martha Tracy, dean of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, there are 7,000 women physicians in the United States. That number is ever increasing. Dr. Tracy's comments on women in the medical profession are given.
4008. "The Number of Women Physicians Increasing." Medical Woman's Journal, 38:9 (September 1931) 233.
According to the American Medical Association, 990 women registered in medical schools during the 1930-1931 session --an increase of 35 from the previous year, and the largest number since 1904. In 1931, 217 women received their M.D.s (4 per cent of the total number of graduates).
"While the number of hospitals which still have no women on their staff, and are still refusing to admit women for one reason or another, is large, the foregoing facts would indicate the discrimination ... is being replaced by a policy of equal rights...."

4009. O'Conner, Katheryn and Forbes, Lorna. "Student News." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:3 (March 1945) 52. photo. A list of residency appointments for the graduating students at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania is given. A brief biography of Dr. Mary Easby is also presented upon the occasion of her election as president of the Philadelphia Heart Association.
4010. "Opportunities for Medical Women Sixty-Five Years Ago-- And Now." Medical Woman's Journal, 28:3 (March 1921) 79. (Editorial.) This editorial draws generalized comparisons between conditions of Dr. Cleora Seaman's day and the opportunities of the present.
4011. "PMJ Interview with Marion Spencer Fay, Ph.D.: Former President and Dean, Woman's Medical College." Pennsylvania Medical Journal, (February 1964) 25-26. port. Dr. Fay, dean of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, responds to questions on discrimination against women in medicine ("There is some discrimination"), marriage and medicine ("... medicine lends itself very nicely to the combination"), the future of women doctors in the U.S. ("I'd like to see more women going into medicine"), medical students and medical schools, and fund raising, among other topics.
4012. Phelps, Charles E. "Women in American Medicine." Journal of Medical Education, 43:8 (August 1968) 916-924. tables. Because the emergence of women in medicine is having a poorly understood effect on the "medical community," this report is presented to supply information on that topic: the type of women who become physicians, the specialties they enter, the amount of time they practice medicine, and the barriers they encounter. Calling the anti-women-physicians viewpoint unenlightened, the author quotes Dr. Glen Leymaster, dean of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, who opined, "'Discrimination against women in medicine is largely a thing of the past.... A few male physicians hold reservations toward females as a class. But even these minority voices evaluate individual doctors on their qualifications without regard to sex. That's all anyone can ask.'" And, while the acceptance of women in medicine is far from complete, the percentage of women as medical students, although still very low (7.7 per cent), represents a "rather remarkable change considering that there were no women in medicine only a hundred years ago." Two major factors contributing to the "grudging admission" of women to medical schools are the obvious lagging of the United States compared to other countries in the percentage of women physicians, and the "realization that a

vast source of talent was remaining untapped." A large section of this article reiterates the finding of the 1957 Dykman and Stalnaker study ["Survey of Women Physicians Graduating from Medical School: 1925-1940," *Journal of Medical Education*, 32 (March, Part 2) 1957]. This author makes additions to that study and a few others, and points out factors overlooked in these surveys, i.e., the influence in patient acceptance of women physicians. He feels that whether or not women return to practice after marriage and childbirth is a "moot point" since no study verifies this contention. The author reviews the difficulties women face when practicing medicine and the methods for alleviating these problems (e.g., retraining programs, part-time employment). He concludes that "women are more marginally valuable to the medical complex at this time because of their propensity to enter specialties in which there is presently the greatest shortage of physicians."

4013. Platz, Carol; O'Conner, Katheryn; Piccone, Louisa; Zolliker, Margaret; Imperi, Lillian; Brekke, Viola; Raven, Clara; and McLean, Brita. "Women in Medicine: Opportunities and Problems." *Journal of the American Medical Women's Association*, 18:11 (November 1963) 885-890. (Panel Presentation, Executive Board Meeting, American Medical Association, Detroit, Michigan, 20 June 1963.)

Excerpts from this panel comprise the article. Dr. O'Conner, a 1946 graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, has "not experienced any problems from being a woman in [medicine]." She gives the "3 H's" necessary to a successful medical woman as "Health, adequate household Help, and an understanding Husband." Dr. Piccone, a 1944 graduate of Wayne State University, says "medicine is a woman's field and has been through the ages." She feels medicine has become less interesting to men "lately" because of the social and economic problems involved. She feels this waning of interest on the part of the men accounts for less prejudice against women in medicine (with the exception of women in surgery). Dr. Piccone feels the government should give more consideration to child care services for women physicians. Dr. Margaret Zolliker, a 1946 graduate of Wayne State, feels that "pediatrics is a natural for women." A married woman in any field "must realize that she is going to have to make some compromises.... With the domestic chores that she must carry out, a woman cannot give her all to a career unless she is very unusual. Part of her time must be spent being a woman." Dr. Imperi, a psychiatrist and 1955 graduate of the University of Michigan, discusses psychiatry as a career and says "a woman psychiatrist's horizon may be further widened by volunteer service in foreign areas." Discussing her experience with medicine in the armed services, Dr. Clara Raven, a 1936 graduate of Northwestern University

and a colonel with 20 years service in the Army Medical Reserve Corps, states that prejudice against women physicians in the service is unusual, and where there are difficulties, "it is usually with a man who is a poorly adjusted or alcoholic individual." Dr. Olson adds in conclusion, "I think we are inclined to forget the times we are discriminated against."

4014. Preston, Ann. Introductory Lecture, to the Course of Instruction in the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, For the Session 1855-6. Published by the audience, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1855, 14 pp.

In this lecture [printed by Anna E. McDowell, Woman's Advocate Office, Philadelphia] Dr. Ann Preston notes the occasions in civilization when truths which ran counter to convention were scorned, and conservatism shrank from innovation. She moves on to discuss the history of women in the healing art and the opposition to women in medical studies. While this opposition exists, Dr. Preston continues, women physicians will not realize the advantages "in some directions" which their medical brothers enjoy (e.g., the privilege to practice in hospitals). The second half of the lecture is devoted to a discussion of the actual course of medical study the student will pursue at the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania. The woman physician must be prudent, above-board in her actions, self-disciplined, and reliable. In conclusion, Ann Preston extends to these women medical students "the warm hand of sisterly sympathy. I know the heart of a woman, and especially that of one entering upon a new and untried course, like that before you." [A letter to Ann Preston requesting a copy of her lecture for publication is signed by, among others, William S. Peirce and Lucretia Mott.]

4015. Pullum, Carla A. "Women, Medicine and Misconceptions." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 18:7 (July 1963) 563-565. tables.

Women who do not consider applying to medical school are "victims of misinformation." To determine more recent trends than those of the Dykman and Stalnaker study about women physicians, the author interviewed 40 of the 58 women physicians who attended classes at Wayne State University College of Medicine. She proposes that since 25 per cent of the women interviewed had degrees in medically related fields, they may not have considered medical school itself as an initial career choice [because they had no confidence of getting in]. Another 25 per cent of women interviewed had at least one physician in their immediate family. This survey about women physicians included a section on marriage and family. Since being a doctor means prestige, title, and higher salary, husbands of women physicians may feel social insecurity. A woman physician may decide to choose a specialty that she can anticipate will be

compatible with marriage and family life. Of the women surveyed in this study who married, over 50 per cent married physicians, 25 per cent married other professionals, and the remainder married men with business careers.

4016. Rabinowitsch, Lydia. ["American Women and Their Achievements"]. *Die Frauenbewegung*, 3:15 (1897) 1-4. (Ger)
A lecture given before the women's welfare society of Berlin on 25 May 1897 summarizes the author's impressions gained during two years of teaching and travel in America. She speaks of the freedom of young women, of family life, the women's rights movement, higher education, social life, women's clubs, the voluntary welfare system, etc. She notes that in 1892 there were 4555 women physicians and surgeons in the U.S. Included is a description of a visit to a settlement house in an unnamed city, a house apparently run by an organization of college graduates. The staff includes a woman doctor and two nurses who are on call at all times, free to the people in the area.

4017. Rayne, Mrs. M. L. *What Can a Woman Do; or, Her Position in the Business and Literary World.* Eagle Publishing Co., Petersburg, New York, 1893, 552 pp. illus.

This discussion of occupations open to women in 1893 includes chapters on literature, journalism, law, medicine, telegraphy, beekeeping, and homemaking, among others. Several poems by women authors are interspersed. The chapter on medicine (pp. 65-80) lists medical colleges open to women and gives a chronological account of women's admittance to medical schools in various countries. Many women physicians are mentioned, and incidents from their life stories are given. The chapter includes a paper by Dr. Emily Pope, showing the extent of the practice of medicine by women and how this practice has affected their health. Dr. Pope's report reveals that 390 women physicians (of the 470 who received questionnaires on the subject) were in active practice. Seventy-five per cent were single when they began the study of medicine (which they did at an average age of 27 years). A majority of the women (269) were in general practice. The average annual income of a woman physician was \$1,000. The chapter concludes with a brief paragraph by Dr. Alice Stockham entitled "Requisites for a Physician."

4018. "Report of Convention: Medical Women's National Association. Atlantic City, New Jersey." *Medical Woman's Journal*, 42:7 (July 1935) 189-192.
4019. Romaine, Adelaide. "Future of Women in Medicine." *Journal of the American Medical Women's Association*, 4:5 (May 1949) 197-198. (Editorial.)
To retain exclusively "feminine" medical colleges and hos-

pital staffs, and to build good public relations between the American Medical Women's Association and other medical associations, such is the future of women in medicine.

4020. Root, Eliza H. "The Distribution of Medical Women in the State of Illinois." Woman's Medical Journal, 14:5 (May 1904) 100-101.

4021. Rutherford, Frances A. "New Force in Medicine and Surgery." Woman's Medical Journal, 1:9 (September 1893) 181-184. (Presentation, Michigan State Medical Society, May 1893.)

Vice president of the Michigan Medical Society, Dr. Rutherford scans the record of the first 20 years of the American medical women's movement. She contrasts the early struggles with the current situation, speaking in general terms of women's work in hospitals and missions. Finally, she congratulates the Society for being the first state medical organization to admit women members; she urges the gentlemen to continue using their influence for placing women in positions commensurate with their abilities.

4022. Sherbon, Florence Brown. "Our Novitiates." Medical Woman's Journal, 33:7 (July 1926) 191-193.

As the retiring president of the Kansas State Medical Women's Association, Dr. Sherbon addresses women graduating from the Kansas University Medical School. The true philosophy of feminism is embodied in a quote by H. G. Wells: "You'll never run parallel with men, you free women. You've got to work out a way that is different." Women physicians must have the courage "to express our real interests and our real personalities, our feminism ..." rather than remain "content to do and think only as men do and think." Rather than "resist our destiny" for "emotional expression and human service," women physicians should concentrate on public health work and obstetrical research. Dr. Sherbon also urges women to join or start medical women's organizations--"not for producing a demarcation from the regular medical group, but for one purpose of working out together the specific contributions women have to make...."

4023. Spencer, Steven M. "Do Women Make Good Doctors?" Saturday Evening Post, (13 November 1948) 15-17, 134, 137-138, 141. photos.

This is a review of the status of women physicians in the U.S. during the postwar period. In 1948, 2,159 women were enrolled in 27 U.S. medical colleges and comprised 9.5 per cent of the medical student body. At the same time, professional groups such as the New York Obstetrical Society and the Boston Obstetrical Society refused to admit women. Of 807 hospitals in the U.S. offering internships in 1948, 437 said they would accept women; 318 of 1,102

hospitals providing residency training would admit women. A popular male educator's prejudice was that medical schools have to admit two or three women to get one who will practice. However, a poll of 1,240 women graduating from seven large medical schools between 1920 and 1940, showed 91.5 per cent actively engaged in full-time practice, research, teaching, or institutional work. The article reviews the education of women in medicine, citing in particular the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania [now the Medical College of Pennsylvania]. The admission of women to the leading medical schools in the U.S. is chronicled along with enrollment statistics for 1947-1948. The decline of the enrollment of women that accompanied the return of World War II [male] veterans to school is also noted. Examples of women in medical practice who are cited in the article are Margaret Castex Sturgis, F. Marian Williams, Catharine Macfarlane, May Baker, Mary Larney Hansen, Elise Strang L'Esperance, and Ida S. Scudder.

4024. Sullivan, Margaret P. "A New Era: Challenges for the Woman Physician: (Hey, No Fair! There are Hardly any Lady Doctors!)." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 29:1 (January 1974) 9-11. tables. This article reviews the data [taken from other sources] on characteristics of women medical school applicants, women medical students, women physicians, and women medical faculty.
4025. Tayler-Jones [sic], Louise. "Medicine as a Field for Women.... An Age-Old Profession for Women: Some Notes on Requirements Today." Journal of the American Association of University Women, 31 (April 1938) 152-155. Statistics on the number of women physicians and medical students are discussed in historical retrospect, after which the situation of the medical woman in 1938 is reviewed. Despite the injustices, the sacrifices, and the struggle, there is no more rewarding career than medicine.
4026. "Three Generations Look at Their Profession." Texas Medicine, 71:1 (January 1975) 91-100. photos. Drs. May Owens (M.D. 1921), Margaret P. Sullivan (contemporary practitioner), and Peggy Hostetter (medical student), discuss their feelings about medicine, advertising depicting women physicians, problems of women medical students, medical school admissions policies, and role models.
4027. Todd, Malcolm C. "Address to Annual Meeting of the American Medical Women's Association." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 29:4 (April 1974) 161-163. (Palm Beach, Florida, 10 November 1973.) "You're like the cigarette ad, 'you've come a long way,

baby!'" A recounting by this president elect of the American Medical Association of the point to which women in medicine have come, precedes a discussion of the contemporary medical issues.

4028. Tracy, Martha. "The Profession of Medicine and Women's Opportunity in This Field." Journal of the American Association of University Women, 21:1 (October 1927) 5-10.

Dr. Tracy discusses the increasing demand for medical women's services which she has witnessed during her nearly 20 years on the faculty of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. The woman physician need no longer limit her services to general practice, yet the woman medical student is often given no guidance nor encouragement at her university regarding opportunities for her in the medical profession. Dr. Tracy gives concrete advice on how women should approach medical education, its costs, securing a license, doing postgraduate work, and deciding upon a practice.

4029. Tyson, J. R. Address at the First Annual Commencement of the Pennsylvania Female College, at Harrisburg. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1854, 24 pp.

The speaker devoted a portion of his talk to women in medicine. [Item not examined by editors.]

- 4030 U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, Wage and Labor Standards Administration. Facts on Prospective and Practicing Women in Medicine. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1968, 78 pp. tables.

This booklet was prepared for the Conference on Meeting Medical Manpower Needs: The Fuller Utilization of the Woman Physician (Washington, D.C., January 12-13, 1968) and sent to registrants for that Conference. The booklet contains statistical data on women in medicine. General "source" information as well as a brief narrative is given for each table and chart. [The reports given at the Conference itself, and their reference to this statistical data may be found in the publication: American Medical Women's Association; The President's Study Group on Careers for Women; U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. Conference on Meeting Medical Manpower Needs: The Fuller Utilization of the Woman Physician. Washington, D.C., January 12-13, 1968. Report, which appears elsewhere in this bibliography.]

4031. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Annual Report of Committee on Medical Opportunities for Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 36:8 (August 1929) 216-217.

In 1928 and 1929, the work of this committee was directed towards "ascertaining opportunities for women physicians in the State Insane Institutions." Two questionnaires were sent

out: one to women physicians and one to the superintendents of various state institutions. Based on responses to these questionnaires, the committee recommended that "a concerted effort be made through our Legislative Committee to pass a law providing for insane female patients the care of a woman physician." St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington, D.C. may be used as a model. The response of its superintendent, Dr. Arthur P. Noyes, is given in this article. The committee also "felt greatly the need of a directory of women physicians of the United States."

4032. Van Hoosen, Bertha. "Opportunities for Medical Women." *Medical Review of Reviews*, 37:3 (March 1931) 139-142. Dr. Van Hoosen begins her article by discussion of the opportunities not available to women physicians, i.e., engaging in hospital work, attending medical societies, and teaching in medical schools. Women, in order to have hospitals in which to practice, had to build those hospitals; and from them sprang women's medical colleges. Women physicians were denied membership in medical societies until 1876 when Dr. S. H. Stevenson (Sarah Hackett) was accepted as a delegate to the AMA convention in Philadelphia, becoming the first woman member of the AMA as well as the first woman delegate. Dr. Van Hoosen next discusses the emergence of women's medical colleges (14 in the U.S. by the beginning of the 20th century) and the increasing numbers of women physicians seeking faculty positions. At the beginning of the 20th century there were as many as 1100 women medical students in the U.S. This figure steadily decreased as the women's medical schools folded, until the beginning of World War I. Wars have been for the woman physician "an avenue for broader entrance into her profession," and by the end of World War I, the number of women medical students had again risen to more than 1,000. Many hospitals in need of more physicians also opened their doors to women interns during the war. The U.S. government, however, failed to recognize women physicians in the armed services, and once again women had to create their own opportunities--the American Women's Hospitals. In conclusion, Dr. Van Hoosen calls for the abolishment of sex barriers to women physicians in hospitals, medical schools, and on teaching faculties.
4033. V[an] H[oosen], B[ertha]. "What's in a Name?" *Medical Woman's Journal*, 37:9 (September 1930) 260-261. In trying to contact women physicians by means of first names in the American Medical Association directory, the *Journal* received a variety of responses from men whose first names could be mistaken for women's. A sample response reads: "Please take my feminine name off your list, because I am anything but a woman, and to prove it, just look up my world war record, and you will see I was a major in M.C. and I still retain the same sex features and

build--six feet four and weigh two hundred fifty-five pounds, and I thank you. He-man."

4034. Wager, Mary A. E. "Women as Physicians." The Galaxy, 6 (December 1868) 774-789.

Biographies of Elizabeth Blackwell, Sarah R. Adamson Dolley, Emily Blackwell, and Marie E. Zakrzewska include descriptions of their latest activities and their physical appearances. Information on the founding of women's medical schools and hospitals staffed by women in the U.S. is provided. The U.S. now boasts over 300 women physicians, some of whom have incomes of \$10,000 a year. Among their number there are "some bold, bad women" who "try to be as much like men as possible," but the majority of medical women are "gentle, modest, and womanly." The article concludes with "a hurried glance" at women's medical education and practice in Europe.

4035. Walters, Josephine. "Address: President of the Women's Medical Association, New York City ... Delivered May 6, 1909." Medical Woman's Journal, 27:6 (June 1920) 161-165.

Following a tribute to Mary Putnam Jacobi, Dr. Walters presents an overview of the present opportunities for women in medicine and affirms woman's right to practice medicine.

- 4035a. Warwick, Margaret. "Women in Medicine." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:12 (December 1941) 372-375.

The history of women physicians in the United States began in 1847 when Elizabeth Blackwell applied to medical school and was accepted by the Medical Institute of Geneva. Male-run medical schools have discriminated against women both as students and as interns, as well as against their studying certain specialties. When this article was written, women were admitted to only 71 of the 77 approved medical schools in the United States, and only 5.4 medical students were women. In 1934 only one-third of approved hospitals would accept women as interns. Women who are already physicians should make a concerted effort to fight for equal opportunities for women: educate laity and male physicians; financially support medical training facilities, housing, and scholarships for women; use influence to get women accepted as interns; and seek support from women's organizations in the community. Women should in turn fulfill their contracts and not let personal desires interfere with the good of the hospital, for males who will be physicians may assume their right to that training and position, while women who train to be physicians, and the women who follow, may not yet feel so assured of their right to training and title. Some comparative figures on women physicians in other countries include: England has 5,971 women physicians; Japan, 1,247; and the American Medical Association lists 7,470

women physicians in the U.S. And for the first time in 400 years, in 1934, a woman, Dr. Helen Mackay, was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in London. Women have practiced medicine and made important contributions: as writers of medical books, as teachers, as researchers, as specialists and as healers in a variety of ways.

4036. Weiss, Robert. "'Changing Patterns of Health Care: Effects on and of Women Physicians.'" Case Western Reserve Medical Alumni Bulletin, 38:3 (1974) 4-6. photo. (Presentation, Workshop on Women in Medicine, Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine, 21 September 1974.)

Dr. Weiss calls for greater flexibility in time arrangements and commitments of physicians, as well as a shift in the medical value system.

4037. White, Frances Emily. "The American Medical Woman." Medical News, 67 (3 August 1895) 123-128. (Original Address.) (Address, Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 1895.)

Dr. White, after a cursory review of women in medicine throughout the ages, discusses the American medical woman from the colonial period in New England--where much of the medical practice was in the hands of women--through the increasingly scientific years and their concomitant restrictions in the practice of medicine. Midwifery developed into the formal training of the medical woman, commencing with the granting of a medical degree to Elizabeth Blackwell in 1849. Dr. White traces the history of the New England Female Medical College and the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, after which she discusses the field of medicine and woman's participation in it. In order for a professional field to be occupied successfully by women, it must offer the following conditions: (1) the work must fall within the scope of woman's physical and mental abilities, (2) it must afford an opportunity for exercise of the "'peculiarly feminine'" qualities, (3) it must develop to a satisfactory degree the physical and mental energies of women, and (4) it must pay well enough to enable women to devote their best efforts to the work. Medicine fulfills these requisites and in fact engages more women (from between 3,000 to 5,000 in the United States) in its practice than do all other professions put together.

4038. Wilbur, Ray Lyman. "Address of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur (President Elect of the A.M.A.)." Bulletin of the Medical Women's National Association, 4 (July 1923) 13-14.

The author gives an overview of the structure and function of human society, using a bee-hive analogy. Lyman then brings the doctor into the picture and briefly discusses his

role. Women physicians have a unique opportunity to serve humanity, especially the child and the family, through public health. They are a minority "and they are going to be a minority for a long long time." As a minority, the way they can have the greatest influence inside the profession is to "scatter throughout the majority," not to separate themselves.

4039. Williams, Phoebe A. "Women in Medicine: Some Themes and Variations." Journal of Medical Education, 46 (July 1971) 584-591. tables.

The author, a research associate at Radcliffe Institute, Cambridge, Massachusetts, reports on part of a study of Radcliffe College alumnae in medicine. The study probes the basic question: What is it like for women who choose to become doctors? In 1967, 253 Radcliffe alumnae who had enrolled in medical school over the last 60 years were sent questionnaires which dealt with personal characteristics, attitudes, and experiences at various career stages. A total of 212 (84 per cent) replies were received. Of these replies, 203 had received their M.D. or were currently in medical school, and nine had dropped out. Several themes thread their way across generations for these Radcliffe women who enter medicine: an interest in the subject matter, a desire to be of service, the need for independence, and encouragement from an adult. Concerns reflected were for the cost of a medical education and combining marriage and a medical career. The study does not presume that Radcliffe alumnae are representative of women college graduates in general.

4040. "The Woman Physician: A Symbolic Study." Survey, 36 (22 July 1916) 435.

Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton presented a bas-relief (a photograph of which appears on the cover of this issue of Survey) to the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. "An interpretation of Dr. Morton's conception of the maternal spirit which especially animates women to lessen suffering and heal the sick," the work was sculpted by a woman artist, Clara Hill. The bas-relief is described in detail.

4041. "Women as Physicians." Medical Missionary Record, 8:12 (December 1893) 279.

Although it is not yet 50 years since Elizabeth Blackwell's graduation in medicine, women physicians numbering in the hundreds are now welcome everywhere--especially in the field of medical missionary work.

4042. "Women in Medicine." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 1:3 (June 1946) 93-95. tables.

The New York Infirmary conducted a survey of employment opportunities for women among hospitals and medical col-

leges throughout the country to obtain certain facts about the status of women at these institutions. Of the questionnaires sent to 967 hospitals, replies were received from 491 (50.7 per cent); 64 (82 per cent) of the medical colleges responded of the 78 addressed. The questions are reproduced with the tabulated answers.

4043. "Women in Medicine." Medical Woman's Journal, 54:1 (January 1947) 45.
This article, reprinted from the Medical Pocket Quarterly, September 1946, cites the "unfortunately" low number of women in medicine and the difficulties they have in securing hospital residencies.
4044. "Women in Medicine." New Physician, 7:2 (February 1958) 42-46, 82-83. photos. (Wyeth Roundtable.)
Panelists, all women physicians and medical students, discuss women physicians, their problems, abilities, and opportunities. Participating in this roundtable discussion are Dr. Alma Morani, Dr. Elinor Glauser, Dr. Louise Gloeckner, Dr. Katharine Boucot, Dr. Betty Gorman, Dr. Marion Fay, and Hazel Broberg and Rita Welton (medical students at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania).
4045. "Women in Medicine in the United States." Medical Woman's Journal, 43:10 (October 1936) 279. (Editorial.)
During 1936 in the United States, 1,133 women were studying medicine, 246 women graduated from medical school (33 from Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania; 213 from coeducational institutions), and "more than 7,000" women physicians were practicing. A few figures concerning Canadian medical women are also given.
4046. "Women Physicians." Outlook for Women in Occupations in the Medical Services. U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, Bulletin 203:7 (1945) 1-28.
The bulletin presents statistics and summaries on the prewar situation of women physicians, changes occurring concomitant with World War II, and the postwar outlook for women in medicine.
4047. "Women Physicians in Texas." Woman's Medical Journal, 18:9 (September 1908) 192-193. (Editorial.)
"The woman physician in the South has had much more to overcome in the practice of medicine than her northern sister." The status of Texas medical women is reviewed.
4048. "Women Physicians to Have Important Postwar Role." Medical Woman's Journal, 52:9 (September 1945) 45.
The Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor reports that women physicians will have a larger part in filling postwar medical needs [than they had in filling prewar medical needs]. "Only four out of 77 approved U.S. med-

ical schools refuse admission to women." It is expected that after the war, women physicians will expand their areas of practice into medical research and teaching.

4049. Yarrell, Zuleika. "Women in Medicine." Journal of Educational Sociology, 17:8 (April 1944) 492-497.
Dr. Yarrell (senior psychiatrist at Bellevue Hospital, New York City) makes a case for her belief that the position of women physicians in the postwar world will be secure and that the role need be no different from that of her male colleague. Specialties that will open up include psychiatry, rehabilitation, and public health.
4050. Young, R. "Your Daughter's Career if She Wants to be a Doctor." Good Housekeeping, 61 (August 1915) 168-174.
[Article not examined by editors.]

FICTION

References appear for literature which deals with non-historical figures.

4051. Alsop, Gulielma F. *My Chinese Days*. Little, Brown, and Company, Boston, Massachusetts, 1918, ix, 271 pp. photos.

Dr. Gulielma Alsop has woven a romantic novel around her own experiences as a missionary doctor in Shanghai after 1911. The plight of Chinese women of this period is again and again cause for reflection for Dr. Wilhelmina, the novel's main character, who is herself in the throes of a love affair. Her first medical case in Shanghai was a suicide who died with the help of her lover so she would not have to go back to her hated Mandarin husband. "Love is the great adventure," says the lover as the girl dies. And more than 200 pages later, Edward slips a ring on Wilhelmina's finger as she recalls the same words, "Love is the great adventure." In between there has been much reflection over whether Edward's feeling for her differs significantly from Chinese relationships she has observed: "When a river man takes a river woman to wife, the only change in the life of the woman is to step across from the boat of her father to the boat of her husband." In a specific case, she had found a mother and baby drowned after a dragon of a mother-in-law had made it clear that the baby should have been a boy: "Take the little dog out of my sight," she would say. Wilhelmina wonders about the relationship between these extremes of prejudice and Edward's remark that "a man must have his work ... a woman has love ... and home and babies." She herself admits: "Work and independence, how passionately I had wanted them! And now I was ready to cast them away for the touch of a man's fingers." There is no resolution or speculation about the effect of her romance and intended marriage on the future course of her career.

4052. Baudouin, Marcel. ["Women Doctors in Drama and Novels"]. Gazette Médicale de Paris, Series 12, 1:38 (21 September 1901) 297-299. (Medicine and Literature.) (Fre)
The article identifies highlights in the history of women doctors and healers in literature from their first appearance in Shakespeare's All's Well That Ends Well. The emphasis is on French literature beginning with the 1731 play, Woman Doctor or Theology on the Distaff Side, and proceeding through Besnard and Pompigny's Woman Doctor or the Secret Door (1806) to Koenig's Reversed World. Fourteen plays are cited, all equally as well known as those previously mentioned. Florian Pharaon's Madame Maurel, Doctor, published in 1885, was the first French novel whose heroine was a woman doctor. Other novels discussed are Roger Dombre's Woman Doctor (1891), Philippe Louvet's Doctor Jeanne Lemoine (1891), and J. M. Rosny's The Indomitable (1895). Not all of these works present a positive picture of women physicians: Jeanne Lemoine murders the illegitimate child of her sailor lover before beginning her medical studies. Pierre Boyer's "Memoires of a Woman Doctor," which appeared in serial form in Temps, is the only work credited with literary merit. The author suggests that similar reviews of other national literatures would prove interesting.
4053. [Gardner, Mabel] E. "Medicine on the Stage and the Films." Medical and Professional Woman's Journal, 41:1 (January 1934) 31.
In the theater and on the movie screen, women physicians are being presented "with a sympathetic touch." Also, the woman physician's "sex does not interfere with the execution of her professional career, but is taken for granted with no apologies. While it is necessary, in order to make an appealing picture, to bring romance into the plot, the fine character of the woman who bears the part of the physician is made paramount..."
4054. Hall, Marjory. Quite Contrary: Dr. Mary Edwards Walker. Funk and Wagnalls, New York, New York, 1970.
This book, designed for "grades seven to eleven," is a fictionalized story of the life of Dr. Mary Edwards Walker, Civil War physician who eventually received the Congressional Medal of Honor for her work during the war: the Medal was revoked when the United States government changed its award criteria.
4055. Hiestand-Moore, Eleanor M.; Moore, Rebecca; Grice, Julia; Fullerton, Anna M.; Slaughter, B. Rosalie; Walker, Gertrude A.; Hurd-Mead, Kate C.; Hatton, Julia Elizabeth; Hewlings, Hester A.; and Seabrook, Alice M. Daughters of Aesculapius; Stories Written by Alumnae and Students of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. George W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia, Penn-

sylvania, 1897, 155 pp. photos.

The authors believe this collection to be "the first book of stories by medical women." Rebecca Moore, class of 1883, wrote on "The Domestic and Professional Life of Ann Preston." Kate (Hurd) Mead, class of 1888, recalls her travels and foreign studies in an essay titled "Reminiscences of Medical Study in Europe (1889-1890)." The remaining articles are presented as fiction, most of which have women physicians or medical students as the central characters. One story, by B. Rosalie Slaughter (class of 1897), is a romance in which the female character chooses a medical career over marriage. Other stories--like "The Home Side" by Alice Seabrook, class of 1895--describe the affection and mutual respect which existed among women medical students.

4056. Howells, William D. Dr. Breen's Practice: A Novel.
Houghton, Mifflin and Company, Boston, Massachusetts,
1881, 272 pp.

This 19th-century American novel is set in a New England summer resort where the heroine, Dr. Grace Breen, is vacationing before entering medical practice. She is introduced to the reader as having entered the medical profession after an unfortunate love affair, as her counterpart in another time and place would have entered the convent. While caring for a woman friend undergoing marital problems, she meets a wealthy young man whom she eventually marries. (She turns down a proposal from the local physician in the course of the courtship.) The author leaves the reader and heroine alike with the dilemma of selecting an appropriate practice. Dr. Breen cares for the children of her husband's employees in the manner in which many ladies of her position devote themselves to charity. In the eyes of those who espouse the cause of women, she has sacrificed herself for marriage. In the words of Howells, "... the conditions under which she now exercises her skill certainly amount to begging the whole question of woman's fitness for the career she had chosen."

4057. Jex-Blake, Sophia. "Medical Women in Fiction." Nineteenth Century, 33 (1893).
[Article not examined by editors.]

4058. Kenton, Edna. "The Pap We Have Been Fed On: VIII-- 'Lady Doctresses' of Nineteenth Century Fiction." Century Magazine, 44:3 (November 1916) 280-287.
The author examines the mid-Victorian novel by Charles Reade entitled A Woman Hater, which has as its heroine the first woman doctress in English fiction. Next, Kenton turns her attention to Ruth Bolton, created by Mark Twain and Charles Dudley in The Gilded Age; Dr. Zay, an Elizabeth Stuart Phelps creation; and Dr. Breen by W. D. Howells. A discussion of Helen Brent, M.D., an anonymous work of

1892, and Dr. Janet of Harley Street, Arabella Kenea[?]'s 1890s work, concludes the article.

4059. Lees, Hannah. *Women Will Be Doctors*. Triangle Books, New York, New York, 1940, 271 pp.
The protagonist of this novel becomes embroiled in romantic intrigue while working as an intern in a large city hospital. Love affairs with two male doctors provide Dr. Amanda Paull with the conflict of finding fulfillment as a woman and as a physician.
4060. Lin, Hazel. *The Physicians: A Novel*. The John Day Company, New York, New York, 1951, 250 pp.
Wang Kung, a wealthy Peking physician, doted on his young daughter-in-law and wished for a grandson. But his daughter-in-law died in childbirth, and in his grief, he was outraged to learn that the child was a female. Naming her Hsiao-Chen, which means a particle of dust, he shunned her for five years before finally accepting her into the Wang family. Later, against much opposition, Hsiao-chen studied medicine in China and in the United States. She distinguished herself in kidney research and credits the success of her program to a combination of her own skills in "Western" medicine and of her grandfather's teachings in Chinese medicine.
4061. McElfresh, Adeline. *Calling Doctor Jane*. Avalon Books, New York, New York, 1957, 224 pp.
This novel opens with Dr. Jane Langford's decision to practice medicine in Indiana instead of following her lover--the Reverend Bill Latham--to his missionary work in Africa. Doctor Jane's subsequent adventures as a rural practitioner include implication in a murder and a malpractice suit. At the close of the novel, Doctor Jane joins her lover in Africa, realizing that she "almost was an awful fool."
4062. Phelps, Elizabeth Stuart. *Doctor Zay*. Houghton, Mifflin and Company, Boston, Massachusetts, 1882, 258 pp.
This novel is written from the point of view of a young male, Waldo Yorke, who, on a visit to Maine, sustains injuries in a buggy accident and finds himself in the care of a woman homeopathist, "Dr. Zay." While initially shocked and apprehensive about possibly receiving inferior care, Yorke learns to trust Dr. Zay's "firm and fearless touch." As Yorke begins to fall in love with Dr. Zay, he is faced with a conflict about this "useful woman, who has not time to be admired, and perhaps less heart ... how was a man going to approach this new and confusing type of women? The old codes were all astray. Were the old impulses ruled out too?" When he accuses Dr. Zay of being cold and unnatural, she replies, "I do not doubt I have seemed unwomanlike to you in many other respects. Your ideal and my fact are a world's width apart." She adds: "I have had different things to do from thinking what would be pleas-

ing to men. My life is not like other women's...." "A Vassar girl," Dr. Zay tells Yorke about studying medicine at New York, Zurich, and Vienna, and how the need for women to attend women in country towns led her to practice in Maine's wilderness. Throughout the book, this character is portrayed as courageous, pragmatic, honest, and skilled in her profession. At the conclusion of the novel, she succumbs to Waldo Yorke's romantic ambitions for her.

4063. Reade, Charles. *A Woman Hater*. The Aldine Publishing Company, Boston, Massachusetts, 1910, 533 pp. illus. Most of the women in this Victorian novel of manners and romance are frivolous creatures, overly involved with music and the "three Cs--croquet, crochet, and coquetry." An exception is Doctress Rhoda Gale, who loves "science as other women love men." She would be allowed to practice legally in France, but practices illegally in England. When financial difficulties arise, friends advise her to "give up medicine, and fall into some occupation in which there are many ladies already to keep you in countenance." But Doctress Gale asks them to "suppose you had loved a man you were proud of ... and then they came to you and said, 'There are difficulties in the way ... you must give him up.'" At the close of the narrative, the author offers several pages in defense of greater opportunities for women, especially in the field of medicine, where women's "less theoretical, but cautious, teachable, observant kind of intellect" can be put to good use.
4064. Rogers, (Major) E. *A Modern Sphinx*. John and Robert Maxwell, Publishers, London, [England], 1895, 314 pp. illus., photos., ports. Colonel Rogers bases this novel on the life, and events surrounding the life of Dr. James Barry, inspector general of hospitals for the British army. Dr. FitzJames, a character in this novel, portrays James Barry, the British officer who, upon death, was discovered to be a woman. In his introduction, the author discusses the discovery of Dr. Barry's true sex and quotes from correspondence regarding the matter, which appeared in the British medical journal *Lancet* in 1895. [This novel was originally published in three volumes in 1881--the present edition being a republication in one volume by the author.]
4065. Seifert, Elizabeth. *Girl Intern*. Triangle Books, New York, New York, 1944, 242 pp. The central character of this novel is Dr. Chris Metcalf, "girl intern" in a small town hospital. She was hired on the assumption that she was a male. The chief of staff is a handsome male of "virile charm" who was reputed to be both prejudiced against women and fearful of them. The intern moves through a succession of situations which test her ability as a physician and as a woman. She ultimately wins

the love of the chief of staff, who realizes his feelings for her when he is emotionally incapable of performing an appendectomy on her. "I don't care about being a doctor," she tells him at the book's conclusion, "I'm most glad about being a girl--and that you're a man..."

4066. Truax, Rhoda. *This Dynasty of Doctors*. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, Indiana, 1940, 397 pp. This book presents a fictional story of Marie Chestwick, her desire to become a doctor, her dream realized, and the experiences she had.
4067. Wells, Helen. *Doctor Betty*. Messner, New York, New York, 1969, 190 pp. (Career-Romance Series.) This Career-Romance was written for grades six through nine. [Book not examined by editors.]
4068. Whitten, Kathryn M. *The Horses of the Sun*. Meador Publishing Company, Boston, Massachusetts, 1942, 314 pp. To a little girl being reared in a hard-working, Calvinistic farm family, the goal of becoming a successful surgeon can seem remote indeed. Although everyone Ellin Grayson knew seemed to believe that "deformed people, sick people, people who dropped dead had defied an angry God," Ellin's determination and common sense led her eventually to a medical career. Her sister Anne had encouraged her to persevere, insisting that with "great and unrelenting effort" she would be able to break out of the family pattern of female drudgery and low expectations. She proved to be right. [Although this book is a novel, Dr. Whitten was quoted in a book review as saying that "all incidents of the story fell within my own experience and observation."]
4069. Woody, Regina J. *The Young Medics*. Julian Messner, New York, New York, 1968, 187 pp. Amanda Davis is a student nurse at an eastern U.S. hospital, but she yearns to take part in the thrill and excitement of differential diagnosis and decision making. The solution: she applied to medical school. The fictional metamorphosis of one young woman from nurse to pediatrician is intended to inspire others to surmount all obstacles if they are serious about pursuing a career in medicine. Dedicated to "the girl who wants to be a doctor," the book quotes Marion Fay, president and dean of Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania: "If you are serious about a medical ambition, you can succeed. You can open doors, you can find funds, you can study medicine--and practice it--for all your active life." One in a series of Career Romances for Young Moderns, the novel ends on a romantic note: "The next time she saw Seattle [where she planned to intern] she'd be a bride as well as Amanda David, M.D."

NONMEDICAL ACTIVITY

4070. Cole, Carol Skinner. "Where Are You Going for Your Vacation?" Medical Woman's Journal, 38:7 (July 1931) 174-177. photos.
 "Men doctors seem to be more proficient in the art of complete relaxation than women, because men do not accept responsibilities with a woman's fanatical zeal." Therefore, women physicians need relaxing vacations, and should budget time, money, and family demands in order to get away from the devitalizing routine of home, hospital, and office. In addition to recommending specific places at which to vacation, the author suggests, "no woman doctor should carry her profession and title along on a vacation; it is excess baggage, and half the fun is 'getting out of character.'"

4071. Eberly, Marion Stevens. "Rx for Financial Security." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 5:1 (January 1950) 32-34.
 This article speaks to the question, "Can you advise me regarding retirement plans for women physicians?" Ways to build a reserve against the three hazards of interrupted income, premature death, and cessation of income are discussed.

4072. "English Medical Women up in Arms." Medical Woman's Journal, 34:3 (March 1927) 84-85.
 The Factories Bill before the House of Commons provides "protective" measures for women workers. Among the feminists who vocally oppose the bill are two women physicians: Jane Walker and Christine Murrell.

4073. "Financial Planning for the Woman Physician: Part I." The Woman Physician, 25:4 (April 1970) 244-249.
 This is the first in a series of three articles developed under the direction of Betty S. Martin, Director of the Women's Division, Institute of Life Insurance, New York.

This series is a repeat of its initial appearance in the January, February, and March 1964 issues of Journal of the American Medical Women's Association. A few of the financial figures have been updated for this 1970 rerun.

Part I offers a suggested approach to taking stock of one's financial situation and planning for the future which involves determining available assets; creating a "money plan" which will provide for emergencies, cover day-to-day spending, accumulate funds for some special project, and provide for building upon income for later years; seeking advice; and choosing the right plan. Two case examples of young physicians are used as illustration.

4074. "Financial Planning for the Woman Physician: Part II. The Young Physician." The Woman Physician, 25:6 (June 1970) 386-389.

This second part of a three-part series on financial planning deals with the woman physician just entering her profession. Two case histories are offered as examples, one of a single intern, the second of a married woman in part-time group practice.

4075. ["Financial Planning for the Woman Physician:] Retirement and Estate Planning." The Woman Physician, 25:7 (July 1970) 454-458.

This third and final part of a three-part series on financial planning for the woman physician is addressed to the established woman physician who is not married. A case illustration is given in which assets and financial planning are discussed.

4076. Gardner, Mabel E. "Women Physicians Should Enter This Field." Medical Woman's Journal, 35:7 (July 1928) 204-205.

The "regular practitioner" should follow the example of osteopaths who are active in business and professional women's clubs. By associating with those who may be in "a sister field of endeavor," women physicians can "prevent ... industrious independent women from becoming one-sided in their ideas of medical treatment."

4077. McGrew, Elizabeth A. "Tax Deductions." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 22:8 (August 1967) 585. (AMWA President's Message.)

Congress, heads of university departments, and husbands are insensitive to the energy and time-consuming household and homemaking tasks that are the responsibilities of all 18,000 women physicians and other career women. For these women, the lack of reliable and competent domestic help is the biggest problem. A cartoon on page 580 of the Journal is referred to which shows a woman doctor on her knees scrubbing a floor, a nurse saying, "Your first patient is here, Doctor," and captioned with the remark, "Anyone

care to start a college for domestic engineers whose graduates would be available exclusively to professional women?"

4078. McGrew, Elizabeth A. "Taxes Which Punish Professionalism." Journal of the American Medical Women's Association, 22:7 (July 1967) 493. (AMWA President's Message.)
Women physicians pay punitive taxes. Women physicians are proposing, through the Medical Women's International Congress and the American Medical Women's Association, that professional women ought to be able to deduct the expense of household help and child care from their income taxes. Because of these expenses, it hardly pays the woman physician to work.
4079. "'March Hares.'" Medical Woman's Journal, 49:3 (March 1942) 93. (News Notes.)
Not once in the 44 years since their graduation from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania have Alla Grim, Florence Richards, Jeanette Sherman, and Mary Buchanan missed their annual get-together, where they celebrate their March birthdays. "Neither time nor disaster has changed the loyalty and devotion of the four of us for each other," explains Dr. Sherman.
4080. "Medical Women in Suffrage Parade at Washington." Woman's Medical Journal, 23:3 (March 1913) 63-65.
Over 5000 women marched in a pageant procession on March 3 in Washington. The parade's medical section, comprised of women physicians, dentists, and pharmacists was headed by a float on which stood a woman and a man--illustrating that men and women stand side by side in the medical profession. Over 70 delegates from 14 states, many of them carrying banners, marched in this section. Dr. A. Frances Foye, who led the group, was mounted on a horse; she "rode most gracefully and made an admirable leader." Special banners honored pioneer medical women. Dr. Mary Getty headed a large delegation of alumni from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. The only other U.S. medical college for women, the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, was represented by eight delegates. All the marchers and their affiliations are named.
4081. "News Notes." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:7 (July 1944) 36. photo.
Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton presented to her birthplace--Lynchburg, Virginia--a ten-foot high statue. The group of three heroic white limestone female figures represent Vision, Fortitude, and Kindliness. A photograph of Dr. Morton's gift is included in this brief news item.
4082. "Noted Sculptor Early Day Medical Student." Medical Woman's Journal, 51:7 (July 1944) 45.

The first woman to matriculate in a St. Louis medical school, Harriett Hosmer entered McDowell's Medical School in 1850. Her studies and interest in anatomy led her to sculpting, however, and she became a famous artist.

4083. "Resolution of Medical Women." Medical Woman's Journal, 48:3 (March 1941) 73.

Whereas the United States Constitution fails to grant to women the same protection against discrimination as it grants to men; whereas the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution is pending before the judiciary committee of the Senate and the House; and whereas two congressmen from Illinois are on that committee, it was resolved that the Medical Women's Club of Chicago, Inc. and the Chicago Council of Medical Women endorse the amendment and call upon the congressmen to expedite its passage.

4084. "San Francisco Woman Doctor Wins Short Story Prize."

Medical Woman's Journal, 37:1 (January 1930) 15.

Chief of the psychiatric clinic of the University of California, Eva Charlotte Reid won a short story contest for writing the best social work short story, "Fighting Through," a tale of an orphan who is committed to an institution for the feeble-minded by officials of the orphanage who tired of her mischievousness.

4085. Saunders, A. M. "A National Home for Aged Women Physicians." Medical Woman's Journal, 33:6 (June 1926) 172-173.

An article published in the November, 1925 issue of the Illinois Medical Journal announces an endowment campaign to construct a national home for aged and incapacitated physicians who are left without financial resources. Following an abstract of that article, Dr. Saunders suggests that such an institution would be of particular interest to women physicians who "give a large proportion of their time, skill and knowledge without receiving any or adequate compensation." She asks that financial contributions be made, and invites suggestions.

4086. "Where Are Our Medical Women Leaders?" Medical Woman's Journal, 40:5 (May 1933) 114. (Editorial.)

Will the women of America meet the challenge of leadership expected of them since they have been elevated by the nineteenth amendment to the Constitution, from their pre-1919 political ranking on par with "children, idiots and criminals"? This editorial urges women to become active in public affairs.

4087. X. Y. Z. "B. M. A. Pension and Insurance Scheme." Medical Women's Federation News-Letter, (January 1934) 66-67. (Correspondence.)

X. Y. Z. writes that she is dissatisfied with the terms for

women practitioners in the British Medical Association's (BMA) pension scheme. She points out the inequities and relates a personal experience with an insurance company.

APPENDIX I

DIRECTORIES

- A-1. American Medical Association. Directory of Women Physicians in the U.S. 1973. American Medical Association, Chicago, Illinois, xl, 432 pp.

This first edition is published as a supplement to the 1973 American Medical Directory. It is a joint effort of the American Medical Association and the American Medical Women's Association. An introductory section of the Directory comments statistically upon the increasing number of women physicians in the United States: as of 31 December 1973, there were 30,568 women physicians in the U.S. and possessions (or 8.3 per cent of all physicians in this part of the world). A geographical section follows the alphabetic name index and lists the women physicians by state and city. The following information appears for each physician: address, year of birth, medical education information, year of license, primary specialty, secondary specialty, type of practice, and American Board Specialty.

- A-2. "Directory of Women Physicians of California, Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Idaho, Georgia, Arkansas and Colorado." Woman's Medical Journal, 20:3 (March 1910) 65-69.

Names and addresses are given for the women physicians in these states. In addition, an indication is made of medical affiliations (i.e., regular, homeopathic, eclectic), state medical society membership, and American Medical Association membership.

- A-3. "Directory of Women Physicians of California, Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Idaho, Georgia, Arkansas, and Colorado." Woman's Medical Journal, 20:6 (June 1910) 132-138.

Names, addresses, state medical society and American Medical Association memberships and medical affiliations (i.e., regular, homeopathic, eclectic) are given for women physicians in these states.

- A-4. "Directory of Women Physicians of New England, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont

- and Rhode Island." Woman's Medical Journal, 20:1 (January 1910) 20-23.
Names, addresses, state medical society and American Medical Association memberships, and medical affiliations (i.e., regular, homeopathic, eclectic) are given for women physicians in these states.
- A-5. "Directory of Women Physicians of States of Iowa and New York." Woman's Medical Journal, 19:9 (September 1909) 191-196.
Names, addresses, state medical society and American Medical Association memberships, and medical affiliations (i.e., regular, homeopathic, eclectic) are given for women physicians in Iowa and New York.
- A-6. "Directory of Women Physicians of States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Iowa." Woman's Medical Journal, 19:10 (October 1909) 215-220.
Names, addresses, state medical society and American Medical Association memberships, and medical affiliations (i.e., regular, homeopathic, eclectic) are given for women physicians in these states.
- A-7. Fraternity of Alpha-Epsilon-Iota: Founded at University of Michigan, 1890. McElroy Publishing Company, Chicago, Illinois, [191?], 32 pp.
A list of members, addresses, and social notes comprise this directory. [The organization is a "fraternity" of medical women. Directories were published periodically by the Grand Chapter at the University of Michigan. Each directory includes also a list of the different chapters located at various medical schools throughout the United States. Other issues of this fraternity's directory have not been cited in this bibliography.]
- A-8. Grigg, Bessie, comp. Directory of Medical Women: 1949. Elizabeth Press, Newport, Kentucky, 1949, 303 pp.
The names of several thousand women physicians appear on 248 pages of this second Directory of Medical Women produced by the Medical Woman's Journal. The directory is arranged alphabetically by states and cities in the United States, with a section for territories, countries of South and Latin America, and Canada. Each entry gives the woman's name, her medical school, date M.D. was received, medical specialty, professional memberships, and address. In addition to these 248 pages, there is a 52-page name index.
- A-9. Grigg, Bessie, comp. Medical Woman's Directory: 1945. The Elizabeth Press, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1944, 236 pp.
This first Directory of Medical Women of the United States prepared by the Medical Woman's Journal contains the names of several thousand women physicians in the United States.

The names are listed alphabetically by state and city. In addition to the name, each physician's medical specialty, professional membership, and address are given. An index of names concludes the directory.

- A-10. U.S. Council of National Defense, General Medical Board, Committee of Medical Women, comps. Census of Women Physicians: November 11, 1918. American Women's Hospitals, New York, New York, [1918], 125 pp. The initial pages of this census describe the American Women's Hospitals (AWH), giving the names on the executive board of the War Service Committee as well as the names of those women on the executive board of the AWH units of the American Red Cross. A letter from Dr. Martha Tracy entitled "A Campaign of Propaganda for Recruits to Medical Colleges" also appears here. The census is arranged alphabetically by state. The women physicians' name, status (retired or out-of-practice indications), medical school, date of graduation, and present address are given. In addition there are symbols to indicate membership in county medical societies, the American Medical Association, American Institute of Homeopathy, Medical Women's National Association [which later became the American Medical Women's Association], and an incomplete indication of whether or not the woman is registered with the Council of National Defense or the AWH. The names of several thousand women physicians are listed.

APPENDIX II

COLLECTIONS

Selected Collections Holding Materials Relating to Medical Women's Organizations and Women Physicians

THE SOPHIA SMITH COLLECTION. Women's History Archives.
Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts.

Material on the New England Hospital (ca. 1820-1955), established in 1862 in Boston, and the first hospital in New England both to train women physicians, and to provide medical care for women by women: hospital records, annual reports, meeting minutes, correspondence, and biographical information on women associated with the hospital; includes correspondence from well-known contemporaries in the medical, literary, and political worlds. Collection also contains personal papers of several individual women physicians, most notably Dorothy M. Reed Mendenhall (1874-1964), and Florence Rena Sabin (1871-1953).

DEPARTMENT OF MANUSCRIPTS AND UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES.
Cornell University Libraries, Ithaca, New York.

American Medical Women's Association material (1895-1970). The Association, founded in 1915, has as members women physicians and women medical students: annual reports, minutes, correspondence, printed matter, and miscellaneous records are included. Also, the Women's Medical Society of New York State records (1907-1966).

ARTHUR AND ELIZABETH SCHLESINGER LIBRARY ON THE HISTORY OF WOMEN IN AMERICA. Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Located in this collection are papers of several women doctors including Elizabeth Blackwell (1821-1910), Martha May Eliot (b. 1891), Mary Putnam Jacobi (1842-1906), Ida Sophia Scudder (1870-1960), and Alice Hamilton (1869-1970). Collection also contains numerous books about women physicians.

ELIZABETH BASS COLLECTION. Rudolph Matas Medical Library.
Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Personal collection of Elizabeth Bass, M.D. (1876-1956). 1200 items. Articles, letters, photographs, memoranda, memorabilia.

WOMEN IN MEDICINE COLLECTION. Florence A. Moore Library of Medicine. Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Comprehensive repository for published and unpublished material about women physicians (ca. 1850-). Includes the Kate Hurd Mead and American Medical Women's Association Collections. 300 monographs. 3500 photographs. Papers of several medical women's associations. Numerous personal collections of women physicians, including Martha Tracy (1876-1942), Ellen Culver Potter (1871-1958), Emiline Horton Cleveland (1829-1878), and Catharine Macfarlane (1877-1969). 19th century M.D. theses. Archives of the College (formerly Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania).

At this writing a comprehensive directory of collections pertaining to women is being prepared by the Social Welfare and History Archives Center of the Universities Libraries, University of Minnesota. Tentatively titled Women's History Sources: A Guide to Archives and Manuscript Collections in the U.S. and scheduled for publication in 1978, this work will report dozens of collections of individual women physicians, and should provide a useful resource for accessing the lesser-known collections such as the Dr. and Mrs. Edwin Elliott Calverley collection in the Archives of the Hartford Seminary Foundation, Connecticut, which contains papers of Eleanor Jane (Taylor) Calverley, M.D.; and the Dr. Mary Walker collection in the George Arents Research Library for Special Collections at Syracuse University, New York.

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